

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 21, 1861.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH B. MENALLY, of Clearfield Borough.
[Subject to the action of the Conferees.]
FOR SHERIFF,
DANIEL LIVINGSTON, of Curwensville.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
SAMUEL SEBRING, of New Washington.
DAVID ADAMS, Sr., of Boggs.
FOR TREASURER,
G. HUDSON LITTLE, of Lumber-City.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN SPACKMAN, of Girard.
FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB MOCK, of Kylertown.

THE DAY-BOOK—WHAT IS IT?

Let us give some testimony and extracts that we have at hand. In the *Clearfield Republican* of August 14th, (a sheet, full of the spirit of treason and secession,) we find the prospectus of the *Day-Book*. What does that prospectus ask? Hark!

"All friends of the cause will do much to advance true principles, by sending us the names of all good Democrats."

The *Huntington Globe*, the Democratic organ of that county, (but a true Union paper,) says that a Democrat there

"Pronounced it the best Democratic paper published."

The *Globe*, however, says: "We pronounce it as strong a secession paper as it possibly could be if printed in South Carolina by Jeff. Davis himself."

The *Venango Spectator*, the Democratic organ of that county, (but a Union paper,) says: "It is a pimp and pander to traitors and should be kicked out of every honest man's presence."

In the *Day-Book* of July 20th, 1861, will be found the following sentences:

"God Almighty Himself, cannot abolish American Slavery." "We are twenty-five millions of white men in juxtaposition with some four millions of negroes." "We reverently repeat our assertion, that even heaven itself cannot abolish slavery."

What then is the *Day-Book*? We answer, it is a sheet earnestly devoted to the cause of slavery, secession, treason, and infidelity, under the name of Democracy. Those Democrats who are true to their country repudiate and denounce it, whilst those who are in sympathy with the traitors, and anxious to yield to their unwholy and treasonable designs by some sort of compromise, circulate and encourage it.

It is humiliating to human nature, to find men in our midst who manifest by all their words and conduct, that they sympathize with the most guilty band of traitors that ever disgraced the earth—traitors, who are now in arms against that glorious Union bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers—traitors, that are continually guilty of the most horrid deeds of barbarity against their brethren of the north—sometimes whipping defenceless women—sometimes shooting down peaceable citizens, in cold blood, simply because they are from a free State, or because they love their country and the Stars and Stripes—sometimes stabbing and killing our wounded soldiers as they lay bleeding and exhausted on the battle-field.

Yet, the admirers and readers of such papers as the *Day-Book* and *Clearfield Republican*, appear to have the closest sympathy for these villains who would murder their brethren and destroy the Union. All that class of unfortunate people, who have no political information except what they derive from those two papers, seem to be ready to take up arms against their country. Some of them in attending the late Democratic Primary Election showed their feelings by lustily crying out "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" And the other day in Bradford township, a number of them almost raised a riot, simply because the speaker, H. B. Swoope, Esq., contended warmly that it was now the duty of every man to sustain the Government.

But, we find, that the *Day-Book*, and a number of other treasonable journals in New York City, have been presented by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York. This is a step in the right direction.

TO THE COMPROMISERS.—Those who are in favor of hatching up a peace with the rebels, may profitably ponder the following extract from the *Mobile Mercury*, showing the terms which we have to expect from the South:

"We must dictate the terms of peace, the first article of which shall be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she (the North) pay, to the utmost farthing, the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all property, both public and private, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him, and hang him for treason and other crimes."

HON. HORACE MAYNARD.—This gentleman has reached Washington, having been returned to Congress from one of the East Tennessee districts, having been more fortunate than T. A. R. Nelson, who was arrested and imprisoned at Richmond. Mr. Maynard represents East Tennessee as strong for the Union, and every man striving to stay the tide of Secession which now threatens that part of our country. The people are all ready to take up arms, and ask Government for a supply, with a few leading spirits to direct their energies in organizing a strong military force.

THE WEST BRANCH GREYS.

It is with much regret we learn, that after the most strenuous exertions, the project of raising this company had to be abandoned. During the past week it was taken in hand by three or four of our citizens, who made an arrangement with an officer named Charles Volk to furnish 50 men from St. Mary's. Relying upon this arrangement they immediately went to work to raise the necessary number of men; in doing which, they inform us, they met with all sorts of obstacles and opposition. They found most of the young men in the county formed into small companies, just large enough to keep them from going—and it seems that no offer or arrangement could induce the officers to come to such terms as would effect a union and send one full company. As an example of the means used to prevent the raising of a company, read the following affidavit:

Clearfield County, ss: Personally came before me, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, William George and Robert Derrick, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that William F. Johnston, of Penn township in said County, on Monday the 19th of August 1861, offered them severally five dollars if they would not go to the rendezvous, after they had enlisted in the service of their country.

WILLIAM GEORGE
ROBERT B. DERRICK
Sworn and Subscribed, this 20th August, 1861, before me, Wm. L. Moore, Asso. Judge.

Notwithstanding such efforts, the persons engaged in this enterprise succeeded in raising a sufficient number of men to fill the company, with the fifty men from St. Mary's, all of whom were ordered to rendezvous at this place on last Monday. Accordingly, between 20 and 30 noble young men were here, ready to start; but instead of Capt. Volk and his men came a letter, apologizing for his inability to raise a company. The reason of his failure is, perhaps, best known to himself, and certain individuals not a thousand miles away, who have from the first continued to throw cold water on the movement. Under the circumstances, those interested were compelled to abandon the project.

The following young men were here, ready and anxious to go; others were coming but were stopped on their way: L. R. Merrell, C. H. Powers, Alfred Shirk, Ellis Hoover, Wm. O'Harra, Alvin Ross, Wm. L. Keatin, Wm. Mence, Charles Hunt, John Richards, James M. Adams, G. W. Shirey, Robert Derrick, Matthias Stugart, Henry Stugart, Wm. George, Joseph Raiguel, and Jacob Birge. A number of these brave young men, determined not to return home, were sent to Harrisburg this morning to enlist in other companies.

SECESSIONISTS IN CLEARFIELD.

We regret to learn that there are really some persons in this county, who have so little sense of right as to array their sympathy with those who are in arms against the Government. We call the attention of our readers to the following note, which speaks for itself:

CLEARFIELD, August 20th, 1861.
S. J. ROW ESQ.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of this date in relation to what occurred at the Celebration in Bradford township on Friday last, I have to say, that I was invited to address a "Patriotic Sabbath School Harvest Home," and accordingly attended at the place appointed for the purpose. I found a large and respectable audience, and after the organization of the meeting by the election of the usual officers, I proceeded with my speech; in the course of which I alluded to our National troubles, and expressed the following sentiment: "The man who would refuse to respond to his country's call in the hour of danger, and be unwilling to maintain his Government and defend the honor of his flag, is a traitor and a coward—a disgrace to the soil that gave him birth and unworthy the countenance of honorable men." No sooner had I uttered this than Vincent Holt, who was acting as one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, left the stand, which was the signal for three or four fellows named Lounsbury, to attempt to interrupt the meeting. I proceeded, however, with what I had to say, but after I had concluded, they refused to permit any more speaking to be done, (they were, I believe, the owners of the ground on which the meeting was held) and threatened to whip the Rev. Mr. Rankin and Rev. Mr. Numer, my Lecturers. I am an aged and venerable man, and if they again were to do this, they would loudly denounce the Government and the war for the Union, in most profane and outrageous terms, expressing themselves as opposed to the Government and in sympathy with the rebellion. After partaking of an excellent dinner, I left the ground. Trusting the above information will answer your purpose, I remain

Yours truly, H. B. SWOOP.

We were both to believe that there were persons in our county, so lost to honor and every sense of patriotism, as thus to identify themselves with those who are in open rebellion against our National Government. They certainly deserve to be held up to the scorn and contempt of all honorable citizens. There are very few localities, we presume, where such conduct would not be visited with immediate and condign punishment. If this is the fruit of the teachings of such papers as the *Day-Book* and *Clearfield Republican*, in the name of Heaven what are we coming to?

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.—Thomas S. Serrill, a violent secessionist, was arrested on the arrival of the Persia at New York, on Friday last, with forty-five thousand pounds sterling on Bank of England notes in his possession, being the proceeds of a loan for the Confederate States. Serrill is a New Orleans man, of about fifty years of age and very wealthy. A number of letters and important papers were also found in his possession.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—On the morning of the late battle in Missouri, the time of the Iowa regiment had expired, and was entitled to be dismissed; the men, however, voted enthusiastically to "hold on, so long as there was any fighting to be done." They have the thanks of a grateful country.

THE BLOCKADE.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was formally resolved to make the blockade of the rebel States effectual, providing for closing every inlet, and that vessels enough should be procured to make it certain that the work is thoroughly done.

THE UNION AND ITS ENEMIES.

The following from the *Philadelphia Press* sets forth most truthfully the position of the Breckinridge leaders in the loyal States, who are trying to control the Democratic party and comfort the rebels. If it had been written especially for the Breckinridge leaders in Clearfield county, it could not have described them any better:

Gradually, the leaders of the Breckinridge movement in the free States, in 1860, have abandoned opposition to the Southern conspirators, and are now busily engaged in giving them aid and comfort. When Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who supported Breckinridge last year, saw that the latter was a willing tool in the hands of the enemies of the country, he manfully confessed the mortification of his disappointment, and planted himself boldly on the side of the Constitution, resolved to stand or fall with it. Not so with the Breckinridge leaders in this and other States. In proportion as the Southern traitors have increased in their outrages upon the flag; in proportion as they have heaped new insults upon the Government; in proportion as they have exhibited their determination to excel in every manner of barbarity upon our people—these leaders seem to have renewed their hostility to the war, and their determination to disgrace the cause in which the whole civilized world is so profoundly interested. They forget how the people of the loyal States sunk all party considerations in the dread hour when Sumter fell. During that memorable crisis the American masses did not think of Mr. Lincoln as a Republican President. They looked upon him as the embodiment of the national sentiment, and demanded that he should at once proceed, without waiting for Congress to assemble, to put the army and the navy on such a footing as would avenge and wipe out the ignominy heaped upon our sacred cause. In fact, it was the feeling that grew up when Sumter fell that inspired Mr. Lincoln to that vigorous policy which has called so splendid an army into the field, and which has only recently been almost unanimously sustained by the representatives of all parties in the Congress of the United States.

We have only to examine a few of the pretexts of the Disunionists in our midst to expose their culpable designs. They denounce the President as conducting a war of subjugation upon the South in the face of the unanimous declaration to the contrary of all his friends in both branches of Congress. They declare that the irrepressible conflict led to hostilities, when history, with her inexorable pen, has already affixed that stigma upon the rebels themselves. They labor to bring the county into discredit and to embarrass the operations of the army, on the plea that the Democrats have no sympathy in that cause; when they know that many of the soldiers under our flag are Democratic citizens. They declaim against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, after having justified martial law in the case of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans—a precedent which Mr. Lincoln and his Administration have wisely and faithfully followed. They falsely denounce corruption in the army contracts, after having sustained corruptions, frauds, and peculation under Mr. Buchanan's Administration—such as have had no parallel in any Government on the face of the earth. Is it possible that men so debased, so abandoned and so reasonable, can be sustained by any portion of the American people?

In the State of Maine so infamous has the language of the Breckinridge organs become that the populace have grunted the printing office of one of their leading papers—following the example set by the returned soldiers who visited the same vengeance upon a similar journal at Concord, New Hampshire. In New York, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *Day-Book*, the *News*, and the *Albany Argus & Atlas* unflinchingly insist that peace shall be made with the men who are destroying our commerce, and are arresting and maltreating unoffending Northern men and women. At the late meeting of the Breckinridge men in Berks county, in this State, the vote of their Representative, Ancona, for Vallandigham for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, was unanimously endorsed, and we perceive that industrious preparations are being made to drive the organization of the Democratic party in this State upon the platform of peace with the rebels, or a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

In no single instance has any newspaper that supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860, been found in co-operation with these internal traitors, and we think it may be triumphantly asserted that the great bulk of the voters who sustained Breckinridge in the free States last year, will, when the fitting opportunity comes, be found ardently on the side of the Government. The Breckinridge leaders alone aspire to the disgrace of complicity with treason.

True Democrats, in such an exigency, can take but one course. To use the language of Douglas, in his last speech at Chicago: "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

NEWSPAPERS INDICTED.—The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court of New York have presented the *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Day Book*, *Freeman's Journal* and the *Brooklyn Eagle* for expressing sympathy with the rebels and ask the advice of the Court in the matter, saying that they will be glad to learn that the conductors of these papers are subject to indictment and condign punishment.

GRAYS FOR EAST TENNESSEE.—The Louisville Courier learns that 6,000 stand of arms passed over the Covington & Lexington Railroad, August 8th, intended for the East Tennesseeans who adhere to the Federal Government. We hope this is so, and that they will safely reach them.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

August 13.—Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under command of himself, Siegel and Sturges attacked the rebel force under command of Price, Raines, Parsons and Ben McCullough, about four miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri. It appears that on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield, and came up with the enemy at Davis' creek, on Green's prairies when they had taken a strong position.

General Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past six o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced. A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's creek. Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific assault, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the rebels, pursuing them to the camp. The shell from Totten's artillery set fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed. A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon, while General Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned round to his men, waving his hat, and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the left breast and fell dead on the ground. The command then devolved on Gen. Siegel, and the pursuit was continued until midnight, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment. On Sunday morning General Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover, and attempt to cut his command from Springfield, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Then fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Siegel concluded to fall back on Rolla with his prisoners and baggage trains, and meet reinforcements. Ninety rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction; and a number of arms and shells into our hands. A number about 8,000, including the Home Guard of 2,500 which were at Springfield, so that he had but 5,500 men in the engagement. The rebel forces, according to a muster roll taken from them, numbered 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

August 14.—A severe skirmish took place within a few miles of Grafton yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this county were lodged within a few miles of Webster, General Kelley dispatched Captain Dayton, of Company A Fourth Virginia regiment, with fifty men, from Webster, to disarm them. After scouting for twenty-four hours, he came suddenly upon them at noon yesterday, and after an hour's severe fighting, succeeded in killing twenty-one, and putting the others to flight, without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered two hundred, composed of some of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zach Cowan, the sheriff of this county under the Lochter rule.

Robert Mure, of Charleston, brother of the British consul at New Orleans, was arrested to-day on board the steamer Africa at New York, just as she was leaving, on the charge of being a bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to the Southern Commissioners.

Five hundred unprepared letters from Federal prisoners at Richmond to their northern friends, left on the Baltimore boat by the released surgeon; were to-day generously forwarded by Gen. Butler.

Twenty-five rebels approached the river at Berlin, near Point of Rocks, and fired at our pickets. No one was killed or seriously wounded on our side.

Several rebel scouts attempted to cross Hampton creek last night, but were fired upon by our pickets and they quickly retired.

Major-General Fremont has proclaimed martial law at St. Louis, Missouri.

August 15.—Passengers from Nashville report the military authorities of Tennessee are about to prohibit the entrance of any kind of goods into that State over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is seemingly corroborated by the Memphis advices to the effect that no more goods in Louisville are to be sent to Nashville. For two or three night past, wagons supposed to contain munitions of war, including powder, have gone in the direction of Tennessee. For two nights the surveyor's posse were overpowered. Last night the posse was increased, but the wagons were attended by cavalry and got away. Measures are taken to prevent similar occurrences in future.

It is stated that Gen. Pillow broke up his camp at New Madrid on Friday last precipitately, and moved back to Randolph. Seven steamers were seized at Memphis on Thursday, and went to New Madrid, bringing Pillow's command back, arriving at Memphis on Friday noon. During the intermediate time the passengers that were previously on board the steamers were detained at Memphis, and suffered severely, numbers of sick women and children being the subject to the insults of the mob. The movement is supposed to have been made on account of the active preparations of General Fremont at Cairo.

Information, thought to be reliable, has been received here that rebel batteries are being erected at White House Point, and also at Quantico, ten miles this side of Aquia creek. The steamer Pannee suddenly steamed up last night, and went down the river to make a thorough reconnaissance. It is reported that the small pox is raging to a fearful extent at Manassas Junction.

August 16.—Yesterday afternoon about half-past one o'clock the steamer Resolute was ordered from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point, for the purpose of reconnoitering. Seeing a battery filled with barrels on shore just below the point, a boat was sent from the Resolute with six men to bring off the battery. No sooner had the boat reached the beach than a volley of musket balls was opened upon them from a secession force concealed in the woods, killing three men instantly, namely—John James Fuller, of Brooklyn, master's mate, who, it was subsequently ascertained, was pierced by ten balls, George Seymour, captain of the gun, of New York, by seven balls; and Thomas Dully, of Boston, by two balls. Earnest Walters, a native of England, is wounded on the head—it is feared fatally. Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their position or as soon as they had time to reload. The Resolute was about seven hundred yards from the shore and fired in the midst of the rebels one shot of canister and nine of scarp-shell, with, it is thought, extensive havoc, while the other reports are positive on this effect. The scene aboard the small boat is described as heart sickening. The dead lying stretched out in it covered with their own blood. The boat was towed a short distance from the shore by one of the crew named Sanderson, who quietly slipped into the water for that purpose, and thus concealed himself from the enemy. The other uninjured man it is said lay in the boat stupefied by the scene through which he had just passed, while the wounded man helped Sanderson to row the boat toward the Resolute, from which assistance was immediately rendered. The enemy congratulated themselves that they had killed the entire boat's crew.

There is information through more than one

reliable source, that Jefferson Davis strongly contemplates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not an inability to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Strenuous exertions are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished, the first movement of his army would be upon the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hampton.

About forty of the New York Highlanders, regarded as the principals in the insubordination, are still in irons at the watch house, and charges are being formally made out against them.

The sixty-six mutineers of the second Maine regiment will, it is said, be sent to the Tortugas where they will serve the remainder of their term.

St. Louis, August 17.—A messenger from Gen. Siegel, who arrived early this morning, reports that officer 15 miles this side of Lehigh, had not been molested en route. Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps' farm, near Springfield. It is reported that the rebels had entered Springfield and were encamped in and around there. It is also stated that the whole number killed, wounded and missing on the Federal side do not exceed 400, and that Ben McCulloch and a number of Rebel officers were killed. Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a secession store in Springfield, arrived here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Raines, entered Springfield Sunday noon, and hoisted a secession flag on the Court House amid the noisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers. Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The rebels purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted. Capt. Jones, one of Gen. Siegel's skirmishers, under Gen. Raines, was wounded in the battle, reports that Gen. Siegel's attack on the rear of the rebel camp was a complete surprise to them; that they were driven back toward Gen. Lyon's command in front with great slaughter, their dead lying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour Gen. Siegel did not lose a man. Subsequently our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the enemy's cannon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our ranks. After driving the rebels back about a mile and a half, Gen. Siegel drew off his forces and fell back on Springfield. Wagons containing the families of Union men continue to arrive. More than one-half of the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route to this place are abandoning their homes. It is reported that Gen. Siegel's command is about fifteen miles from here. His arrival may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient notices at the same rates.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Swan and Hartshorn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are left in the hands of H. Swan for collection, and all having unsettled accounts are requested to call and set the same immediately, if they wish to save costs. The books must be settled on or before the 21st inst. Ansonville, Aug. 1, 1861—a 21-24. H. SWAN.

STRAVED.—Some two weeks since, a Red Cow, with brown head, white spot in the face, and one glass eye, was taken from the subscriber in Clearfield Borough. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received. August 13, 1861. CASPER LEYBOLDT, Brewer.

CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY.—You are hereby ordered to meet at Mount Joy School house, on Saturday the 24th day of August, at 10 o'clock in Summer uniform, with arms and equipments in good order. By order of the Captain. JOHN F. ROTHE, Co. S. August 14, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Chest township, in May last, some 20 small poor sheep; the owner is requested to come forward, pay for the same, and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law. JOSHUA FELLWELL. Chest township, July 31, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Austin Brown, late of Huston township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN M. MACMURDO, Administrator. August 7, 1861-6t.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or plying with the following property, now in possession of Wm. B. Thompson of Chest township: One yoke of oxen, one cow, one heifer, nine hogs, a quantity of hay and grain, his entire household furniture, one log sled, two chains and two plows, as said property belongs to me and is only in his care. A. H. PIERCE. Chest township, August 7, 1861-3p.

NOTICE.—We have placed our books in the hands of William Feath, Esq., in the Borough of New Washington, for settlement, where all those having unsettled accounts are earnestly requested to call and settle before the 10th day of September next, otherwise cost will be added. Our notes are in the hands of the same for collection of which those owing will also take notice and attend to the same at once. JOHN L. ALLISON, JOHN S. SNYDER. Burnside township, August 7th, 1861.

NO. 2 WAKE UP!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice and in the very best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the Town Hall. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off jobs on account of not being able to do them. All I ask is a trial, and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the Town Hall. JAMES HAFF. Clearfield Pa., August 13, 1861.

N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Passmore cannot execute, will be done on very short notice.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Fourth Monday of September, 1861, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Matthew Tate and William Powell, Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Samuel Tate, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of the last will and Testament of Thomas Wilson, late of Chest township, in the county of Clearfield, deceased.

The final account of William Rex, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Richard Curry, Sr., late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased. JAMES WRIGHT, Register. Clearfield, Pa., August 12, 1861.

J. G. HARTSWICK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MAY 30. CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. 1861.
CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermeddling with one yoke red oxen in the possession of Matthew and Levi L. Tate of Lawrence township, as the same are left to them on loan and subject to my order only. WILLIAM TATE. Lawrence Township, July 17, 1861-2t.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the late firm of Patton Hipple & Co., will call and settle the same as it is important that the books be closed with an immediate delay as possible. E. A. HIPPLE, DAN L. FAUST. July 3, 1861.

NOTICE.—Dr. R. T. Hubbs, of Frenchville, having relinquished the practice of Medicine, would hereby respectfully request all persons indebted to him, to come forward and settle without delay, as his accounts will have to be closed. Frenchville, June 12, 1861.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, extending to the mountains of the Monocacy. An eligible property, on reasonable terms. H. BUCHER SQUOPE, Dec 19-4f. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of Patton Hipple & Co., dissolved on the 13th of June, 1861, by the withdrawal of H. D. Patton. The books of the late firm are in the hands of Hipple and Faust who are authorized to settle and collect all debts due said firm. E. A. HIPPLE, DAN L. FAUST. July 3, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Clearfield county Agricultural Society will hold their second annual Fair, upon the Fair grounds near the Borough of Clearfield, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of October next. The grounds are now being put in good order, and the accommodations charged for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. A premium list will shortly be published. RICHARD SHAW, G. R. BARRITT, JOSHUA R. REED, JOHN McGAUGHNEY, WM. McBRIDE, Clearfield, June 26, 1861. Ex. Committee.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, September 24. Terms, per session of eleven weeks: Latin, \$3.00; Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50; Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$3.00; Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, \$4.00; Latin and Greek languages, \$6.00.

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than a session, and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [May 30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

ON HIS OWN BOOK!—JOHN GULICH, CABINET MAKER.—The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business, on "his own book," at his old shop on Market Street, near by opposite the "old law office," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware that may be wanted in this section of country; consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogany and Common Bureau, Writing and Wash Stands, Centre Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany and Common Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short notice, and every terms. Now is the time to buy at reasonable prices, as I intend to sell everything in my line of business at the cheapest cash rates. Walk in and examine the articles on hand, and judge for yourselves of the quality and finish. Country produce received in payment.

April 13, 1861. JOHN GULICH. N. B. Coffins made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompaniments, when desired. J. G.

NOTICE to School Directors and Teachers of Clearfield County.—Public examination of Teachers will be held this year as follows: Bloom, Ferguson, Lumber City and Penn township; September 4th and 5th, at Lumber City; Curwensville, and Pike; September 6th and 7th, at Curwensville; Clearfield, and Lawrence; September 9th and 10th, at Clearfield; Girard, and Goshen; September 11th and 12th, at Goshen; and Woodward; September 18th and 19th, at Centre in Decatur. Bell, Burns, Chest, and New Washington; September 23rd and 24th, at New Washington. Guellich, Guellich, and Jordan; September 25th and 26th, at Centre in Decatur. Houston, and Fox; October 1st, at no. 1 House in Huston. Brady, and Union; October 3rd and 4th, at Luthersburg. At 9 o'clock A. M. J. GULICH, Curwensville, 7th mo. 24th, 1861-pd.

Grand Opening!

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE, NEW GOODS. Great Inducements to Purchasers at H. W. SMITH & CO'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, SMITH'S CORNER, BELOW JUDGE LEONARD'S.

A splendid assortment of Goods selling at prices to suit the times, consisting in part of Prints, Lawns, Organadies, Poplins, Barges, Gingham, Muslins, Checks, Balmorals, Trimmings, Dress Girdle, Belts, &c.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS. French Silk Mantillas, French Silk Mantillas, Traveling Trunks, Trunks de Paris, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Shakers, Shakers, Shakers, Shakers, Fine Black Broadcloth, Cassimeres, etc., etc.

ALSO, GROCERIES—SUGAR. Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salts, Soda, Rice, Brooms, Mackrel, and Queenward, Flour, Wall Paper, Carpeting, Plugs, Stationary &c., &c. All articles usually kept in a country Store will be found here; as also many not usually kept, but much needed, at greatly reduced prices. We feel confident that all who will make a trial purchase, will find it to their advantage to continue as customers. Also, a limited amount of county Orders wanted in exchange for goods. July 10.

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE, Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c., to which we invite attention.

Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watches, to be had at NAUGLE'S. The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLE'S. Fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameos, Gold and Silver, Garnet, Opal, Emerald, Malaga, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c., or single pieces at NAUGLE'S. Plain Gold Breast pins, Ear drops, Hoop Earrings, children's ear drops and rings at NAUGLE'S. Gold seals, keys and buttons, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLE'S. Gents' breast pins, sleeve pencils, shirt studs, bow buckles and guard slides at NAUGLE'S. A fine assortment of gold finger rings of different styles and quality, gold lookers, coral necklaces, silver trinkets, spectacle, watch guards, and all articles in his line, on hand at NAUGLE'S. Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from \$5 to \$15 dollars at NAUGLE'S. Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for goods at NAUGLE'S. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded, at NAUGLE'S. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S. SALT—A good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.