

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 21, 1861.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrone Station. 9.17 P. M. Mail Train, 11.55 A. M. Express, 6.40 A. M. Mail train, 5.40 P. M.

NEW POSTOFFICE.—A new postoffice has been established in Burnside township, Clearfield county, called "Patchville," and Jack Patchin appointed Postmaster.

CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting will be held at Toby creek, Elk county, on the farm of Elias Meyers, commencing on Wednesday, September 11th, and continue over Sabbath, Bro's J. Litch, J. T. Lanning, M. L. Jackson, D. Elwell and T. Hallen, are expected to be present. Committee of arrangement—Elias Meyer, R. M. Pinnick and J. S. Bluckman.

"WORTH LOOKING INTO."—We have been requested to state that the assertion in the East Clearfield Republican, that the Postmaster at Morristide said he had authority to refuse to deliver secession papers, that the Day-Book was a paper of this character, and he would deliver no more of them, is false in every particular.

MORE DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES.—We this week publish on our outside some remarks by W. P. Hall, Esq., the Lieutenant Governor of the Provisional Government of Missouri, which are worthy of attention; also, several extracts from a speech of the Hon. Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, delivered at New York shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter. Mr. W.'s speech is clear and pointed, and expresses the sentiments of every true patriot in the country. Mr. Walker is a Mississippian, and has held several important positions under the National government—a man who has never scratched a Democratic ticket from Constable up to President—and one who has at all times watched the interest of the South with a jealous eye. In view of these facts, his speech is worthy of some little attention by the patriotic portion of the Democratic party; and, as their own papers do not publish the speeches of the Union men of that party, we, as a public journalist, have thought it our duty to do so. And, when such Southern Democrats as Robert J. Walker, Joseph Holt and Andy Johnson, can support the Government of the United States in opposition to treason with a whole heart, it is time that something more than the empty mutterings of bar-room politicians and country editors should be headed by the honest masses of the Democratic party.

COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to previous notice, a large concourse of persons assembled at the Town Hall in Clearfield, on Friday the 16th, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be supported by all patriotic citizens who are in favor of maintaining the present National Administration in its effort to put down treason. The Convention was called to order by Hon. T. B. Davis, and upon motion of A. C. Finney, Esq., John Russell of Pennville, was elected President; who, upon taking his seat thanked the Convention for the favor conferred upon him. Arthur Bell, H. Swan, Geo. Wilson, Jr., P. A. Gaulin and H. B. Bailey, were then chosen Vice Presidents; and Geo. W. Rheem, C. H. Powers, and S. J. Row, Secretaries.

A list of the delegates present, was then made out, and upon calling the roll, 170 persons answered to their names; after which the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates, when the following named persons were nominated for the several offices, to wit:

For Sheriff, Daniel Livingston, of Curwensville; Associate Judges, Samuel Sebring, of New Washington, and David Adams, Sr., of Boggs; Treasurer, G. H. Lytle, of Lumber City; Commissioner, John Spackman, of Girard; Auditor, Jacob Meek, of Kyrletown; J. B. McNally, Esq., of Clearfield Borough, was then named as the choice of this county for the Legislature; and, on motion, he was requested to select his own Conferees. The Conferees are:

After transacting some other business, the Convention adjourned, sine die. This Convention, is said to have been the largest political gathering of the kind that ever assembled in the county. Harmony pervaded the proceedings throughout; and much enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates present.

GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.—Brigadier General Lyon, late commander of the Missouri volunteers, and slain at the late battle near Hazlett, graduated at West Point in 1841, and since continued in the army, holding the commission of captain in the Second Infantry. He was in the wars of Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Kansas. In Mexico he accompanied Gen. Scott's division, and was breveted in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847. His experience well fitted him for a campaign such as that of Missouri, and he died at the age of forty-two, a thorough and accomplished soldier. General Lyon was born in Ashford, Connecticut, the son of a respectable farmer. His mother was of the Knowlton family, to which one of the distinguished officers of the Revolution belonged, Colonel Knowlton, commander of the Connecticut troops at Bunker's Hill, afterward slain at the battle of Red Bank, New York. The cause of the Union, in his death, has lost one of the ablest defenders, and Missouri will find it hard to supply his place.

A TRAITOR'S PROMISE.—There is in Connecticut a prominent Breckinridge politician named W. W. Eaton, who, during the gubernatorial and Presidential elections of 1860, repeatedly declared that in the event of disunion any troops from his State that should march to put down insurrection in the slave States, would only do so over his dead body. He is now stamping that State, advocating "secession positions," and the expediency of "letting the South go on her own terms. If he is so anxious for "peace," why does he not lay his dead carcass down and let the Union troops march over it? He will accomplish more for "peace" in that way than any other.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP TENALLY, Aug. 13, 1861. FRIEND ROW.—We have moved since I last wrote you. We are now at Tenallytown, 6 miles from the Capitol and 2 miles beyond Georgetown. We left Harrisburg on the 9th, and after a ride of 12 hours arrived at Baltimore depot, at 2 o'clock in the morning. We marched through that city without notice. At the second depot we were provided with ice water; and at daybreak, coffee, cakes, excellent peaches and apples, &c., were on hand for those who desired to purchase. We left Baltimore at 5 a. m. and reached Washington at 10 a. m., and took up quarters in a building, expressly put up for newly arrived troops. It will hold a regiment, and is provided with gas, baths, &c. We ate our dinners—shifted baggage, and 5 p. m. started for this place, which we reached after dark. We had a good time hunting our baggage in the dark, and company C., soon learned that their tents "turned up missing," the teamster having missed the road. The ground was damp, and a fair prospect for rain, but there was no help for it, we must lie down without them. Towards morning they came to hand, however, and were soon "pitched." It has rained hard ever since our arrival, and we had to trench all our tents, or as one of our men said "dig or drown."

The day was very hot when we passed through Washington—the hottest we had this season. We had a poor chance to see the city—only getting a running look at it. Our Captain saw his brother, and says his wound is doing well and will soon be about again. Letters directed to Washington will reach us, I suppose; no post office being nearer that I know of now. Yours truly, M.

For the "Raftsmen's Journal." Editor JOURNAL.—Please grant me a small space in your paper to propound a few questions to the editors of the Clearfield Republican.

If the editors of the Republican are Union men and favor the suppression of the rebellion, (which would be hard to infer from their editorials), why is it that they never published the Hon. Joseph Holt's letter to the people of Kentucky, or either of his speeches? Why do they not publish the speeches of Johnson and Ethridge of Tennessee, or the speeches of other Southern Democrats in favor of the Union? On the contrary, why are they ever ready to quote Vallandigham, Burnett, and other traitors? I am a reader of the Republican, and during the last year I have found in it mostly such sentiments as would induce the candid reader to believe that their feelings and prejudices are with the traitors and in favor of the rebellion. Is such a paper, at this time, fit to enter a family where boys are growing up, whom we expect soon to take our places as the loyal men of our country? I have known the editors of the Republican, I may say, from their boyhood; and although neither of them appear to possess any extraordinary degree of ability, yet, I cannot persuade myself that their present course is due to their own ignorance. What then, can be their object? Is it partly for the sake of their office? If so, have they not been pretty well "fed out of the public crib," since they set out in public life? Perhaps, however, they have only accidentally got on the wrong side of the question. But, why this cry of party? Is it for the purpose of blinding a portion of their readers, so that they may continue to live on the fat of the land?

Now, Messrs. Editors of the Republican, if I have arrived at wrong conclusions, please inform the public who you write for. The people should know the principles and objects of those who would be their leaders and teachers. A READER OF THE REPUBLICAN.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK. We commend the following article to the attention of the Democrats of this county. It stands out in strong contrast against the taunting editorials of the Clearfield Republican; shows that nothing short of a cordial and heartfelt support of the war policy of the Administration will save the Government, and points out clearly the only course that patriots can pursue. The Democrat is the organ of the Democratic party in Bucks county, and its orthodoxy has never been questioned. Read the article.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. From the Doylestown Democrat.

In the war which the Government is now waging for the integrity of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, the duty of Democrats individually, and the party collectively, is so plain that none can mistake it. They must support the Administration in every measure calculated to put down rebellion, and conquer peace. In doing this they are not committed to any of the political tenets of Mr. Lincoln or his party, nor can they be charged with giving aid and comfort to their political enemies. Hereafter, Democrats have always rallied to the support of the country when it was in danger. They fought the battles of the ocean and the land, they defended the Union, or of our flag in Mexico; and let it not be said that they are any the less mindful of their duty in the present great national emergency. This contest is one in which we are all equally interested, and no man can stand aside with folded arms and say, "The war is not mine; I have nothing at stake." In the contest there is involved everything that man holds most dear in Government and civil liberty, and, in fact, the very fabric of society depends upon the struggle; for success to who rebels brings anarchy to us. The stake is not for the present, but for all time to come, and our children, and our children's children, are deeply interested. Our party has ever proclaimed itself the special champion of the Union, and branded the opposition as its enemy; and there never will again in our history occur such an opportunity to vindicate our claim to disinterested patriotism. Let us strive to excel all other parties in our devotion to the country, so that when the war shall be over we can point to our deeds with pride and pleasure. The support, however, to be efficient, must be cordial and heartfelt, and it will not do for a man to say in one breath that he supports the Government, and in the next denounce the "Lincoln war." This conduct is but a thin concealment of treason, which would probably break out into overt acts but for a little wholesome fear. In the same category may be placed those who continually cry aloud for "peace," at the expense of honor and everything else, and beg that the South may not be subdued—an act which no sane man dreams of. He who does this is not a Democrat, but simply an encourager of rebellion and a traitor to his country. Future generations will place a proper estimate upon all such slippery patriots. In our nominations this fall, the only qualification required, beside competency, should be that of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and an unqualified support of the Government. The party that does not stand upon this platform will go to the dogs, as it will deserve.

GEN. ANDERSON IN THE FIELD.—Gen. Anderson, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has nevertheless determined at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if he failed he would fall in a most glorious cause.

RETURN OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND

On the 16th quite a number of our surgeons and soldiers, and one lady, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run and conveyed to Richmond, arrived here via Fort Monroe and Baltimore. They furnish many interesting facts relating to their capture and residence among the rebels. The surgeons are here on parole, and were allowed the liberty from the fact that they remained on the field to take care of our wounded and did not therefore join in the retreat with other officers. For this humane as well as brave act they were complimented by Generals Beauregard and Johnston, and being non-combatants, have been allowed great privileges. Dr. Stewart, surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment, was taken prisoner when the retreat commenced, and states that the surgeons were not allowed to go on the field after the battle had concluded, but were permitted to enter the hospitals and attend to the wounded. The wounded and their attendants were treated very kindly by the people living in the vicinity of Manassas. No distinction was made between friend and foe, and everything was done to alleviate suffering. After a day or so, he and his companions, together with other prisoners, were taken to Richmond, where they were confined in a prison formed out of a tobacco warehouse. Here they were closely guarded, but treated kindly, being furnished with good food and as comfortable quarters as circumstances would permit. The surgeons solicited permission to visit the hospitals in Richmond, and aid in attendance on the wounded, but this request was peremptorily refused by the surgeon-general of the rebel army. The only unpleasant remarks which they heard were the most bitter invectives from the women, who freely commented on the Yankees. Richmond appeared very lively to them. Provisions were cheap, and much traffic was going on in country produce, but there was a great want of surgical instruments, medicines, &c. The people acknowledged that they felt severely the injurious effect of the blockade, and, in fact, speculation was almost wholly directed to removing things not much stressed laid on foreign interference. Hon. Mr. Ely, Col. Corcoran, and others, were still in prison at Richmond, but were well cared for. There was a universal feeling in favor of hanging the most important ones, should the crew of the Savannah suffer death. With regard to the next battle or the future movements of the rebels, but little was said. The Southern soldiers were very much wearied with their long campaign, and seemed inactive, manifesting little or no spirit for a renewed conflict. At first there was a disposition to move on Washington, but there was an under current of feeling among the more Southern regiments, which was averse to crossing the Potomac river. The rebel officers and soldiers are of the opinion that our soldiers fought like tigers at Bull Run, and compliment them for their bravery, but they are severe in denunciation of our officers, who they say acted like cowards. They admit that we had won the field several times and fully understood how the panic came to seize upon our troops, and caused us to lose it. These prisoners, many of whom were in the front ranks of our troops, say that the officers of the rebel forces flung themselves in front of their regiments, and urged them on, while many of ours took to their heels. There are about five hundred wounded and six hundred un wounded, of our soldiers at Richmond. The spirit of resistance is expressed among the civilians at Richmond to be a strong one. A woman and children declaring that they will join the army to defeat the federal troops. Mrs. Curtis, of Rochester, New York, who was taken to Richmond some time since, arrived here with the other prisoners. The meetings of some of the returned soldiers with their friends here to-day have been affecting. Many of them were given up as dead. In one instance an officer read his own obituary in the papers. The rebels all concur in praising McClellan's abilities, and state that he is the only man that they fear in the coming contest.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.—One of the Richmond (Virginia) papers, in a recent number published the following, which, we presume, sets forth the true object of the rebel leaders in their war upon the Union. "Lately we cannot too often repeat or too strongly impress it upon our readers, we of the Southern States are wholly independent of all co-operation from foreign Powers. We have our destinies in our own hands. We can live and prosper without assistance from any quarter. But not so with others. The most civilized and powerful nations of the globe are directly dependent upon us for the subsistence of their people. It is this consideration of self-interest which will make them our friends. As we hate the Yankees with a hate which every day only serves to increase and inflame, we rejoice at any circumstance which tends to multiply their enemies and embarrass their condition. Next to being able to exterminate them ourselves, the greatest pleasure we can enjoy is to witness their extermination by others. For this reason, it is, we pray eternally, that they may be involved in horrible wars with all the powers of the earth—he swart from the ocean and be exterminated from the land. The English, who have conspired with the Yankee at his true value, and entertain a just contempt for him imagine, and probably very correctly, that his doom is sealed, without a blow from them. But if that blow is necessary, it will not be withheld."

"The reason then, for commencing the present war is, because these traitors 'hate the Yankees' and have determined on their 'extermination.' Their object is to be accomplished, even if it should mean the annihilation of the people of the earth, and the Nation 'be swept from the earth.' The Nation 'be swept from the earth' and be exterminated from the land." The above declarations must, indeed be refreshing to those who are continually harping about "compromising" with traitors, who have only one fixed and determined object in view, and that is, the destruction of the Government.

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT.—The Boston Herald says: If there be such a thing as perfection in counterfeiting, it is reached in an imitation of the five and ten dollar notes of the Prescott Bank of Lowell something over \$4,000 of which have been received by the Suffolk Bank, and Bank of Mutual Redemption of this city, from New York city and from Rochester, N. Y. We do not see how or where the money is placed, but we can detect the slightest shade of difference between the true and false notes, except in one trifling particular in which the false note is the more perfect of the two. By the suggestion of a bank officer who had been informed of the fact, we discovered that the dot of the "i" in the name Wright, (of the engravers) placed at the bottom of the note in exceeding fine letters, is to be found in the counterfeit, but is omitted in the real note. If such skillful work as this is to be applied extensively to spurious bank bills, there must be an end to all paper currency, payable to bearer, inevitably.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE UNION.—"This great country will continue united. Trifling difficulties in the South, or in the North, or in the West, may continue to talk otherwise, but it will be of no avail. They are like the mosquitoes around the ox; they annoy, but they cannot wound, and never kill." These were the words of Jeff. Davis, in an address, July 4th, 1848.—and General Scott proposes to show him that he was correct.

The Latest News.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail.

ARRESTS 19.—The War department has issued an order to the Governors of several of the States, among them Pennsylvania, to forward all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, or independent regiments, to Washington immediately, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed, or not.

Some excitement prevailed at Washington on account of a reported attack on the city by the rebels. No danger is apprehended by those best able to judge of its safety. The fears probably originated from the order sent to the several States to forward all the available troops immediately.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the several Southern States in a state of insurrection against the United States, and gives notice that all commerce between them and the loyal States, or between them and foreign nations, is unlawful.

Gen. Sigel is now at Rolla with about ten thousand men. His march from Springfield was un molested. The people along the route apprehensive of the rebels, joined his forces in great numbers.

The rebel loss in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, is stated to be between 2,500 and 3,000 in killed and wounded.

The President will issue his proclamation in a few days, specifying the Southern ports that are in a state of blockade.

Forty-eight new regiments are now forming in the city of New York.

The pirate vessel Sumter has been captured.

Unless the active measures which the government of North Carolina is taking for its internal preservation shall avert the danger betimes, the country may soon expect to hear of formidable slave insurrections in the State. The negroes are perfectly well-informed upon all passing events, and appear to be secretly organized for any work which their leaders may call upon them to perform. The indications everywhere are that they are already ripe for revolt, and only await the word to spring into action.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. There are never too well armored against the assaults of the ill that flesh is heir to. Such an invigorator they may find in Hostetter's Bitters—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the Bitters is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most common cause of headache, fever, and other derangements of the system, is the want of the Bitters. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters professes to subvert. To those who have not made the experiment, we would recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED: On the 13th instant, by Amos Krise, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL C. BRADFORD, of Covington township, to Miss MARY ELLEN KRISSE of Girard tp.

DIED: On the 16th ult., of Diphtheria, LYDIA S. daughter of James and Mary Spencer of Pike township, aged 16 years and 18 days.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF LEONARD, FINNEY & CO., CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted. Deposits received. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. Office, on Second street, in the room lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esq. JAMES T. LEONARD, : : : : D. A. FINNEY. W. A. WALLACE, : : : : D. A. FINNEY.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL.—For instruction in the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms.—For pupils under six years old, \$5.00, for seventy two lessons of one half hour each; for all pupils over six years old, \$10.00, for seventy two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Melodeon, Guitar or in Harmony. Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter. Vocal music free to all instrumental pupils. Students allowed to use the rooms at the rate of \$2.00 per month. Rooms at Mr. Alexander Irwin's. Oct. 1, 1860. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

BOGGS TP. FARMS FOR SALE.—One of the best farms in the county, and of good fence. A log house 22 by 26, plank house 16 by 18, barn, smithy and all necessary out-buildings thereon. Large spring and spring-house convenient to house. The land is well watered and has sufficient wood and fencing timber. There is an orchard of large grafted trees, and a young orchard on place, all choice fruit. It is convenient for pasturing droves. ALSO, one containing 90 acres—10 cleared and under fence—balance well timbered. This land has a log house and stable roomed. For terms apply to October 13. L. J. CRANS, Clearfield.

BELLEFONTE MARBLE WORKS!—The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public and the patrons of the firm of S. A. Gibson & Co., that he designs carrying on the MARBLE BUSINESS in Bellefonte, in all its various branches, and will hold himself always in readiness to furnish those who may call upon him with all kinds of Cemetery Work, of the latest classical designs, and superior workmanship, such as Monuments, Box Tombs, Cradle Tombs, Sarcophagi, Obelisks, Grecian Tombs, Table Tombs, Head Stones, Carved, Sculptured or Plain, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be had at any other establishment in the country. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned solicits an increase of patronage. WM. GAHAGAN, Bellefonte, Pa., March 23, 1859-4f.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! CHAIRS!!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!!! The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furniture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Litz's foundry, a large stock of CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, manufactured out of the best materials, finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once and get them while they can be had at the lowest rates. Feb. 27, 1861. JOHN TROUTMAN.

LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN!—WAGON SHOP AHEAD!!! The subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Foundry to the shop formerly occupied by George W. Orr, on Second street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will continue to manufacture Wagons of every description, to order, of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Grain cradles, &c., made on short notice, in superior style, and of the best stock. Repairing of every kind done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms. June 23, 1859. WILLIAM B. BROWN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!

A Fact Worth Knowing!

The undersigned informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened, at his old stand in Bradford township, a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware Groceries, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, which he will dispose of at as low rates as they can be purchased in the county, and of as good quality, if not better. He respectfully solicits all to give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and he feels certain that they will buy from him. jyl1 MATTHEW FORCE.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS! JOHN & JERRED F. IRVIN.

The undersigned give notice that on the 13th April they entered into partnership in the mercantile business in Curwensville, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J. F. Irvin. They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality, all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, at prices to suit the times. Now is the time to purchase. Call in and examine our stock before you purchase your goods, and we feel confident that we can supply you with all kinds of goods, at as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. JOHN IRVIN, JERRED F. IRVIN. N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle. May 30, 1860. May 30

NEW GOODS! A FRESH ARRIVAL OF Spring & Summer Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

Just received and opening, a carefully selected stock of Spring and Summer goods, of almost every description, Staple and Fancy.

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS, Choice Groceries, HARD-WARE AND QUEENSWARE, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, Boots and Shoes, HATS AND CAPS,

Stationary, Cedar-ware. New Mackerel in half, quarter, and eighth barrels.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR OF SUPERIOR quality.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved country produce. June 26, 1861. WM. F. IRVIN.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The proprietors and Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will convince the reader of the value of the medicine. It is a powerful purgative, and its operation will reach to every part of the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its operation will reach to every part of the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its operation will reach to every part of the system.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

H. B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to. D. O. CROUCH, PHYSICIAN, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a. May 14.

J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 18.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, one door north of the Post Office, on Second street. Sept. 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, (and District Attorney) Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street. May 26.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office the same that was formerly occupied by Hon. G. B. Barrett. Sept. 1860.

H. BUCHER SWOOPER, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, one door east of the Raftsmen's Journal office. Nov. 10.

FRANK SHORT, Boot and Shoe-maker. Shop on Second street, (nearly opposite Reed and Weaver's Store), Clearfield, Pa. May 4, 1859.

KRATZER & SON, Merchants, and dealers in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce, Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, in Graham's new brick building on Second floor. July 3, 1861.

CHAS. H. POWERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, up stairs in Graham's new brick building. Business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to. July 3, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the "Clearfield" Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 59.

D. W. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kyrletown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1860.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Jeweler, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite the Raftsmen's Journal office, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 10.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov. 10.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 7.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856. JAS. B. LARRIMER, ISUAL TEST.

JOHN RUSSEL & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Pennville, Clearfield Co., Pa. Keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. Hides of all kinds taken in exchange. July 13-54.

D. R. JEFFERSON LITZ, having located at Granton, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. He may at all times be found at his office or at the residence of J. B. Walters, when not personally engaged. March 13, 1861.

JOHN HUIDEKOPER, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county. All business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. He can be found at the banking house of Leonard, Finney & Co. Sept. 21, 1859.

D. R. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. B. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

DENTAL CARD.—A. M. SMITH, offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations upon the teeth executed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make artificial teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's New Row, Clearfield. Sept. 13.

DR. LITZ'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and coughs; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The undersigned having taken the Luthersburg Hotel, situated in the town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The house has been re-fitted and newly furnished, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate. may23 WILLIAM REED.

TYRONE CITY HOTEL, TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PA. A. P. OWENS, Proprietor. Also—OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail. [dec9]

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constant on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Lard, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, liquors of all kinds. Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD.

FLOUR! BACON!! GROCERIES!!!! PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS; LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS, Tobacco, Segars, &c. FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-4f. O. B. MERRELL.

STIRRING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—Tremendous Excitement among the Masses!!!—