

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 11, 1861.

UNION LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY, of Clearfield county.
ALONZO I. WILCOX, of Elk county.

REPUBLICAN, UNION CO. TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.
DANIEL LIVINGSTON, of Curwensville.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
SAMUEL SEBING, of New Washington.
DAVID ADAMS, Sr., of Boggs.
FOR TREASURER.
G. HUDSON LITTLE, of Lumber-City.
FOR COMMISSIONER.
JOHN SPACKMAN, of Girard.
JACOB MOCK, of Kyrlestown.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We to-day place at the head of the paper the names of Alonzo I. Wilcox of Elk county, and Jos. B. M'Enally of Clearfield county, as our candidates for Assembly. Politically Mr. M'Enally belongs to the Republican party, and Mr. Wilcox to the Democratic. The people may rest assured that they are both heartily on the side of their country, and that both are in favor of sustaining the Government to the utmost in its efforts to put down the present rebellion, to protect loyal citizens in the rebel States, and to save the country from dissolution. They were nominated on the 5th instant, at Ridgway. Two Conventions of Comerees met at that time, separately. The Union Democrats, consisting of Comerees from Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson counties (M'Kean not being represented) met and proposed Mr. Wilcox as their choice. The Republican, composed of Comerees from all the counties met and proposed Mr. M'Enally as their choice. After this all the Comerees went into joint Convention, and unanimously adopted the two persons just named, as the candidates for Assembly to be supported, (without distinction of party) by all who desire to give the Government an earnest support in putting down this rebellion. Proper resolutions were passed, but they did not reach us in time for this week's paper.

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Two weeks since we stated to our readers, that on account of the Sheriff's Sales and Election Proclamation, we were compelled to omit the "State of Wm. F. Johnson"—lines by J.—and several original and other articles." This, the editors of the Clearfield Republican, in their last issue seem to doubt. We are aware that they sometimes meddle with other people's affairs, but how do they know our business better than we do ourselves? We leave the reader to judge for himself.

We will here state for the benefit of our readers, that we did omit two editorials, our summary of War news, and two other articles, any one of which, was of as much interest to you, as the unofficial statement of Wm. F. Johnson; notwithstanding the false innuendoes of the editors of the Republican.

One other thing. Wm. F. Johnson addressed his communication to the "Raftsmen's Journal." It was our property. We did not give a copy to any one. How, then, does it come that Mr. Johnson's statement is published in the Republican, before we printed it? Have not they made use of that which did not belong to them? Did they obtain the copy fairly and honestly? We leave the public to answer these questions for themselves.

ALONZO I. WILCOX.—A. I. Wilcox, Esq., who is now a candidate for Assembly, is a son of Judge Wilcox, who lately held Judge Leonard. At one time, several years ago, he was a member of the Legislature. He has for many years past been extensively and successfully engaged in the lumber business in Elk county. He is a man of good judgement, decided ability, and popular with all classes wherever he is known. It would be hard to find a better candidate for that position. And we venture to predict, that the people of Elk and McKean counties, where he is well known, will endorse his nomination by such a vote as but few men could get.

A GAME OF BRAGG.—Of late we have heard a good deal of bragging, by some Democrats, of the relative number of Democrats and Republicans in the army. They say that two-thirds of the army is composed of members of that party. Whether this is a fact or not, we will not say. We desire to wait until the second Tuesday of October; when, if our boys have the opportunity to cast their votes, the question will be settled.

ANDY JOHNSON'S OPINION.—A gentleman on Sunday asked Hon. Andrew Johnson, at Cincinnati, what he thought of that part of Fremont's proclamation relating to the forfeiture of property, and the manumission of slaves belonging to armed rebels of Missouri. The loyal Tennesseean replied, that it was just right—that "a man who will fight against the Union, should not be allowed to own a dollar or a dollar's worth."

A Barkeeper in St. Louis was arrested for drugging the liquor of a customer, and robbing him of \$350 in gold. The victim was insensible for nine days. A nine day's wonder. He must have had the nine lives of a cat.

The Wilmington city, Delaware, election on the 3d, resulted in the success of the whole Union ticket. Gilpin was re-elected Mayor by a majority of 722 out of 1800 votes.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

SEPT. 4.—One evening recently the Lieutenant of the Mozart Regiment, who had his men out at work on some intrenchments, on the turnpike road to Fairfax Court House, concluded to have some corn to roast, and going over into a field, found a man, in the uniform of his regiment, lying in the corner. He told him to get up, but not obeying, he ordered some of his men to arrest him. They did so, and found he had a drawing of our forts and works on which the Mozart regiment were then engaged. He stammered out some excuse, saying he did not think there was any harm in it, but not accounting for himself promptly, he was taken in and found to be one of the rebel army dressed in the clothes of one of the Mozart regiment, who had been shot while on picket duty. He says they have uniforms of every regiment we have, and it is by this means they procure information. He is in the guard house at Fort Ellsworth.

It is undoubtedly true that the enemy is not now in any considerable force at Matthias Point, and that there is a scarcity of powder and an absolute dearth of lead among them there, the missiles fired from their small arms being of whatever they can contrive them, except lead, of which they have absolutely none.

Two horse teams came down from the fort on Munson's Hill, this afternoon, to a corn field where our pickets were located, and hitching the horses the negro driver commenced gathering corn. He continued his amusement until a shot from a musket laid him flat upon the ground. The team was standing there at dusk.

Thirty-eight of the Kent county, Mo., Home Guard were surprised, some days since, at Bennett's Mills, by 250 rebels, and 2 of them were killed and 8 wounded. The killed and wounded of the Rebels filled a large wagon, but their number could not be ascertained. The Guards retreated.

Congressman Ely was still at Richmond, and has to take his turn cooking and carrying water for the other prisoners. Capt. Corcoran was lately put in irons for several hours for refusing to answer to his name on roll call.

On the 3d the U. S. Marshall at Cincinnati, seized the interest of the citizens of the rebel States in merchandise, now for sale on commission in that city, amounting to \$50,000.

It is reported, that Ben. McCullough is retreating to Arkansas with his forces.

The rebel troops around Fort Pickens are deserting and going home.

SEPT. 5.—Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment, while out on a scouting expedition, with five men, at Kerkaville, Missouri, last week, was surrounded in a farm house, while at dinner, by twenty-five secessionists, who demanded the surrender of his party. This was refused, and the secessionists made an attack upon them. The fight was severe, but the federalists maintained their position in the house, driving the assailants from the ground, with the loss of seven rebels killed and five wounded. Corporal Dix was killed, but none of the federalists were hurt.

The rebel forces, in considerable numbers, have invaded Kentucky, and are occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. This appears to be the way the rebels observe the neutrality that Gov. Magoffin proposed to our Government.

On the 4th, the gunboats, Taylor and Lexington, had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., with the rebel gunboat Yankee. Two batteries on shore, of about 1500 rebels, also fired on our boats, but none of the shots took effect. The gunboats returned to Cairo.

Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of them are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for the short term, refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

Rifled cannon of great capacity are now being supplied to our navy in large numbers. Eighty-two pounders are turned out at Washington and tested by Commodore Dahlgreen. They far exceed all others in range and accuracy.

The Union prospects are increasing in North Carolina. Section leagues exist in every county, which are increasing in numbers. A provisional State Government will be put in operation soon.

In Missouri, the rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hannuwell and Shelbyville.

SEPT. 6.—This morning, Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry, one company of light artillery, and two gunboats, took possession of Paducah, Ky. Secession flags were flying in all parts of the city, in expectation of a rebel force of 8,000. The loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and Marine Hospital. He found large quantities of cooked rations, and supplies of leather for the rebel army.

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins administered the oath to two and three hundred in a single day, and latterly sent many away without a formal administration of the oath, not being able to attend to all.

Our troops near Alexandria found six brass pounders to-day buried in the ground a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

The Tusquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet and found the fortifications there entirely deserted. The Rebels had carried off the guns.

SEPT. 7.—A telegraphic dispatch dated chain bridge, says Captain Strong, of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, had a narrow escape this morning. He was on picket duty three miles in front of our lines, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite the Chain Bridge. Being mounted and in advance of his men, he was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six secessionists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance to the rear, they demanded his pistols, and thinking this was his only chance of escape, he drew a revolver, fired, and shot two of his captors, and then putting the spurs to his horse, he started for his camp on a full run, and the remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his canteen, another his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless, he made good his escape, and came into camp this afternoon ready again to enter upon duty. Captain Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

A prominent secessionist declared last Saturday, that should a Federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 Unionists.

A CLINCHER.—The Louisville Democrat says, in reply to the white trash of the rebel country held together by force: "We all, indeed, deplore the use of force in executing laws; but still we can't accept anarchy, and the destruction of a country. It is certainly no more despotic to try to save a country by the sword than to undertake to destroy it by the sword."

Beauregard's lying proclamation about "beauty and booty" justly roused the indignation of the whole North. It is an enemy now employing wild Camanche Indians, fighting with tomahawks and scalping knives, which pretends to teach us the humanities of warfare.

GOES FOR THE UNION.

The Louisville Democrat (Mr. Harney chief editor), is, as is well known, a leading Democratic organ of Kentucky, but has taken a bold stand in defense of the Union. Why cannot all the Northern Democratic papers forget party for one campaign, and all the Union papers, and all the Democratic organs, of August 23d, thus meet a question in which many of the Northern Democratic party papers have gone almost or quite into secession fits. The Democrat says:

"A correspondent wants to know what we think of the usurpations of power by the President, and his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In reply, we have only to say that we think very little of all that clamor. These things are exceptional to an extraordinary conflict, and form no precedents in the working of our institutions. General Washington, in the time of the whisky insurrection, disobeyed the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of Hamilton, who was afterward a member of Congress. He was imprisoned four months, before he got the benefit of that writ.

"Jefferson disobeyed the writ, through General Wilkinson, at New Orleans. Jefferson, at the same time, without any law to the subject, ordered the seizure of all the property on the Ohio, belonging to Burr or his party. General Jackson disobeyed the writ of *habeas corpus* at New Orleans, and imprisoned a Judge for disobedience of his orders, as Wilkinson had done at the same place, before him. Jefferson usurped power in the purchase of Louisiana. He believed so himself. Our own Governor usurped the power to borrow money of the banks here, and purchase arms, for which he had not a particle of authority; and there was, moreover, little, if any necessity, for the act. No man expects that, in times of rebellion, this despotic power will not be exercised in some cases. An individual, in defense of life, may disarm his enemy, or kill him; and Governments will do likewise.

"The Confederates are daily guilty of despotisms, but these do not indicate that such deeds will be sanctioned by their institutions in time of peace. War has its own rules and necessities that override all others. Let a people keep out of war, if they want to be free and enjoy free institutions. If any one expects a party to scruple about a deed done in a war for self-preservation, he expects what he will never see. We shall judge these belligerents as we judge any other belligerent parties, and posterity can make up its verdict as to the conduct of each, upon the usual rules of war in such cases. Neither Washington nor Jefferson stopped at the writ of *habeas corpus* when they thought the country in danger.

"Any President, in the hour of peril, will use power to save the Government, and trust to the people to justify or condemn him. We shall not be so unjust to Lincoln, little as we like him or his party, as to insist on tying up his hands by strict rules of peace, whilst the enemy, trying to destroy the Government, acknowledges only the rules of war and necessity. It would give the enemy an overwhelming advantage. Suppose the prisoners at Washington asked a writ of *habeas corpus*. A judge might feel bound to grant it, but would any one expect it to be obeyed? Would Lincoln if he did not obey it? Will Jeff. Davis surrender his prisoners upon the orders of Judge Taney, or any other judge; who would think of railing at him if he did not? As if any one had a right to expect it."

"The Philadelphia Presbyterian, under the heading of "Make Up Your Mind to It," thus expresses its views on "peace propositions":

"A gentleman, not very distinguished for ardent patriotism, was declining against the war, having in a large measure arrested the wheels of business, and interfering with his own prosperity. A friend properly rebuked him in terms like these:

"This war has been forced on us. It must necessarily produce distress. As a citizen, you may as well make up your mind to bear a portion of the burden. You have been accustomed to look exclusively after your personal interests; now you must enlarge your views, and aid the public cause. The very existence of the Government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril. If it falls you fall; if it prospers you will prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, you are unworthy of the name of an American and a freeman.

"The answer was a just one. The mercenary cry of many is the war is ruining us, and the selfishness it betrays is the very ground on which it is attempted to form a party to the Government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril. What is to become of our Confederacy, our Government, our future freedom, do not enter into the calculation. Surely American virtue is at a low ebb if we are not willing to make sacrifices, and to bring down our high aspirations after fortune, for the sake of our country. These are times when every good citizen should be willing to bring down his notions to a war standard. We must willingly suffer as the people of our old Revolution did, for the sake of the country. Those who cry out for peace on any terms little dream of the inheritance they would leave their children in a land divided into factions and rent by interminable future wars. No sacrifice is nothing compared with the miseries which would be brought upon us by the splitting of our country into a number of contending communities. If such an evil is to befall us, which, may God in his mercy prevent, let it not come through our low selfishness, and our base betrayal of the precious trust reposed in us."

THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.—Lieut. Lowry, who was engaged in the Hatteras fight, reiterates the opinion that that affair is one of the most important events of the war; that the position was of incalculable value to the rebels, and of immense importance to us. Its loss has struck the heart of hearts—their privateering, and dealt a blow to that sort of piratical business from which it can only recover by the neglect of our Government to follow up its successes. He says that the prisoners are in a state of utter despondency, and some of the best informed among them declare their cause lost. They agree that this event will create a home panic among the Cotton State rebels, now along the Potomac, who will rush South to protect their own shores. The commerce of Albemarle Sound may be menaced by the fact that fifteen sail enter the three inlets daily.

VALLANDIGHAM ON HIS TRAVELS.—A Columbus, Ohio, paper of the 28th says: "C. L. Vallandigham—the notorious—arrived in this city last evening, and had a reception not at all like that which he had met with when he left on the first train. If he had not been for the efforts of citizens opposed to his presence, the arch traitor would have been taught that this part of the country was no place for him. There is a vacant bed for him in Fort Lafayette, which we trust he will soon occupy."

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—The Post Office Department has issued the following: "Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding."

SEIZURE OF CHEESE.—The Cleveland Herald says, Marshal Earl Bill and Collector Ballard seized, on Saturday, at Wellsville, six thousand pounds of cheese. The cheese was shipped from Earlville by Harvey Baldwin, of Streetborough, consigned to himself at Wellsville. At the late fair, it was about going on a flatboat, with the intention of being taken somewhere in Kentucky, when it was taken in charge by the Marshal. It will take pretty lively cheese to get out of Ohio into Kentucky, without seizure.

UNION MEETING IN PORTLAND.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of citizens of Portland, Elk county Pa., without distinction of party, was held at the Store rooms of Breeden & Co., whereupon the following officers were chosen:

President—Col. A. J. Wilcox. Vice President—L. F. Powers, Wm. H. Banker, John S. Hyatt, Charles Baldwin, M. D. Jackson, Wm. Leach Jr., John Armer. Secretaries—R. P. Saltman, Hiram Warner.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following resolutions were presented by the chairman, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse Gen. John C. Fremont's Proclamation of Martial law in the State of Missouri; believing, that in so doing he has shown himself equal to the occasion, and that it will afford security to the persons and property of good and loyal citizens, and to traitors, death and confiscation.

Resolved, That in the struggle to maintain our national existence, we are for supporting the Government and do not stop to ask who administers it. We see no neutral position to occupy, he who is not for his country is against it—and whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the Altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people."

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the representative Convention held at St. Mary's in this county, meets with our unequalled disapproval. They misrepresent not only the people but the *claim to represent* them. We therefore repudiate them, and clear our skirts of the odium and treason connected with them.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elk County Advocate and other papers of this representative District.

A. J. WILCOX pres't.

PATRIOTS.—Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, in Vermont, was recently nominated by a Democratic State Convention for Governor, and James T. Thurston and Stephen Thomas for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer of Vermont. They have all declined the nomination, upon the sole ground that at this time there can be but two parties, one for maintaining the Government unconditionally, and the other for overthrowing it.

"We must for the time," says Mr. Dillingham, "forget whether we be Republicans or Democrats. In such a union there will be strength and efficiency, and if we differ hereafter, let it be to settle the question who did most for his country. Let us act together, honestly, efficiently, and let him wear honors who fairly wins them. I feel very confident that a great number—I hope a majority—of all the old parties in this State feel and judge as I do, and that they will rise above party as such and stand for their country, one and indivisible, now and forever. With such I mean to act, whether their number be few or many, till this most wicked rebellion is crushed out; and wishing that my opinions and acts may be in harmony, I have felt called upon to decline the nomination so honorably tendered to me."

The other gentlemen say: "In reply we have to say that we are of the opinion that, until the present rebellion and treason shall be overcome, it is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to sustain the spirit and strengthen the arm of his country by every means in his power; that party names and differences should be entirely laid aside, and not be permitted to divide loyal citizens, or deter any man from yielding a full and enthusiastic support to the men and measures upon which we must rely for the victory of the Government and the Constitution over Disunion."

To these sentiments every loyal heart in the land, Democratic, Republican, or whatever, will cry amen. This is the Democracy of the Green Mountains, and it is pure patriotism.

KIT CARSON COMING.—A letter writer says, I met an intelligent Englishman who is on his way back to his native place, after ten years' absence among the Indians on our western frontiers. During all this time he has been engaged in trapping, hunting, and all the adventurous avocations of the pioneer. For the last three years he has been the friend and companion of Kit Carson, whose fame as a hunter and a world-wide, and consequently has laid up a store of incidents connected with their adventures in the West. At the time he left Salt Lake City, Kit Carson was busily engaged in raising a corps of mounted rangers, composed not of half breeds or savages, but of shrewd, practical trappers like himself, who have spent their lives on the prairies, and know of no enjoyment but that which comes from wild adventure and vicissitude. With these Carson purposes coming eastward and offering his services to the Federal Government. He selects his men himself, and accepts of none unless qualified by long years of experience on the plains. They will be mounted on the swift Mexican mustang, and will be armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers, bowie knives and Sharp's rifles.

"SWEAR HIM AND LET HIM GO."—The best piece of satire upon the leniency observed by the authorities in the section, in reference to rebels found committing treason, is, in the shape of a story which is told, we believe, by Governor Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in General Cox's camp, down in Kanawha, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a most mischievous disposition, snapping and thrusting out his forked tongue at all who came near it. The boys at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arose, "what shall we do with this fellow?" The question was proposed several times, without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near upon his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companions by quietly remarking: "Damn it, swear him and let him go."

INDIAN ALLIES.—The red men of the forest are gathering to the standard of the South. Albert Pike, the Indian's friend, acting as commissioner of the Confederate States, is forming an alliance with the most warlike tribes of the West. Even the wild Camanches, heretofore untamable, are about to be brought under the protection and influence of the Confederate government, and mustered into the service of the Confederate States. It will be a grand sight to see a cavalry brigade of those wild and fierce horsemen of the desert, subjected to the discipline of civilized warfare, fighting the battles of the South. Our Indian ally will strike terror into the craven hearts of our mercenary invaders.—Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 20.

SEIZURE OF CHEESE.—The Cleveland Herald says, Marshal Earl Bill and Collector Ballard seized, on Saturday, at Wellsville, six thousand pounds of cheese. The cheese was shipped from Earlville by Harvey Baldwin, of Streetborough, consigned to himself at Wellsville. At the late fair, it was about going on a flatboat, with the intention of being taken somewhere in Kentucky, when it was taken in charge by the Marshal. It will take pretty lively cheese to get out of Ohio into Kentucky, without seizure.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Austin Brown, late of Hudson township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, 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. MACUMBER, Administrator. August 7, 1861.—6t.

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. ENYER, Burnside township, August 7th, 1861.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

We, the undersigned Democrats, believing that the only way to gain an honorable peace, and to preserve the Union, is to utterly crush this wicked rebellion by the military and moral powers of the government—that it is the duty of all good citizens, without respect to party, in this hour of peril, to rally to the support of the government against the assaults of traitors, whether armed, or in our midst giving aid and comfort, and that any half-way policy or pretended scheme of compromise with the rebels at this time is only calculated to encourage rebellion, divide the Union, and disgrace us as a nation; and believing further, that the patriotic course of such Democrats as Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, Gen. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, and the late Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, in giving their powerful aid to the present Administration in suppressing treason and rebellion, merits the approval and imitation of all true Democrats. We, therefore, utterly repudiate and spit upon a great portion of the platform laid down by the late Representative Convention held in the Borough of St. Mary's, Elk county, by a few would be leaders of our party—who in their zeal to destroy the Republican party would risk the destruction of this glorious government, and call upon the Democrats of Clearfield county who would not have fastened upon them and their party the odium of disloyalty and treason, and who agree in sentiment with us, to unite in taking measures to have persons to unite in our Legislative assemblies who are in favor of maintaining their government and the Union (no matter what party or person for the time being administers that government) at all hazards and at every sacrifice, and who are opposed to treating with armed rebels and traitors on any terms.

John M'Naul, R. W. Thompson, Henry Hile, Jacob Koole, Wm. S. Horn, David Horn, Wm. Dale, Henry Kerns, A. T. Mason, James H. Fleming, John H. Hoover, Jacob Bilger, John G. Shubert, R. C. Taylor, Wm. Henry, Renben B. Bonsall, S. W. Horn, John W. Derrick, Levi Spiece, Wm. P. Beck, Wm. M. Hoover, Abraham Gates, Christian Smith, Samuel Arnold, Levi Draucker, Ganer S. Bloom, Samuel Irvin, Lewis M. Laporte, John Guilm, Solomon J. Gates, Geo. Kittlebarger, John H. Larimer, Hugh W. Mullen, Wm. M. Henry, Wm. G. Johnson, Joseph A. Sencer, Edward M. Peters, John Livingston, Joseph R. Miller, Hiram Passmore, Moses R. Denning, James F. Shoop, Jeremiah Smeal, B. B. McPherson, John Huff, Joseph A. Passmore, J. D. Denning, Joseph Potter, Wm. B. Peters, Joseph H. Dearing, Stephen Graft, and others.

Thomas Bloom, R. W. M'Naul, James Hile, Jacob Koole, John W. Hays, John Brige, John W. Cleaver, Daniel Faust, R. J. Johnson, Jacob Hoover, George B. Dale, Wm. K. Harriger, J. B. Frank, John Smith, Jackson Bousall, James Bloom, Sr., J. A. Murphy, Jacob S. Cole, Wm. A. Cole, Samuel Way, James L. Hoover, A. Irvin Thompson, Joseph Potter, David W. Chilson, George Wilson, J. B. Frank, George J. Bloom, Samuel George, Adam Musser, Ed. Goodwin, B. F. Sterling, Wm. J. Hemphill, Thomas Liddell, Daniel Sloppy, Jeremiah Kline, Wm. Wright, James Woot, John Kline, Benj. Bloom, James Arthur, John J. Miller, O. P. Wilder, George H. Hall, James Richards, Frederick Haney, W. W. Kaley, Joseph Dale, J. D. Denning, Andrew Baughman, A. J. McClellan, J. B. Caldwell, Sr., Thomas A. Hoover, and others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Sales, \$1; Advertisements, \$1; Advertisements, \$1; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending August 31st, 1861.

ASSETS.
Bills discounted, \$26,843 20
Pennsylvania State loans, 21,908 75
Specie, 4,535 77
Due from other banks, 5,232 87
Notes of other banks, 1,657 00
Checks, drafts, &c., 1855 56
Furniture, 253 46
Expense of plate engraving, 704 73
Loss and Expense, 921 12
\$66,115 58

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock, paid in, \$28,050 00
Notes in circulation, 22,845 00
Due depositors, 12,705 72
Interest and exchange, 2,514 86
\$66,115 58

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier, Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 31, 1861.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE.—JOHN FA-REIRA, No. 718 Arch Street, between 7th & 8th Streets, Philadelphia, (late of 818 Market Street) Importer, Manufacturer of, and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' Dresses and Children's Cost.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of Furs, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter seasons, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducement.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those who design purchasing, to give me a call. Recollect the name, number and street: John Faureira, (New Fur Store) 718 Arch Street, Philad'a. Sept. 1, 1861—5mo.

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JOHN L. ALLISON, JOHN S. ENYER, Burnside township, August 7th, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Austin Brown, late of Hudson township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, 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. MACUMBER, Administrator. August 7, 1861.—6t.

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