# Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 23, 1861.

## THE LATE ELECTION.

Some of our Democratic friends boastingly assert that the Democratic party is triumphant in the State. In some districts it appears to be so, but it cannot be so claimed throughout the State. There were no State officers to be voted for-the elections were all local, confined to counties or districts. There was a disposition in many places to drop distinctions of party, under the idea that this was the duty of all patriotic men in the present situation of the country. This view was more generally entertained by the Republicans than by their opponents. Thus, in the Republican county of Huntingdon they assisted to elect to the legislature John Scott, a leading Democrat, but one who is disposed to do his duty to his country. In the Republican county of Lancaster, a portion of the Republicans united with the Democrats to form a Union ticket, whilst the rest chose to retain their party organization and run a straight Republican ticket. So it was in Dauphin. And so too, it was in other parts of the State. The Breckinridge Democracy generally seemed intent upon making political capital, and where they had control of their party, resorted to every scheme to accomplish that purpose, whilst the Republicans were, through patriotic motives, disposed to treat their opponents with great

The result was, that in some places Repub licans were elected, in others Democrats, and in others again the Union ticket was successful-neither class having a majority in the Legislature. Some Breckinridge Democrats, who opposed all Union tickets, now wish to claim all Democratic candidates elected on the Union ticket, as a Democratic triumph. But those who do this, are of that ultra Breckinridge stamp who would sink the country to make a little party capital.

ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE .- From Washascertained, that the advices received by the mails of the Arabia are more than usual satisfactory in relation to American affairs; but there is great activity in schemes for violating the blockade and introducing contrabrand goods. This fact may relieve some of the fears entertained by some persons in this country, as to the position of England in regard to the blockade of the Southern ports. It is also stated that Lord Lyons has addressed a brief circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States enclosing the following as embodied in the official note of the Secretary of State, namely: The law of blockade which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board a cargo after the commencement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United States. Lyone instruct those Consuls to take this law for their guidance.

THE REBELS .- The approaching winter must tell crushingly upon the rebels. Cut off from all communication with the world; the necesearles of life trebled in value; denied the luxuries to which they have all their lives been accustomed; without money, without credit, without skill to turn their feeble resources to account; what a dreary look-out for the future! And then their army-without tents; without blankets; without leather for shoes; without coffee or grog; without even salt to season their rations! Their seaboard menaeed; large fleets keeping watch and ward at their harbor entrances and the mouths of their rivers; formidable expeditions swooping down upon their coasts, investing their fortresses and capturing their commercial towns. This is a gloomy picture and all the result of Secession. The masses are to be pitied, but it is nothing more than the leaders deserve.

JOHN Ross .- A letter is published, purporting to be written by John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, in which it is stated that about four thousand Cherokees had, with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them; and that they are raising a regiment of mounted men to meet any emergency that may arise out of their esponsal of the Confederate cause. This does not agree with the previous report that Ross would stand by the Union. Time alone will show which is correct.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO WASHINGTON .- The Baltimore Sun says, the master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has published a notice which is important to parties forwarding packages of goods to Washington, to the address of either soldiers or civilians, as freight over the Washington Branch Railroad. On and after to-day the company will require prepayment in Baltimore on all freight shipped for Washington, to be delivered at the earliest possible hour. None will be received after 8 P. M. No ini-

THE MILITARY VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA Facts and figures are difficult to overcome, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, and are the only irresistible arguments with which a cause can be substantially established. In reference to the late election in the various camps distant from and within Pennsylvania, containing soldiers who were legally entitled to vote at the late election, these facts and figures establish two very important claims, which we desire to record in our columns, not as a reproach to those who should be put to the blush by their abductions, but as a vindication of the truth, and those great principles of Republicanism on the success of which now depends the authority of the federal law and the security of the federal Union. The vote of the soldiers in camp at the late election, was almost unanimously of a Republican or Union character. This is more clearly demonstrated by the result in the various counties of the State, showing that in those counties which were Republican a year ago, our vote was reduced, while the Democratic vote in the same counties and also in those decided Democratic last fall, was up to its full force. In Berks county the Democratic vote was almost as large as that of last year, and yet Berks county turnished a great numder of men to the various Pennsylvania regiments. In York county, the same results prove the same facts-and in other counties heretofore Democratic, we find that the vote of that party was equally as large as that polled at any of the elections for local State officers. These figures present a strange contrast to the claim that the Democratic party has furnished the largest number of men for the war-and that contrast is still further strengthened when the fact is quoted that the military vote was almost unanimously cast for the Republican or Union party. But the subject presents another aspect, equally rebutting the argument that the Democracy are doing the fighting, when we contemplate the result in the strong Republican counties. In Centre county, that has turnished almost twelve hundred men for the war, the Democracy elected their ticket by polling the same vote they polled last year, and yet at the Presidential election Centre gave eight hundred Republican majority. In Lancaster county the same causes produced the same results. In Lebanon the Republicans suffered defeat by the same lack of home strength, and in every Republican county in the State our vote was reduced far below its Presidential standard, and much below, also, the vote polled at our usual fall elections. The volunteers from such counties, have found their way into regiments belonging to other States, by which they established their own distranchisement. And thus it is with many of the great Republican ington we learn that the State Department has counties. The Republican vote in the camps proved the unanimous numbers of the Republicans under arms, while the falling off of the vote at home, and the aggregate exactness of the Democratic vote at the late and the election for President, proves, too, that those who boast of the valor of the Democracy were cal-

culating without their hosts. All things considered, Pennsylvania is as strongly Republican to-day as she was when she cast her electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln. The men who were elected on Union principles, had confidence reposed in them, not because they were Democrats, but as Union men they were only successful, and because they were expected to adhere to the policy which has so invigorated the federal administration in its struggle to crush rebellion -and the result of another election will prove, when the issues are more fairly presented than they were at the last, that the people of Pennsylvania are sound on every principle involved in the Republican platform.

STAND FROM UNDER .- The Government of the United States is now going to work in good earnest to crush out this rascally rebellion of ours. In the space of three days, under the direction of Gen. McClellan, that fine officer Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, a graduate of West Point, and formerly Colonel of the New York Seventh regiment-father of all its glory -has concentrated at Annapolis, Md., a force of 40,000 men, comprising some of the best troops in the service, and he has organized them into a well appointed and efficient corps d'armee, ready for transportation at an hour's notice. Simultaneous with this wonderful movement, the Secretary of the navy has organized a fleet of twenty-three vessels of war, have already sailed from New York harbor, bound for Annapolis. Besides this, the clipper ship Great Republic has cleared at New York with 1500 fine horses on board, under sealed orders, and the large steamship Daniel that has ever been prepared on this continent will sail, under command of flag-officer Stribling and General Viele. It will leave Annapolis for an important Southern harbor. Of course no one knows or cares to know its precise destination, but we shall undoubtedly hear from it when it gets there!

SMALLEST SOLDIER IN THE ARMY .- Eddy Black, son of George H. Black, of Indianapolis, is supposed to be the smallest and youngest, if not the bravest soldier in the service of the United States of the Indiana troops. When he enlisted he was but eight years of age, but he exhibited such a spirit of patriotism, and so strong a desire to serve his country, that he over persuaded his parents to let him go. He enlisted in the twenty-first regiment, Col. McMillan, now stationed near Baltimore, where he now is, and so attached is he to the service that he refuses to come home on furlough, at the earnest request of his mother, telling her that he had too much work to attend to. He forwarded his two months' pay, and what he accumulated from those who voluntarily gave him in admiration of his character, amounting in all to sixty dollars, which is now invested in Treasury notes. An army of such Lilliputs sials will be regarded as a direction and all would soon overcome even the fiery ardor of packages so marked will be refused. The full the chivalry. He is a drummer boy. Just as packages so marked will be refused. The full the chivalry. He is a drummer boy. Just as a reconnoisance in force, with four hundred an attack on the clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's a reconnoisance in force, with four hundred an attack on the clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's the chivalry. tended, or his consignee, must be legibly gentleman spoke to the little fellow and said, and fifty picked men, and three pieces of artilmarked on every package and parcel so for- "My lad, do you know what you are going to lery, upon the rebel entrenchments at Boliver warded. The company has found the enact- do?" "Yes, sir," was his prompt reply, "I hill. He was attacked by three thousand rebment and enforcement of these rules necessa- am going to beat the dram while the soldiers els, including five hundred cavalry. Early ry in consequence of the great increase in the are fighting for their country." The man shed | yesterday morning, the rebels showed themshipment of miscellaneous packages to the tears, and said to him, "If you return alive, espital, and their accumulation at the depot come to my house and I will give you a horse. tears, and said to him, "If you return alive, there by the consigness' want of promptness I have plenty of them." Eddy intends to hold him to his offer.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

From Banks division-Rebel batteries on the Potomac-From New Mexico-The U. S. Steamer Louisiana-From Missouri-Rebels fire into the Pawnee-Rebel attack on Maj. Gould at Boliver, the arrival of Col. Geary and the repulse of the enemy; detailed account-From Kentucky,

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 14 .- One of the soldiers of the New York 34th, captured with others two weeks ago while on a scout opposite Col. e Dew's encampment, returned yesterday. He was taken to Fairfax Court House from whence he escaped. He reports that there are no large bodies of rebel troops between Great Falls and Leesburg. Two of the six or eight rebel regiments which paid our troops their respects at Great Falls three weeks ago have mutined and left the rest. It is stated that the remainder of the force are scattered between Winchester, Martinsburg, Sheppardstown and Hancock. There is a full regiment at the latter place, which from the fact of it being the only post where salt could be obtained it was thought of sufficient importance to protect it by a superior force. This accounts for the sudden disappearance from this quarter of the rebel army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- It has been ascerthe force they had at Acquis Creek, and placed it in new batteries, which yesterday fired on some of our steamers. They have mounted thirty-two pound guns in the batteries, which occupy commanding points on the river .-During last night they fired on and sunk a small pungy. The steamer Mount Vernon reached the shipping point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolested prssed the rebel battery, but the Pawnce following in a short time thereafter was fired on, between twenty and thirty shots being thrown toward her. The Pawnee according to orders made no response. By an arrival this afternoon from the lower Potomac, it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of danger from the rebel batteries. The Indian agent for New Mexico, Mr. Steck, has just arrived here, direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure, all of the principal men of the Navojoe Indians came to Santa Fe and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of those of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession through the treachery of Col. Lor-All is quiet in the Territory. The Federal force therein, under Col. Canby, who commands that military department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. Steck epresents the people as loyal to a man. The object of the rebels is represented as being to seize the Government stores rather than to endeavor to conquer the country. There was no disturbance on the plains, and when the stock was passing over them, the Indians were in the best possible humor, from the fact of receiving their presents and annuities. War against liquor and liquor dealers is being successfully carried on. Thousands of dollars worth have been destroyed and confiscated al-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The United States steamer Louisiana, which has been off Chincowhich had no clearance papers. On the 5th inst., two launches, sent to capture a rebel vessel in shore, were fired upon by a large force of rebels, and one of our men was wounded. The fire was returned, and one or more rebels killed. The shot from the rebel guns burned up the schooner. Lieut. Murray, in his report, dated the 5th Oct. says :- This morning at 9 o'clock we had a sharp conflict with the enemy, who, 3000 strong, attempted to cut off two boats from this vessel and 23 men, all told, which I had dispatched to take or destroy a fine schooner I had reason to believe was being converted into a privateer. Fortunately I had gone in with the steamer at the same time, it being high tide, and was enabled to cover the return of the party. The boats passing through a terrible fire, finally reached the schooner, but finding her aground made a breastwork of her and opened a dead. ly fire, which, with the assistance of a few shots from our long-range gun, drove the enemy back to a distant cover with loss, and the boats, after firing the schooner, returned without further molestation. Acting-Master Fur nuss estimates the loss of the rebels to be at least eight killed and wounded, as he saw that number carried off. Our loss was one seriously wounded, Acting Master Hooker, and three very slightly. I have much praise to bestow on those engaged in the boast for their coolness and intrepidity when assailed by such overwhelming odds. They were yet some three hundred vards from the schooner when fired upon, but they preferred pushing on and returning through it, rather than fail in accomplishing their object. During the reconnoisance, last night, two of their dispatch sloops were captured.

Pontoso Mo., Oct. 16 .- We have the following account of the attack on the Big River Bridge yesterday morning. The enemy was discovered approaching the buildings, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, by a German sentry, who gave the alarm. Our troops numbering about forty and fitty men, instantly prepared for action, and although the force against them numbered somewhere near six hundred, under the lead of Jeff Thompson himself, they stood their ground, and from and fifteen large transports, most of which stone piles and other places of shelter, did good execution. They were finally surrounden, however, and compelled to surrender. Their loss was one killed and six wounded. while the rebel loss was five killed and four wounded. Immediately after the surrender, Webster has been fitted up with water tanks the Federal prisoners were sworn by Jeff. alone, and sails to-day with enough water to Thompson not to bear arms against the Southwash away an ordinary Southern city. In a ern Confederacy. The rebels then burnt the few days the most gigantic military expedition | bridge, and speedily retired. Jeff. Thompson says that he has 5000 mounted men in the vicinity, and that he intends to burn the other bridges on this road, and that Pilot Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured. The troops along the road have been ordered to Ironton by Col. Carlin, commanding that post, in anticipation of an attack.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 16 .- Thirty-one more of the wounded Federal soldiers arrived here from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday, twenty miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major Wright's batallion, attached to Gen. Mann's command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear and completely routed them, killing about 30 and taking the same number of prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels. The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's creek, has marched North is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen.

Price on the Osage. BALQIMORE, Oct. 17 .- Intermation has been selves on Boliver heights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon

constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 3d Wisconsin regiment from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, announces crossed, formed into line and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, but in good order, to the river, where they were reinforced by three other companies. They then, with Col. Geary at with cannister from the columbiad which was New Washington Oct. 9, 1861-6tp.

They were, nowever, compened the actual of the Culture the head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder Columbiad. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of emy had seven pieces, five hundred cavalry, together with infantry. The enemy was com pletely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded is not | forcements, and in the evening, when Secretary over seven. That of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. Ashby was at the head of the enemy, and is among the killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- The steamer Mount Vernon, Capt. Mitchell, came up the river last night. Some twenty shots were fired at her from the batteries at Shipping Point, but none struck her. Capt. Mitchell reports that 30 or 40 vessels are lying at Smith's Point, afraid to pass the enemies batteries. When the Pawnee and Mt. Vernon went down the Mt. Vertained that the rebels have withdrawn part of non preceded the Pawnee and the 400 marines on board were ordered to lie down on deck two deep in passing the enemy's batteries, which was done and thus escaped observation from shore. Thirteen shots were fired at the Pawree, six of which struck her and one passed near her magazine. Of the 36 rebel prisoners released according to the recent special order, only three took the oath of allearms against the United States. Col. Geary's

dashing fight causes much rejoicing here. SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 17 .- A messenger from Gen. Fremont's head-qurters at Warsaw reached here to-day, with dispatches from Gen. McKinstry. It was said Price had made a stand in Cedar county, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with twenty thousand well armed and disciplined troops, and a large torce of irregular militia. On the arrival of Fremont at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage river was filled with rebel horsemen, who were dispersed by a few rounds of canister. Fremont had began preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage river when the messonger left, and it was supposed his army would be over the river on Wednsday night. He was determined to push on with the utmost vigor and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force him to fight or re-

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17 .- The rebel General. Hawthorn, of the Mississippi Brigade, now at Hopkinsville, has transferred the post office at that place to the charge of a rebel postmaster, and through him the towns of Southern Kentucky are regularly supplied with the Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster General. It is reported that Gen. Hardee is in command at Bowling Green, with ten thousand troops, including two thousand Texans, whom, from their wild appearance, the people there take to be Indians. There is quite an accumulation of Southern bound travelers at our hotels, who find it impossible o get through our lines.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18 .- A gentleman who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Fersays that the accounts published of the fight there on Wednesday are in main correct. The cannon captued is a fine new seige gun, well mounted and in good order, with the exception of a fracture of one axle during the fight. It was stationed yesterday near the abutment of the bridge. When it was about being retaken by the the rebels, a ten penny nail was driven into the vent, which has already been drawn out. The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fight, as was at first stated. They were stationed on Maryland heights, and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe. The fight continued from 8 in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was a regular skirmish with varying results. The rebels when hotly pressed retreated into the woods, and at other times they drove the federal troops back into Bolivar-the main fight being beyond that town, on the road to Charleston. At 5 o'clock Col. Geary arrived with three pieces of cannon, which soon silenced the enemy's guns putting their entire force to flight. The chaplain who was taken prisoner says that before he was captured 87 were killed and wounded, and had been carried from the field. There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashley having been killed, and it was not generally credited. The Federal troops remained on the field all Wednesday night and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of 10,-000 bushels of wheat captured from the rebel's military depot, which they were about to transport to Leesburg. An order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side. Great distress prevailed among the tew remaining residents of Bolivar-information having reached them that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy Bolivar and Harper's Ferry on Thursday night by fire, and they were all packing up preparatory to a flight into Maryland. No information has been received from there this morning as to whether the high to ford and troops were conveyed across in scows. The prisoners captured admit that their force was two thousand whilst the entire Federal force was only four hundred and sixty. The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is was everywhere visible, and the inhabitants were bowed down with sorrow and desolatian. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Gen. McClellan,

accompanied by Generals Smith, McCall and Hancock, and a strong escort of regular cavalry, proceeded yesterday to Vienna, which is five miles west of Lewinsville, and remained there several hours. The reports about the rebel army bring in full retreat for Manassas are founded on conjecture; at least nothing of it is known in quarters most entitled to confidence. As stated in previous dispatches, a large reconnoitering party proceeded as far as Vienna, but returned before Gen. McClellan had quite reached the village. A hundred men only on similar business proceeded to Avondale, which is about an equal distance from Springfield and Fairfax Court House. Gen. Wadsworth went within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court House, with a comparatively small escort. From observations it was conjectured the rebel force there was composed of about two regiments of infantry, and a battallion of cavalry. The escort was fired on, but reached their camp without resorting to any extraordinary measure. From a gentleman who is presumed to possess the best opportunities of judging, it is ascertained that portunities of judging, it is ascertained that the enemy has been alternately retiring and year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7 Five copies advancing within a breadth of five or six miles

of our lines. Sr. Louis, Ocr. 18.—The following dispatch tra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. as been received from an officer at Pilot Knob. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, received here of a daring and gallant exploit dated 10 o'clock last night. Maj. Gavitt, of piece of artillery. The enemy followed, fighting all the way. Major Gavitt then got his gun in position, and concealing his and the state of the sta gun in position, and concealing this infantry, one year, on receipt of \$6.00. Treasury Notes caused a part of his command to retreat furth, and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be caused a part of his command to retreat furththree companies under Maj. J. P. Gould, sta- er, thus drawing the enemy into ambuscade, tioned on the north side of the Potomac. A and forcing him to fall back with a heavy loss.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18 .- A gentleman direct | that the rebels again appeared on Louden and Bolivar Heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces, who are under captured from the rebels on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of Mr. A. G. Herr and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the the river until the enemy retreated. The en- 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 .- Yesterday Gen. Sherman telegraphedan urgent demand for rein-Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. Sherman by special trains-These troops are doubtless now well on their way, and apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed. Everything Indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the Central Kentucky column.

## 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 accompa ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and giance. The others took the oath not to bear | all other transient Notices at the same ra'es.

> NOTICE.—The annual election for President Directors and Treasurer of the Madera and Osceola Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will be held at Madera on Monday the 4th day of November, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES J. PUSEY. October 18, 1861-p.

ARM FOR SALE, -The following described farm, situated in Decatur township. Clearfield Co., Pa. two miles and a half west of Philipsburg. on the Glen Hope road, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance. There are about eighty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; with a large, well finished, frame bank barn, a comfortable hewed log house and a well finished frame dwelling house and other out buildings erected thereon, never failing springs of water at the buildings, and a large and well selected assortment of bearing fruit trees. The wood land being well timbered and under laid with a four and a half foot vein of stone coal. The above farm affords rare inducements to purhasers. For further information enquire of R. D. SHOWALTER, Philipsburg.

## Benner & Barrett,

Respectfully announce to the public that they have completed and are now occupying their new FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS

fronting on the Market lot and nearly opposite the in the upper story of the same building, in all its different branches. All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce or lum-

ber to suit the business Their stock will consist of PARLOR. ROCKING AND ARM CHAIRS.

SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c. Parlor, Sofa, Centre, Card, Dining, Extension and

### Breakfast Tables Sofas of all Kinds, Varieties and Patterns.

Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, &c. Bedsteads-Jenny Lind, High Posts, Cottage,

French Posts, &c Mattrasses-Hair, Hair top. Cotton top, and Corn

husk, of the best materials. Looking Glasses of all sorts and sizes. Also glas-

ses for old frames. Also, What-nots, Wash-stands, Work-stands: Hat-racks, &c. COFFINS made to order on short notice, and Hearse furnished.

Poplar, Cherry, Maple and Lin wood Lumber taken in exchange for work. Oct. 23, 1861.

THE LADY'S FRIEND-GODEY'S LADYS BOOK FOR 1862 .- The world's favorite. For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, the best Lady's Magazine in the World and the Cheapest. The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in im-

mense numbers are subscribers for the Book. The best Lady Writers in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other The Music is all original, and would cost 25 ents (the price of the Book) in the music stores ;

but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey Our Steel Engravings .- All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in

this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's Immense Double Sheet Fashion-Plates. -Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give

Far Ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America .- Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,-000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style.and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them Other magazines cannot Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is afford it We never spare money when the pub-represented as most sad and shocking. Ruin licean be benefited. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our

so called fashion magazines Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine. are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Imitations .- Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey. Drawing Lessons .- No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several

large volumes. Our Receipts are such as oan be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety-Confectionerythe Nursery-the Toilet-the Laundry -the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department

Alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table.—This department compri ses engravings and descriptions of every article Model Cottages .- No other magazine has this

department. Terms. Cash in Advance. - One copy one year one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10 Eight copies one year, and an ex-

Special Clubbing with other Magazines .-

careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address L. A. GODEN, 323 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.-Lette of Administration on the estate of Pierce, late of Chest township. Clearfield county Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Sykes & Henry in the Woolen Manufacturing by siness, at Union Factory, was dissolved on the 30th day of September, 1861, by the withdrawal of William Henry. WM. HENRY
Oct. 1, 1861-Oct. 9,-3tp. LAW SYKES
N. B. The above named business will be out
LAW SYKES.

DLOUR! BACON!! GROCERIES!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUPPS LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS. Tobacco, Segars, &c.,

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-tf. O. B. MERRELI

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Henrhey Samuel Adams Geo. W. Johnson Thomas Antes Mattie Mrt. Kerwin John Boyce Samuel Brenker F. W Karthaus Jno. F Bliss A. Catheart Sarah R Miss M'Gints Robert Moore Nathal Elend Margaret Miss Ellinger Jane Miss 3. Piles Samuel Fleming R L. Reefer Daniel Gates N. Robison John Gearheart Enoch G Stambaugh Alex Smith Mary Ann Min Graham Hamilton Steiner Juender

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Geal Geo. W.

please say they are advertised MEW-YORK TRIBUNE-NEW VOLUME

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced it. twenty-first year of its existence; the THE DAI LY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE nomewhat younger For more than twenty years, this journal has a bored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity. Justice and Freedom enders oring to meliorate the condition of the oppresed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to projects h all means the moral, intellectual and material of vancement of our country. It has simed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for them selves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the crodit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education and to encourage and stimulate Productive Induction, through free grants of Public Lands to setual retlers and cultivators, as also through the provetion of immature or peculiarly exposed blacket from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adthrough good and evil report, and which itsteadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthrepy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a nobellos more wanton, wicked, inexpusable, then wat ever before known-a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many-a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War and witnessed the forbearance, meek ness, and long-suffering with which the Feueral Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen relers, and to second with all our energies their of forts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception terroism, and spoilstion, fearfully strong, we be lieve the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, enruest efforts of loyal hears and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and daration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emer-

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not how ever, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Cross. Markets. &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be produce a comprehensive newspaper. from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion atso. As our facilities for abquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and the in the variety and fuiness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to 'make each day a critis on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal

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