# Raftsman's Journal.



BY SANUEL J. ROW

#### CERARFIELD, PA., JAN. 1, 1862.

The Voice of IRELAND .- Among all the

people of the world, with genius radient and

impulsive, and with valor that has been attested on the hardest fought battle fields of Europe, the Irish people have suffered more, and most preserved their personal identity, while in the ciutches of a government that has crushed funocence and oppressed weakness whenever its purpose of money or power justified the proceeding. Irish valor has gilded the British escutcheon with its brightest glory. lrish eloquence has given England a name and a fame throughout the civilized world. In the great contest which is now waging between the exercise of the legitimate power in a free government and dominion of the violence of rebellion, the Irish people are being aroused not only to expressions of sympathy for an ancient friend and relative, but they are nursing their ancient hatred of wrong by boldly opposing the presumption of the English government, in seeking a pretext to interfere in the domestic relations of the government of the United States. Ireland is on the side of freedom, and therefore opposed to British diplomacy-and when that diplomacy seeks to embroil Great Britain and the United States, the British ministry must look elsewhere than in Ireland for men to sustain their wrongs. Already have the Irish people entered their protest against all British interference in the quarrels of the American people, unless it be the interference and sympathy which that and all other governments owe to our own, to prevent the violent destruction of institutions in which are centered the hopes of religion, humanity and peace throughout the world. However much the British aristocracy may sympathize with an effort to destroy free government, the British throne rests on what is called constitutional liberty, and when the Federal constitution is obliterated, the boasted MagnaCharta of England may be the next to fall and be destroyed by the same ruthless hand of oppression. We must cherish this sympathy of the Irish people for the cause of constitutional liberty on this hemisphere. It will eventually be the means of checking the fell spirit of English despotism, so long disguised under English hypocracy, simply because the government of Great Britain dare not trust her armies, when composed of Irishmen, in a conflict with the people of this

CLAMOROUS FOR WAR .- It is noticeable, but not in the least strange, that those journals and men who have been most in sympathy with the rebels, should be most eager for war with England. They have all at once a terribly keen sense of national honor. They were exceedingly tolerant of insults to our flag when they came from Southern rebels,-and when they involved merely the overthrow of the Constitution, the disruption of the Union, and the permanent destruction of our national integrity and life. But the slightest hint that England questions, in any particular, the perfect propriety of our proceedings, arouses all their courage, and demands an immediate declaration of war. This is perfectly naturalfor it gives the best possible guarantee for the accomplishment of their designs. This will account for the valorous conduct of the arch Breckinridge demagogue and sympathizer with treason Vallandigham, of Ohio, in Congress. We have no doubt the "Old Public Functionary," is in for war with England too, although he backed down from "Fifty-four forty or fight," to "Forty-nine and Flunk," during Polk's administration. Meantime the matter is in the hands of the diplomatic officers of the two governments, and we may rest assured that so far as the President and Secretary Seward are concerned, the national interests important question of "their respective alleand honor committed to their charge will be carefully guarded.

A SHARP CONTRACTOR .- The Congressional Investigating Committee have recently had their attention called to the case of a Pennsylvanian who contracted to furnish the trans Potomac camps with firewood at \$4 a cord. It is said he procures the whole supply from trees already felled by Government, which he pays fifty cents a cord for cutting. It is then transported to the camps by Government wagons. The inventor of this little plan thus clears, if our information be correct, \$3,50 a cord. The individual who thus "feathers his nest" ic Col. John F. Carter, well known to "Newspaperdom" in Pennsylvania. He published a paper in Lancaster some years ago.

APPOINTED .- Gen. Ww. H. Keim, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, has been appointed and confirmed a Brigadier General in the Army. General Keim was in the three months service as Maj. Gen. of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was attached to Gen. Patterson's command. The position of Survey or General vacated by Gen. Keim has been filled by Gov. Curtin, by Senator from Elk county.

other official documents put forth by those States, it appears that the rebel forces now in the field number 849,000 men.

MASON AND SLIDELL RELEASED. The city papers publish the full correspon-

States in relation to the capture of Mason and Slidell upon the British steamer Trent. The create equal astonishment in both countries. In England the opinion seems to have beennearly universal that the act of Commodore Wilkes was in obedience to express orders ; but whether so or not, that it would be accepted and justified by the Government of the United States. In this country it is known that the act of Commodore Wilkes was not anticipated; but from the discussions upon international law which have taken place, it was believed that there was authority for his course in the opinions of writers upon the law of nations, and also from a long course of precedents established by the English Government in past years. It was not, therefore, anticipated that Mason and Slidell would be given up; and the fact that they are to be handed over to the British Government will excite intense gratification over the water. whilst in this country it will be received with sullen acquiescence, and with a bitterness of regret which will have a bearing upon our relations with Great Britain for many years to come. Indeed, we feel but little hesitation in asserting that the seeds of a future war with Great Britain were sown on the 26th of December, 1861, and that as soon as the United States succeeds in quelling rebellion at home it will be ready to avail itself of the first opportunity of showing its regard for the nation which has taken advantage of our supposed weakness to denounce as an offensive act a transaction which has such a line of British precedents in former years to justify it.

Seward is temperate and ingenious, and the bitterness of the pill is sugared over as thickly as possible under the circumstances. The ground taken in determining the action of the United States is essentially the same as that assumed by the British crown officers, as reported by the English newspapers. It is contended that Mason and Slidell were liable to arrest by the law of nations, and that the vessel upon which they were carried was liable to seizure. But as in the case of contraband goods it is established by the law of nations that the vessel carrying them shall be sent into port for trial, wherein the character of the supposed contraband can be judicially ascertained by properevidence and adjudication, so it is now conceded by the United States that Captain Wilkes, although acting strictly according to the requirements of international law up to the time of the arrest, abandoned all these advantages by permitting the Trent to proceed without bringing her into port for the proper ascertainment of the fact whether the men were contraband. In other words, it is admitted that if Captain Wilkes had stopped the vessel and taken out arms or munitions of war, or other contraband goods, and then perstain the slightest doubt. Here is evidence in mitted the vessel to proceed, he would have committed an offence in thus assuming, upon the high seas, the powers of a captor and of a Judge. It is conceded that in the case of contraband men the same principles apply, and that Captain Wilkes erred in not bringing the vessel into port, and in fact by his omitting to do so the United States Government lost all the advantages previously gained.

The discussion of the question by Mr.

It is certainly a sharp point on the part of the British Government to insist that the insult to its flag would have been no insult if the officer who made the arrest of Mason and Slidell had been less considerate of the interests of the owners of the Trent and its cargo, and of the feelings of the innocent passengers, by rudely interrupting their voyage and sending the ship and all on board out of their way to wait the weary delay of the law. But this follows from the position of Earl Russell and of his Government, and however absurd and ungenerous it may be, the fact will stand out in bold relief in the history of this controversy. In yielding to this argument, however, Mr. Seward has ingeniously thrown himself back upon the old American doctrine asserted in the controversies before the war of 1812 in reference to the impressmen of seamen upon American merchant ships by British cruisers. Mr. Madison, in 1804, expressed himself most strongly upon the high-handed proceedings of the British naval commanders, who, "without recurring to any tribuual whatever," examined the crews of neutral vessels, and decided the giances," and carried that decision into execution "by forcing every individual they might choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings." Mr. Madison protested in this against the great power given to naval officers, who were, in fact, without supervision, and whose acts could never be subjected to proper trial and examination.

The warning from France may seem to be a needless intervention in the dispute : but the position assumed by M. Thouvenel is taken in manner which seems to partially excuse the cummunication to M. Mercier. France undoubtedly has a great interest in the settlement of principles which may medify or change the international law bearing upon the rights of neutrals. The precedent established in the Trent case might be carried out hereafter against passengers in French ships. Indeed, the controversy between the English and American Governments is one that may effect all maritime nations. We have no cause to suppose that France leans as strongly against us as England; and the advice from that nation, although unexpected, may be considered as from a source more impartial than the Britthe appointment of Henry Souther, Esq., late ish Ministry. The reference of M. Thouvenel to the liberal doctrines long maintained by the United States Government in reference to THE CONFEDERATE FORCES. - According to the searches of neutral ships on the high seas, an estimate based upon the messages of the may be a kindly hint that we may honorably Governor's of the several seceded States, and do that which we have always insisted that landed on our shores. It is said that he looks other nations should do.

amusing from the fury which it will create. spired.

The strong hopes that the United States would ; force Great Britain into the position of an dence between the representatives of the Gov- ally to the rebellion will be rudely stricken ernments of Great Britain and of the United down by the determination at Washington. The traitors have been keeping up their courage by expectation of assistance from England result arrived at, remarks a cotemporary, will and France. King Cotton having failed in compelling this alliance, it was hoped that the Mason and Slidell difficulty would insure it. This hope to the traitors is now dissipated. Rage, derision and sarcasm, will be the first manifestation. The "cowardly Yankees" will be ridiculed in all quarters, the bitterness. of the taunts being aggravated by disappointment and sinking hearts. The best consolation that loyal citizens of the Union will have is that a complication with foreign Governments has been at present avoided. A vigorous and triumphant prosecution of the war must follow-peace will be conqured-and as tor Great Britain, "we bide our time."

"HANG 'EM."-The Memphis Tennessee. Avalanche, says : "Hang 'em," yes, hang them every one. Every East Tennesseean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, should be hung, and loftily. When the citizens of a State have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot-box determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have been necessitated to arms for the defence of their homes and fire-sides, every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader, deserves as little mercy on earth as Beelzebub will give them in his empire. Wherever the cobra-like head of treason is lifted it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious, as the airs of Maremma. "Hang 'em, hang 'em" every one.

DESPERATION OF THE KENTUCKY REBELS .-The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Union says: "Gen. Marshall has issued a proclamation to the eitizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guards of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in the rear. The whole country is awakening, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of Gens. Marshall and Zollicoffer. It is their design to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort, to capture the Union Legislature, and to carry the war into the enemy's country. The Concordia Cavalry, of Louisville arrived, and have gone into camp. They bore a black flag, the appearance of which was the occasion for excited shouts from Kentdeky troops, all of whom would willingly go into battle under

NEGRO SOLDIERS .- The Pro slavery presses persist in denying the well established fact that there are companies and whole regiments of negroes in the military service of Jeft. Davis's Confederacy. Yet the proof that such is the fact accumulates daily, so that none but those who are determined not to see can enterpoint, copied from a letter dated New-Orleans, September 25, 1861, written by Thomas Lunn, and published in the London Herald of November 15. The writer is an Englishman, from the town of Bury: "There are 250 Yankee prisoners "expected here this evening, and there is a regiment of blacks detailed to escort the Northern gentlemen to the prison. That will be an honor to them."

Another Traitor Caged .- The Hon. Geo-W. Jones, ex-Minister to Bogota, was arrested in New York, and taken to Fort Lafayette. Letters of a treasonable character, addressed to Jeff. Davis, written by him while in the service and under the pay of the Government, fell into the hands of the authorities at Washington. In a letter to Jeff. Davis he asked him to provide an office for his brother, said that his sons had gone south to fight against us, and that he himself would probably follow.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT .- By recent advices from England we learn that Prince Albert the husband of Queen Victoria, died on the 15th December. The Prince was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha and was a little over 42 years of age at the time of his death. He exercised very little political influence directly, yet he was highly respected by all classes, and his distinguished relation to the Royal Family will give to his death a national importance.

Conscripts .- The Rebel army is composed almost entirely of twelve months men, whose term of service expires in February. The Richmond papers, in anticipation of the return of these men to their homes, and the difficulty of supplying their places, recommends conscription, a mode of raising an army that scarcely any European government, however arbitrary, will resort to.

EXTENSION OF A TELEGRAPH LINE. - We see it stated that the authorities of Canada have decided on building a military telegraph line to Quebec; and the existing company seriouscontemplate extending their line 200 miles to Cape St. Roger, on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. This latter extension would give us the news one day earlier than by the way of Farther point.

FIRE.-An extensive fire occurred in the Government stabling at Washington, on the night of the 26th December. About one hundred horses were burned, and the estimated loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated through carelessness.

ILL.-Gen. McClellan has been quite sick for several days; but at last accounts was recovering fast, so much so, that it was thought he would be able to resume active duties again, within a few days.

GEN. Scorr .- The old veteran has again better than he has for many months. The The effect of this news in Rebeldom will be reason for his sudden return has not yet tran-

Correspondence of the "Raftsman's Journal."

CAMP JAMESON, Va., Dec. 22. 1861. Mr. S. J. Row-DEAR SIR: I have frequently thought of dropping you a few lines, but have as frequently put it off. Camp Jameson is located 12 miles from Alexandria, on the farm of Mr. Mason, brother to the rebel prisoner and Ex-Senator. From the top of the hill we have a view of the Capitol. Camp life has lost its novelty, being only a regular routine of duties. The men are rigidly drilled and strictly disciplined, the effect of which is plainly seen on both men and officers. On the 18th our regiment was ordered to advance to Pohick church and attack the rebels, who were said to be in large force there. The church is about 12 miles from camp. Col. McKnight had orders to cut his way to the church at all hazards. He was soon ready and marched to Polick, accompanied by two companies of cavalry and two rifled cannon. The next day they returned by way of Occatink Mills, without capturing any of the "varmints." During their absence, some of the band volunteered to stand guard, as but few were left in camp to relieve the sentinels. The night was beautiful, and we were on duty about four hours, and I think it was fortunate no rebels made their appearance to break through the guard, for, no doubt, we would all have "supported arms" and-run. The pickets have almost daily skirmishes, yet none of them have been wounded. They have, however, left the marks of balls on some rebels on sev-

It is not yet certain whether we will winter here or at Alexandria. The men are generally in good health-there being but a few cases of serious sickness. Two deaths have occurred during the last two months. The regiment makes a good appearance. The men are all large, and generally of the same size. They look well and feel well, and should the opportunity offer will, no doubt, acquit themselves honorably.

You who live in peaceful Pennsylvania, surrounded by your families and companions, and in the enjoyment of all the luxuries nature may crave, seem to be satisfied with reading the published newspaper accounts of the progress, and destructive tendencies of the war, but we see and realize all the desolating consequences. This has been a beautiful and productive country, but it now presents a doleful appearance. Farms and residences are a mere wreck, fences burned, forests levelled, and the fields cut up for camp purposes and trodden down so hard, that, even should the war now end, it would require years of labor and an immense amount of money to restore them to their former value and beauty. Should the army still advance and leave the same desolate trail, what will "Old Virginia"

The holidays are here, when "old Kriskinkle" will go his accustomed rounds. I wonder if he will visit "Camp Jameson? I hope so-for a few of his knicknacks would be relished. And while you enjoy the good things of the holidays, think of the soldier who is at the same time enjoying his "bean soup" and Yours, A. M. M.

CROOKED RUN, DEC. 28, 1861. MR. EDITOR :- On last Thursday night, I was witness to the most disgusting scene that ever occurred on our ridges, at a Debating Society at Crooked Run School-house. The question was, "Had the South a right to Secede?" After the question was discussed, the Judges brought in their verdict for Secesh. Some fellow then got on a bench and proposed three cheers for the South, which was res-Democracy; and then they proposed three groans for the North, and such groaning no No. 1894, 1892 and 1890, having about 30 acres mortal ever heard. I blush for my country when I see the secession element so strong. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH .- Undigested unrefreshing sleep, yet for the mere pleasure of tickling the palate for a few minutes longer, while swallowing a little more food, how many suffer all night, and the next day also.

Congressman Ely, who was exchanged for Mr Faulkner, arrived at Baltimore several days since on his way north.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa y notices, as follows:-All Cautions with \$1: Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates

TWO NEW ONE-HORSE SLEIGHS, for sale REED, WEAVER & CO.

BLACKSMITH WANTED AT GRAHAM-TON .- One who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety None other need apply. A good shop with three fires and three set of smith's tools (if desired), and a house, garden and stable will all be leased for one year from the 1st of April next, and for a longer time if sat isfaction is rendered to customers and to myself.

Address, JAS. B. GRAHAM, January 1, 1862. Clearfield, Pa.

STRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Girard township, some time ago, a one-year old bull, with white face, back, belly and feet, and black on the sides, The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. BENJAMIN JURY. Dec. 18, 1861-3t.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been egatees, creditors and all others in any other way commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1862, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of John McKee and Joseph McKee, sold as the property of A Executors of the last Will and Testament of Tho's of John Stugart, deceased McKee, of Burnside tp., Clearfield co., dec'd.

The account of George Erhard and Lewis Erhard, Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels rights and analysis and chattels rights and analysis.

in the county of Clearfield, deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY, December 11, 1861.

Coal! having again leased Wm. L. Moore's Coal Bank, is now prepared to sell coal at Redu-Orders left with James Leavy will be punctually filled, and money paid to him will be duly ackrowledged no other person being authorized to receive or collect money for coal sold or delivered by me. MICHAEL CONNELLY. delivered by me. MICHA Clearfield, December 11, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. All persons interested are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the lumbering business, in Bell township in Clearfield county, (the business of the firm having been conducted in the name of Frederick G. Miller.) is this day dissolved by mu-FRED'K G. MILLER. GEORGE CRIST. Clearfield, December 18, 1861-3t-p.

LLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERI-■ CAN.—THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.—SEVENTEENTH YEAR.—VOLUME VI—NEW

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and dis-coveries, all of which are prepared expressly for

TO THE MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.-No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pur suits should think of doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six o ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are not found in any other publica tion. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own super To THE INVENTOR .- The Scientific American !

indispensible to every inventor, as it not only con tains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this coun-We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain. France and Germany; thus placing in our posessinn all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS. WILLWRIGHTS, AND FAR-MERS -The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural impliments being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS :- To mail subscribers : \$2 a year, or S! for six months. SI pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the 1st of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet of instruc-

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years' subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES....By virtue of sundry writs of Vendstioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 13th day of Jaunary, next, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz

A certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a white pine the south-east corner of warrant No. 1890, thence west 395 perches to a stone corner, thence north 157 and seven-tenth perches to a post corner, thence east 395 perches to a post corner, thence south 33 and seven-tenth perches to a white pine corper, thence east 469 perches to a white oak corner, thence south 202 perches to a post thence east 551 perches to a post thence outh 228 perches to a post corner, thence west 64 perches to a chestnut and birch corner, thence north 64 perches to a post, thence west 167 perches to a post, a corner, thence north 62 and two-tenth perches to a corner, thence west 40 perches, thence south 2; degrees west 127 and two tenth perches to a post corner, thence north 21 degrees east 253 and seven-tenth perches to a post, thence south ponded to by a large number of Breckinridge | 89 west 2311 perches to a white pine, a corner, thence north 56 perches to a pine and place of be cleared, and an old Saw-Mill, House and Barn thereon crected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of B. D. Hall, administrator of Alphonse Leconte, deceased. Also, a certain lot of ground situate in the town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning food in the stomach is sure to produce restless at the south-west corner of lot of H. E Carlile estate, on the Erie turnpike, thence of degrees west along said turnpike 193 feet to lands of G. B Goodlander, thence north 32 degrees east 126 perches to a post, thence south 71 degrees east 120 perches to a post on lot of Carlile's estate, thence 10 degrees east along said estate 198 feet to the place of beginning, with large two story Frame House and Ice-house erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benton B. Stebbins and Roxana Stebbins, now intermarried with A. Murray. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris

township Clearfield county, Pa, bounded as follows : beginning at a post corner, thence by lands of Michael Beams south 881 east 62 and six-seventh perches to post and stones, thence by lands of Edward Gratz et. al, south 11 west 112 perches to post, thence by tract in name of Wm. D. Kerwin north 88; west 62 and six-seventh perches to post, and thence by other lands of Daniel Little north 11 east 112 perches and post and place of be ginning, and containing 44 acres, more or less with about 5 or 6 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Little. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris

township, Clearfield county, Pa, containing 120 acres, bounded by lands of William Merrell, Robert Elder and Blanchard, with 80 acres cleared thereon, with a Log House and Log Barn erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to b sold as the property of Thomas Kylar, George R Billon and James M. Leonard. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Karthaus

township, Clearfield county Pa., bounded by lands of William H. Michaels, Edward McGarvey and the Susquehanna river, containing 98 acres, more or less, with about 2 acres cleared, and a small Cabin House erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John

Also, by sundry writs of Levaria Facias, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate partly in Beccaria and partly in Chest townships, Clearfield county. Pa., beginning at a fallen beech tree, which is also a corner of land surveyed to John Cook and John Miller, thence by tract in name of John Miller north 43 degrees east 230 perches to a post, thence to a post, thence north 42 degrees west 320 perchexamined and passed by me, and remain filed of es to a post, thence by John Richardson's land record in this office for the inspection of heirs, south 48 degrees west 230 perches to a post, thence south 42 east to place of beginning, containing interested, and will be presented to the next Or-phans' court of Clearfield county, to be held at dated 1702 granted to William Cook, and being 434 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, same premises granted to John Stugart by deed dated 5th July, 1854, together with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amos Hile, administrator

and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Angus Gill, and the lot or piece of land or curti- field, and nearly opposite the Old Jew Store. Christian Erhard, late of the township of Knox, lage appertaining to said building. Soized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Taylor. F. G. MILLER, Sheriff.

COAL!!! COAL!!!!!-The undersigned | SALT!! SALT!! SALT!!!-A prime arti-SALT: SALT: or salt. put up in patent sacks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP.

WANTED. --- All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me. for which the highest market prices will be given.

Dec. 11, 1861.

JAMES B. GRANTED. JAMES B. GRAHAM

CAUTION.—The Public is hereby cautioned against having anything to do with a promisory note, given by me to John B. Garrison dated the 21st Nov. 1861, for \$40, as I have received no value for said note, and will not pay it unless November 28, 1861,-dec 11-p

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the School Directors of Penn township un-til Saturday the 4th day of January, 1862, for building a School House at or near Dailey's cross roads-contractors to find all materials. Plan and specifications may be seen at W. S. Porter's up to that time. [decli-p] W. S. PORTER, Sec

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philipsburg and Waterford Railroad Com-pany will be held at the office of the Secretary, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the 2d Monday January, 1862, for the purpose of electing one President and twelve Directors, to serve for one G. R. BARRETT, Pres't. Attest-L. J. CRANS, Sec. Dec 11, 1861

TEACHERS AND OTHERS INTEREST

tson how any one of ordinary intelligence can pro-

ED IN EDUCATION .- I will give informa-

cure \$100 to \$150 per year by becoming corres pondents of a Teacher's Institute. Time requir ed, less than one-half hour daily. Address, with 3 red stamps) Box 11, Decker's Point, Irdiana December 18, 1861-3tn GRICULTURAL MEETING .- A meet ing of the Clearfield County Agricultural Se ciety will be held at the Court House in Clearfield

on Tuesday the 14th day of January, 1862, at 6 o clock, p. m. It is desirable that a full attend ance be had, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will then be held. ELLIS IRWIN December 18, 1851. C HOLDERS .-- The Stockholders of Clear-

field Acadamy, are notified to meet at the office of J. B. McEnally, in Clearfield, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1862, at 2 o'clock p.m., to elect Trustees and other officers. R. SHAW, Pres. J. B. McEvaly, Secty. LICENSE NOTICE .- The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of

the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the January Session next, agreeably to the act of Assembly of March 28th, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors." Ac Tavetn. Bloom townshi James Bloom, Peter Bloom. Jordan townshi Tavern. T. F. Boaligh. Tavern. Decature township Clearfield Borough Geo. N. Colbufn, Tavern.

Wesley Nevling, Tavern, Guelich township Geo Knarr Jr., Brady township Mercantile, Covington twp. Mercantile, Clearfield borough Mercantile, Girard township, JOHN L. CUTTLE, Clerk

## A New Lot of Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the stood A of merchandize of the late firm of Patton. Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS,

comprising Groceries, Drags, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Muslins, De Laines, Prints, Sattinets, Flannels, etc., which they offer at low prices

#### FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Grain, Pork, Shingles and Boards, taken in exchange for goods. We respectfully ask a share of patronage. Call and examine our stock.

Curwensville. Dec. 11. HIPPLE & FAUST.

N B. The accounts of Patton. Hipple & Co , are n our hands, and we hereby notify persons baring unsettled accounts, to call and settle the same as we desire to have the books closed HIPPLE & FAUST. December 11, 1861.

### New Goods, New Goods.

J. P. KRATZER. Has just received a general assortment of Pall

Delains, eashmers, reps, valenceas, morinos, al paceas, prints, coburgs, ginghams, ducals, chints, silks, muslins, cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, sattlnetts, flannels, drillings, linen, debages, shawls, cloaks, and dusters. CLOTHING.

Over-coats, dress-coats, business-coats, pants, vests, shaw s. under-shirts, drawers, neckties, fine lines shirts, Byron collars, choakers, cravats, hats, caps, fine calf-skin boots, heavy kip boots, shoes. GROCERIES.

coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, candies, essence of coffee, pulverized sugar, crackers, starch, sods, sperm candles, black tea, saleratus. HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE.

Nails, spikes, forks, spades, shovels, springs, saus, planes, axes, augers, smoothing-irons, seissors meat cutters, knives and forks, steelyards, perknives, white stone tea setts, tureens, dishes, glass

NOTIONS. Nubias, hoods, gloves, hosiery, collars, hoop-skirts balmoral-skirts, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes bonnet frames, ruches, luce, braid binding, zephyr. yarn, fringe, buttons, trimmings, etc. MISCELLANEOUS.

Oil cloths, buckets, school books, wall paper, twins rafting rope, coach varnish, moss, curled hair coach trimmings, velvet, plush cotton tape, coal oil, linseed oil sperm oil, glass, etc. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. Clearfield, Nov. 27, 1861.

#### Furniture! Furniture!! JOHN GUELICH, Desires to inform his old friends and customs

that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. Il mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms." a varied assortment of furniture, among which is. BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS.

Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlot, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables. Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jen-

ny-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT-RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

#### Rocking and Arm Chairs Spring-seat, Cain-bottom, and Parlor Chairs

And common and other Chairs. LOOKING-GLASSES Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order. Hair Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND, Made to order, and funerals attended with a

Hearse, whenever desirable. Also, House painting done to order. The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Mapie. Poplar Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the bust ness, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market street, Clear

JOHN GUELIOH. December 4, 1831

LILOUR-A good article for sale at the store of