THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH, 19, 1862.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrone Station.

GOING EAST.
Fast Line, 9.17 P. M. | Mail Train, 11.55 A. M.
GOING WEST.
Express, 6.40 A. M. | Mail train, 5.40 P. M

ARRESTED.—We learn that a man named Adam Keith was arrested at Cherry-Tree, several weeks since, on a charge of lifting and breaking open letters belonging to other persons. He is now in Pittsburg jail awaiting trial.

We have received the "Bulletin of the 84th Regiment Pa. Vol.," which was issued by the printers of the regiment, whilst in Martinsburg. Persons wishing to write to the soldiers are requested to direct, "84th Penn'a Vol., care of Col. Wm. G. Murray, Martinsburg, Virginia, Via Hagerstown."

PROMOTED.—Lieut. W. Ross Hartshorn, of company K, has been promoted to the position of Adjutant of the 1st Rifle regiment. Lieut. Hartshorn has for some time past been attached to the "Signal Corps of Observation," and will be gladly welcomed back to the "Bucktail Regiment," by his numerous friends.

RAFTING.—The latter part of last week, the weather was quite mild, and "rafting in" was commenced, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the weather has been quite cool during the past two days. Quite a number of rafts started down the stream on Monday and Tuesday; but, as the waters have fell considerable, it is not likely that many more will get off during the week, unless it should rain.

PAY UP.—The late County Treasurer, G. B. Goodlander, would respectfully call the attention of *twenty-two* Merchants in Clearfield county, to the fact that they have thus far failed to pay him their License for 1861, and that he was compelled last November to pay the full amount of such License to the State Treasurer, or loose all his fees. All who fail to pay their License at March Court may expect to be notified in some other way. 2t.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 12, 1862.

EDITOR RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL:—*Dear Sir:* I see in your last issue a card of the ladies of Clearfield, inviting contributions for a box of supplies for the benefit of the sick of the 84th Regiment Pa. Vol., now in hospital here. I am well assured from the names of the ladies appended to the card, that it will be forthcoming, and that the contents will be equally well chosen and valuable. I have for the last two months or more, been detailed on duty by my Colonel, to see to the wants and comfort of the sick, more particularly of our own Regiment. Cumberland, I may say, has been a general hospital house for the reception of the late Gen. Lander's division. The kind and character of the military service to which the most of this division of 20,000 men were subject, was followed with its inevitable consequences. The General himself fell a victim, and many of his command shared his fate—and many will follow yet.

Three weeks ago there were in seventeen hospital accommodations in Cumberland, such as court house, academy, halls, saloons, engine houses, commission warehouses, lecture rooms, and vacated hotels, seventeen hundred or more sick. An additional hospital was fitted up for the accummodation of two hundred and thirty more, in a spacious hotel building near Frostburg, some six or seven miles from here. In all these receptacles, disease was doing its fell work. Pneumonia, catarrh, measles, typhoid and inflammatory fevers, rheumatism, diarrhœa and dysentary, were breaking down the strong and infirm alike. Notwithstanding the skill and industry of the corps of medical men in attendance—for in addition to the town physicians, the Medical Army Director, called to his aid physicians from the adjacent towns, and even from Wheeling and Cincinnati and other far off places—the men perished eight, nine and ten a day, still they were sending up from the camp. Every forced and night march, at the impetuous order, and often under the daring lead of the General himself, despite all weather, all winds, sent its sufferers hither. Men of iron nerve and brazen muscle might have withstood, but ordinary flesh and fibre, even the best of our hardy backwoodsmen it crippled and laid upon their backs. Many a strong sinewy man I have seen broken down and helpless and feeble as a child—others wild and raving in the delirium of fever, or trembling and quivering in Typhoid—the cough, so distressing and exhausting, of pneumonia—but it was not the degree or extremily of one suffering, or of many; these sights and sounds met you at every turn—out of one hospital into another the suffering was there, and perhaps of a worse type.

Last week owing to the march of the division down to Martinsburg, and the new allotment of Cumberland, as a locality, to General Rosencranz's command, the influx of the sick has been arrested. There are now about 1400 cases in the town hospitals, and upwards of 220 in Frostburg wards. I visited two dying men to-day. Every second day I go to the dead-house, where the corpses are laid out and coffined, ready for burrial. There I find constantly from six to eight or ten dead. I invariably attend to the burial of the dead of our own Regiment, but not only of them, for I take my turn with the seven or eight other chaplains, in following the ambulance of departed Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Virginia soldiers—a prayer, a brief burial service, three vollies discharged from the muskets of the 12 or 18 men always detailed to march to the grave.

Should spring be early and mild very many of the sick will recover. A new Medical Director ordered here, has inaugurated a better sanitary regimen and there is now an efficient, able corps of post and ward surgeons. The stock of medicines is enlarged and improved, and all the details of ward masters and nurses, male and female, ventilation and scrubbing and sweeping are ridgidly enforced. Many an orange and apple or bit of candy I have slipped into the hand or under the pillow of a poor sufferer. Yours, ALEX. M'LEOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1862.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The long looked for forward movement has been made, and Manassas is ours without striking a blow, or seeing an enemy—that place that seemed to be a terror to the commander of an army of two hundred thousand men. Sunday night the army on this side of the Potomac began to move, and on Monday night the advance bivouacked in the deserted entrenchments at Manassas. Persons direct from there state, that the rebels commenced leaving on Friday previous, and that the last had left only a few hours before our troops entered. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation—a mass of charred and blackened ruins. At Centreville, they did not perfect their plans of destruction, as a great amount of clothing and other stores fell into our hands, and hats sufficient to shelter one hundred thousand men, and several thousand horses. Later reports state, that the rebels could not have had more than 50,000 men at Manassas and Centreville for the last two or three weeks; and that nearly all the *guns* mounted at Centreville were of the same kind of those at Munson's Hill—*wooden blocks painted* to resemble cannon. There are about 1500 dead horses at Centreville on account of the scarcity of forage—so the place is untenable.

If all these statements are correct, and there appears to be but little doubt of it, there will be considerable censure resting somewhere, for keeping an army lying idle here and permitting the rebel army to escape to the cotton States (for it is not probable that they can make much of a stand in Virginia) where sickness in summer is likely to do more for their cause than they have been able to accomplish with all their Generals and army. Be this as it may—at all events a committee are going to Manassas to investigate the circumstances.

It is also said, that Monday was the last day Gen. McClellan had given him to make an advance; and, if he had not, President Lincoln, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-chief, would have ordered an advance himself.

It will be difficult to make much futher advance overland, on account of all the bridges and railroads having been torn up by the rebels—hence a difficulty of forwarding supplies after the army. It is probable that a part of the army will be sent by vessels southward, instead of marching overland.

Some of the cavalry regiments that were not mounted have been taken to occupy the fortifications as artillery, so that the infantry who occupied them can be brought into more active service. There are still quite a number of troops on this side of the Potomac.

Mr. Lincoln is very popular in the army, among all former parties. Men who operated against his election, would now use as much effort in his favor, if he were a candidate for re-election. Yours, UNION.

CAMP CHASE, PAW-PAW, VA., March 4, 1862.

FRIEND ROW:—As we have been troubled of late with quite a number of offensive letters from Luthersburg and vicinity, disparaging the present administration and insulting Union soldiers in this place by sneeringly referring to their hardships, and as it would consume quite too much time to answer them in detail, permit me to say through your paper to those Secesh sympathisers, that we have not regretted the step we have taken, but are as much attached to the government as ever we were, and have full confidence in the present Administration.

One of these fellows says "you now see what your Republican administration has brought you to," and then adds, "d-n such an administration." We don't presume to hold a man accountable for his ignorance, but would just say to Mr. H., that that is not the feeling of the soldiers in this part of the army; but we do bitterly curse *the* Administration that *could* and *did not* quell this rebellion in the bud. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'

Further, I would advise those *would* be friends that they had better be a little careful how they insult Union soldiers by such contemptible letters, for (by the way) some of us intend visiting that place after Secessionism is buried. Please take the hint from these remarks and let your letters have the shade of loyalty hereafter, and be careful not to mistake the signature. W. R. A.

Below we publish several extracts from a private letter which, no doubt, will be read with interest. We omit the greater portion of the letter, for the reason that it has lost its interest by the forward movement of the army:

CAMP ROUSSAU KY., Feb. 15, 1862.

FRIEND NANNIE:—I embrace this my earliest opportunity to reply to your very welcome letter. I know of no better way of apologizing for my delay than by giving a brief history of what has been transpiring in this part of "Kane an' turkey." . . . We remained at Camp Hambright five days. It was a very pleasant place and we enjoyed ourselves 'amazingly.' Most of the water used by the brigade was obtained from the "Dripping Cave," one of the numerous caverns for which this country is remarkable. I examined it as far as I could penetrate for water. I also visited the "Hundred Dome Cave." I was highly delighted with it. The first room of this cave is fitted up for a ball room. It is floored and has tables, closets, and staging for the band, and all complete. I did not admire this room as much as those in which Nature was the only architect. The long avenues, the spacious rooms, the deep chasms, the high domes, the huge columns, the formations which encrust the rocks, the myriads of dormant bats which hang in ponderous (and almost numberless) bevies from the ceiling, all presented to me a new and interesting seene. We had no guide, and no light only that which our parraffine candles produced. We clambered down ladders and stairways, across bridges and around ledges, sometimes walking and sometimes crawling. We could not see the bottom of many of the chasms by the dim light of our candles, neither could we see the ceiling of some of the highest domes. We continued our explorations until our curiosity was entirely satisfied, and then returned to camp with a number of specimens of quartz, gypsum, lime formations, petrifactions, etc., etc.

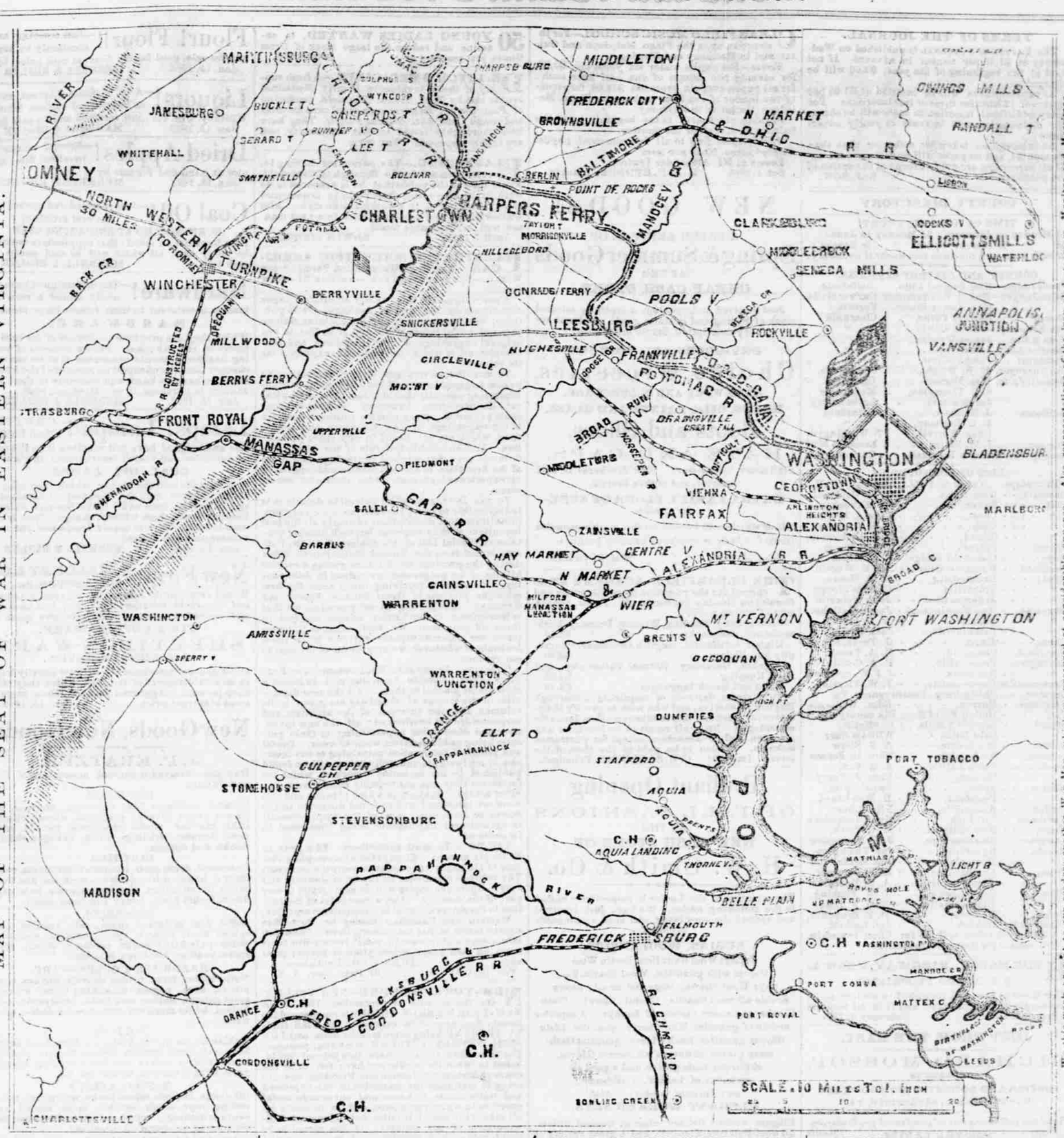
I forgot to state that we had a torch-light procession and a general jollification upon the reception of the news from Fort Henry. It is a novel sight to see a whole regiment marching with torches on a dark night, zigzaging from point to point. We paid our respects to the General, and then proceeded to the camps of the regiments of our brigade. We left camp Hambright on Sunday last. It was a "love of a day," very warm, calm and pleasant. We had a good road all the way and passed through some delightful country. There were many fine residences and nice farms. . . .

Your friend, N. J.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.—The President has finally ordered Gen. M'Clellan to take the field. He has a mighty army, in splendid condition, under his command. He is relieved of every other duty, and the nation has a right to expect that he will soon perform something worthy of the army he commands.

Right in one thing becomes a preliminary towards right in everything; the transition is not distant from the feeling that tells that we should do harm to no man, to that which tell us to do good to all men.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.



We this week present to our readers another War Map, which we procured at considerable expense. Also, representations of the iron-clad steamers, Monitor and Merrimac.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: I, James Wrigley, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said County of Clearfield, do certify, that at an Orphan's Court, held at Clearfield on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable the Judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon Abner Rider, Susannah Botts, Elizabeth McMullen, Peter Rider, Amelia St. Clair, Susannah Huff, William C. Rider, Robert McCormick, guardian of Andrew Rider, Sophia Mulholland, John W. Rider, Sarah Rider, and Joab Rider, heirs and representatives of John Peter Rider, deceased, citing them, and each of them, to be and appear before the Judges of said court, at an Orphan's court, to be held at Clearfield, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1862, then and there to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of the said John Peter Rider, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by Inquest, was granted and allowed to issue out of the said court, and it having been shown to the said court that some of the aforesaid heirs and persons interested were non-residents of the county and State. It was further ordered and directed that notice be given the said heirs and persons interested, who are non-residents, by publication of the aforesaid rule for the space of three successive weeks in the "Raftsmans Journal," published in the Borough of Clearfield.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, at Clearfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862.

March 5, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk of Orphan's C.

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 March Session next, agreeably to the act of Assembly of March 28th, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c:

Benj'n. Snyder,	Tavern,	Covington town'p.
Leopold Broenel,	Tavern,	Covington town'p
Henry Post,	Tavern,	Decatur township.
John Sheeser,	Tavern,	Union township.
Eli Fy,	Tavern,	Brady township.
Edward Albert,	Tavern,	Boggs township.
Andrew Cross,	Tavern,	Boggs township.
Margaret Lanich,	Tavern,	Clearfield Boro
David Johnson,	Tavern,	Clearfield Boro.
Isaac Bloom,	Tavern,	Curwensville Bor.
Wm. Mason,	Tavern,	Curwensville Bor.
Geo. Albert,	Tavern,	Bradford town'p
R. W. Moore,	Tavern,	Brady township.
Henry Goodlander,	Tavern,	Brady township.
Adam Knarr,	Tavern,	Brady township.
Valentine Hoffman,	Tavern,	Covington town'p.
David Smith,	Tavern,	Knox township.
R. J. Haynes,	Tavern,	Karthaus town'p.
John Sulfridge,	Tavern,	Goshen township.
Wm. Woodward,	Tavern,	Huston township.
A. L. Ogden,	Tavern,	Lawrence town'p.
W. W. Anderson,	Tavern,	Penn township.
Jacob Mock,	Tavern,	Morris township
Wm. Reed,	Tavern,	Lumber City.
James Haines,	Tavern,	Beccaria township
Aaron Hartman,	Tavern,	Boggs township.
George Richards,	Tavern,	Morris township.
Wm. W. Worrell,	Tavern.	Chest township.
Danl. M. Weaver,	Tavern,	Curwensville.
Nancy Bloom,	Tavern,	Curwensville.
James Haines,	Tavern,	Beccariatownship.
John Jordan,	Tavern,	Guelich township.
Henry Evans,	Tavern,	Brady township.
Francis Roussillot,	Tavern.	Girard township.
Wm. Conrad,	Tavern,	Guelich township.
John S. Radebach,	Tavern.	Decatur township.
John Robson,	Mercantile,	Beccaria tp.
Claudius Barmoy,	Mercantile,	Covington town'p.
Richard Mossop,	Mercantile,	Clearfield Boro.

JOHN L CUTTLE, Clerk.

Clearfield, February, 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—A large square pine timber stick, marked J. P., was caught during the January flood, and tied up on the premises of the undersigned. The owner can have the same, by calling and paying charges before taking it away—otherwise it will be sold. J. B. HEIREY

February 26, 1862

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with a certain Brown Mare, now in possession of Jonathan Mays, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my orders. PETER SUMMERS.

Ansonville February 26, 1862-3 tp.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, now located in Curwensville, this county, gives notice that he intends to remove to Clearfield on the 1st of April next. All persons having watches, clocks, &c., in my shop for repairs, will please call and get the same on or before that date.

S. H. LAUCHLIN, Watchmaker.

March 5, 1862-3t-p.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Waggoner, to wit: 1 brindle cow, 1 black cow, 1 red cow, 1 bay mare, 14 sheep, 3 heiffer calves, 1 wagon, 1 plow, 1 corn plow, 1 harrow, 1 windmill, 1 timber sled, 10 acres of grain in the ground, 2 oxen, and 1 stack of hay, as the same have been purchased by us at Sheriff's sale, and have only been left with said Waggoner on loan and are subjebt to our order. HIPPLE & FAUST.

March 6, 1862.

ATTENTION, BEE KEEPERS.—R. Adams & Co., having purchased the Right of Clearfield Co., for "J. S. Harbison's Patent Improved movable comb Bee Hive," would respectfully direct the attention of Bee keepers to the many advantages it possesses over any other Hive out. With this Hive you can have complete control over your Bees—can at any time remove your surplus honey without killing Bees—can make artificial swarms when desired—can prevent your Bees from being destroyed by moth—and other advantages it possesses which will recommended it to all interested in Bee keeping. For Hives, Individual or Township Rights, address,

R. ADAMS & CO., Cooksport, Indiana co., Pa.

Feb, 19, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Under an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster and Clearfield counties, Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on *Monday the 17th day of March* 1862, all of the following described Real Estate situated in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., late the property of Isaac Pusey, dec'd:

One piece, being that part called "Greenland," warranted to Richard Peters, beginning at a white oak, down, corner of the tract, thence South 44 degrees East 141 perches to post, thence by purpart A South 50 degrees West 188 perches to post on tract line, thence by said line, North 40 degrees West 141 perchas to pine on line of J. R. Howell, thence by said J. R. Howell North 50 degrees East 174 perches to beginning, containing 150 acres and 81 perches.

The other piece, being part of tract salled "Rich Grove" surveyed on warrant to John Dunwoody, beginning at post corner of William Hunter survey and this tract, thence South 40 degrees East 338 perches to post, thence South 50 degrees West 95 and five-tenth perches to tract line, thence by purpart D North 40 degrees West 338 perches to post on tract line, thence by tract line North 50 East 95 and five-tenth perches to post and beginning, containing 190 acres and 48 perches. The said two tracts being purpart C as described and allotted in the parrition of the Pusey Lands, as made in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county.

These Lots of Land are heavily timbered with a fine growth of White Pine Timber—quite a quantity of Spars, and the whole being within two miles of Clearfield Creek, is a desirable property for logging operations. Title is indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fifth cash at striking down the Property; one-fifth at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments from date of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises—with a clause restricting taking off timber except in proportion to payments made. By order of the Court, CHARLES J. PUSEY, Adm'r

February 19, 1862