

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 9, 1862.

THE DEMOCRACY AND PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, last week, refused to allow the use of the Legislative Hall of that State to Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the subject of the rebellion. The Democratic leaders everywhere seem determined to choke off all speakers of force and courage who propose to discuss the present rebellion, (the same class of partisans having refused the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to Wendell Phillips), and yet, but a few brief months since, the watchword of these political leaders was, "Free Speech and a Free Press," for the reason, as they said, that "Error may be preached with impunity, if truth is left free to combat it,"—however, when Brownlow wishes to "preach" Union "truth" in opposition to Secession "error," these sympathisers, by their votes, manifest an unwillingness that the "truth" should be heard. But, it appears that the Democratic politicians are determined to preserve their friendly relations with the leading rebels in the South, and they seem to look forward to the time when they may possibly have the power to compromise with, instead of requiring the unconditional submission of the traitors to the laws and the authority of the National Government. These leaders do not doubt hope by such acts (as the "snubbing" of Parson Brownlow) to be able to prove that they never forget their dear "mild brothers of the South," and therefore the South should be once more willing to enter into that political alliance by which the slave oligarchy and northern dough-faces so long deluded the honest laboring masses of the north. Viewing the action of these Democratic legislators in this light, we should regard the secret combinations of politicians now forming at the north for the purpose of bringing about a compromise, as far more dangerous to the future permanency of the Union than the open organization of the slaveholding rebels of the South. This denial of free speech to Parson Brownlow by the Democratic legislators of Ohio has its counterpart in the despotism that prevails with their rebel friends in the South, and is only consonant with other acts of the Democratic leaders in the great struggle for free government in our country.

A GOOD ONE.—The Bedford Inquirer tells a good story as to how the Breckinridge Democracy in that region conducted the late spring election. "They made the issue and charged that the Republican party was responsible for the scarcity of coffee, and that Mr. Lincoln was to blame because the substitution of rye was made necessary on account of the high price of coffee." But how did Lincoln manage to do all this mischief? By "blockading" the coast of the Southern States, in which there is no coffee grown? Certainly, grand old arguments, these, for a party that claims to be unequalled in every attribute of fairness and justice. This reminds us of the "jug law" argument used several years since; but now, it uses "old rye" outright. Verily, "democracy" is great on stimulants, and is becoming a most contemptible feature in politics, if we are to judge it by the arguments put forth by the party "wire-pullers."

EMANCIPATION.—The United States Senate on Wednesday the 2d of April adopted the resolution recommended by President Lincoln, in favor of compensating the States for the slaves that may be emancipated under State laws. The vote was 32 in favor to 10 against the resolution, the opposition being from the Senators from the Border and Pacific States. As this resolution had previously passed the House by a large majority, it is to be understood now as representing the avowed policy of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the National Government.

THE NOMINATION OF CARL SCHURZ.—In executive session, on Monday the 31st March, the Pro-slavery Senators demanded that the nomination of Carl Schurz as Brigadier-General should be rejected, "because he was a German revolutionist, and made a speech in New York, and was reported in the Tribune of March 7th." Wonder if some of these same "Democrats" did not make a great fuss about "Know-nothings" opposing foreigners a few years since? Surely, nothing debases and demoralizes a man's intellect, or changes his mind so much as pro-slavery sentiments.

ORDER BY GOV. CURTIN.—Governor Curtin has directed that "Winchester, 23d March, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the 84th and 110th regiments, as an acknowledgment of their gallant conduct in the conflict at Winchester, and that the order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania.

Two hundred and twenty-six deaths from all causes, (wounds, accidents, and diseases,) have occurred in the force under Gen. Sherman, in the period of four months and a half since it left Annapolis for Fort Royal.

John Janney, says the Washington Republic, who was President of the Virginia Convention when it passed the ordinance of secession, has taken the oath of allegiance to the U. States.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania will adjourn on Friday next.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Senate has passed finally the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for emigration, and it will be sent to the House again for its concurrence. Below we present the proceedings on this important subject:

Mr. Doolittle, Rep., of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District, to Hayti, Liberia, or some other country.

The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Rep., Brownlow, R., Collamer, D., Dixon, R., Doolittle, R., Foot, R., Harlin, R., Harris, R., Henderson, U., Howe, R., King, R., Lane, R., of Indiana, Lane, R., of Kansas, Latham, Dem., McDougal, D., NeSmith, D., Sherman, R., Stark, D., Ten Eyck, R., Trumbull, R., Wade, R., Willey, U., Wilmot, R., Wilson, R., of Mass., Wilson U., of Mo., Wright, U.

Nays—Chandler, R., Clark, R., Fessenden, R., Foster, R., Grimes, R., Hale, R., Howard, R., Morrill, R., Howe, R., King, R., Lane, R., Powell, Dem., of Kentucky, spoke against the bill as being an unconstitutional measure as well as impolitic, and an unjust act to the people of the District and the people of the States.

Mr. Bayard, Dem., of Del., conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of the measure, but objected to this particular bill as being unconstitutional and unjust. The bill takes away the property of citizens in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in its favor by the following vote:

Yeas—Anthony, R., Brownlow, R., Chandler, R., Clark, R., Collamer, R., Dixon, R., Doolittle, R., Fessenden, R., Foot, R., Foster, R., Grimes, R., Hale, R., Harlin, R., Harris, R., Howard, R., Howe, R., King, R., Lane, R., of Indiana, Lane, R., of Kansas, Morrill, R., Pomroy, R., Sherman, R., Sumner, R., Ten Eyck, R., Trumbull, R., Wade, R., Wilkinson, R., Wilmot, R., Wilson, R., Mass.—29.

Nays—Bayard, D., Carlisle, U., Davis, U., Henderson, U., Kennedy, U., Latham, U., McDougal, D., NeSmith, D., Powell, D., Sausbury, D., Stark, D., Willey, U., Wilson, U., of Mo., Wright, U.—14.

The announcement of the result by the Chair called forth much applause from the galleries. The Senate then adjourned.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH.—If England desires one thing more than another, says the Harriburg Telegraph, it is the breaking up of the cotton trade and production of the Southern cotton States. She preserves her neutrality for this purpose, and when the news of the resolve of the cotton planters to grow no more cotton is fully confirmed, England will have half realized her desire. If the American planter neglects his crops for a few years, it will have the effect of stimulating the people of other countries in efforts of producing cotton, so that the same result which attends the attempts of the American tobacco growers to monopolize the trade in that article, will overtake the American grower of cotton. The owners of the tobacco plantations of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Kentucky at one time sought to control the world, just as a few rascals in the cotton States are now attempting to dictate alliances and command treaties of comity with all nations. But tobacco could not be a king, and soon became the most servile subject of a kingly sceptre in other hands. The nations of Europe despising the attempts of the slave holders of America to influence their actions with a chew of tobacco or a pinch of snuff, began to cultivate the weed in opposition to the American monopolists, until the result ended with the complete destruction of that trade so far as its exclusive monopolies were concerned. The experience of the tobacco growers seems to have no influence on the actions of the cotton cultivators. They are following directly in the same path. Their rashness in resolving to destroy their crops will constitute the first stimulus to the foreign producer, and the result in a few years will be the complete dethronement of cotton as king.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Among the cheering signs of the times, says the Philadelphia Press, is the announcement that more than two millions of dollars were received from customs week before last. Thus, in the midst of war, commerce remains not only in an uninterrupted but in a flourishing condition. The exports during the last year were, as is well known, unusually large; and now the influx of foreign commodities is sufficient to yield a very handsome revenue. It was one of the favorite fallacies of the Southern statesmen that nearly the whole foreign trade of the country was founded on the productions and consumption of the South—an idea very completely exploded by the receipts referred to above at a time when trade with most of the slave States is suspended, and by the enormous list of weekly exports from New York and other Northern ports. It would be curious to see a statement of the receipts of the "Southern Confederacy" from the Succession tariff that was ostentatiously established some months ago. It is doubtful whether a single rebel custom-house has collected enough to pay the expenses of sustaining it, which were authorized while the authority of the Union was acknowledged, notwithstanding the assertion of Mason, Stidell, Yancy & Co., that our blockade is ineffective, and the shallow pretence that the South formerly used the chief portion of the foreign exports of the country.

ARTICLE.—Some of the Breckinridge editors have recently quoted some things said by Senator Cowan with great gusto and satisfaction. We invite their particular attention to the following remarks by Mr. Cowan:

"Thousands of Southern people had been duped into secession by being told that the Northern people were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South and their Northern allies, that the sole object of the Republican party was the abolition of slavery. That slander enabled traitors to consolidate rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators in the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie."

Fort Craig is still beleaguered. The effective fighting force now there is 1400, sufficient to defend the post against any force the rebels can bring against it. It is the strongest fort on the frontier, is 750 feet square with parapets 7 feet high, and a ditch 7 feet deep and 15 wide. It contains wells, stock and magazines, and 2 months provisions. The rebel force is reported to be 2400 strong, and being reinforced.

THE TRUTH PLAINLY SPOKEN.

The following article is from the editorial columns of the Sunbury Gazette, (a Democratic paper), which contains so much truth and so much good sense, and so justly rebukes a certain class of rebel sympathisers and dishonest politicians, that we transfer it to our columns and commend it to the especial attention of the honest masses of the Democratic party. Coming as it does from the pen of a life long Democrat, it should have double weight and influence with all thinking readers. But read the article:

"Had it not been for the frauds committed in the army contracts, by speculators who rushed to the fleeing of the government from all quarters and from all parties, our Breckinridge cotemporaries would have very little to put in their columns. They will publish no articles supporting the government; they will insert nothing that may encourage the President in the performance of his duty; they can find no room for anything that looks like a denunciation of the rebellion; they have too great a regard for Floyd to pitch into him; too much respect for Davis, an old party leader, to give him his deserts; and too tender a feeling for Breckinridge, their late standard bearer, to publish his proper pedigree; and the Union victories appear to be distasteful, so they say as little about them as possible; but they do not omit to mention the army frauds—what would they do without them? It seems to be the special business of these newspapers now to prove that the present Administration is as rascally as was the last, and by proving that they think they can establish their claim to a reinstatement in power. But they appear not to comprehend the fact that the reputation of an Administration is not materially damaged by the misconduct of those under it. It is encouragement or concealment of such misconduct, as was the case in the Buchanan Administration, that produces the damaging effect. Any principal may be unfortunate enough to employ a dishonest agent; but the principal can be considered as bad as the agent only when he conceals or approves of his dishonesty."

In the present war a most extraordinary opportunity was presented for the commission of frauds. A great army and navy had to be created, equipped and supplied, in a hurry, to meet the emergency. The necessity of the government compelled it to employ untried men of whose character they had no means of judging, and of whose political notions they were asked, as men of all political parties were allowed to participate in furnishing supplies. Frauds were the result. But what then? Why if then the government had concealed these frauds, through fear that it might be dishonored by their development, or through dishonest collusion between the heads of the Administration and the delinquents, it would be as culpable as its dishonest agents. But we do not think it is the case. The frauds were brought to light by the Republican Congressmen, with aid and countenance of the Republican President. The party in power might have acted differently—it might have followed the example of the Buchanan Administration, and used its influence to keep the frauds from public view, leaving the drain on the Treasury unobserved, until the country was brought to bankruptcy and ruin. Under the Buchanan Administration the fact of immense frauds and other reprehensible practices, in the passage of the Lecompton Bill, in the army in Utah, in the army and navy contracts, and in inducing elections and appointments by money, was dragged to light by the opposition, with those in power making the most determined and malignant resistance against investigation. This is not the case now, yet the Breckinridge press can give no credit to a party which does not wait for an opportunity to expose the dishonesty of its agents, but make the exposition itself. This is a press which has a chance of making votes by crying "frauds, frauds!" and with that cry, in connection with "staxes!" they hope to carry the next election."

A CHAPTER IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—That infamous gang known as the K. G. C. have of late attracted much of the attention of the press of the country, while a New York cotemporary traces the history of the Knights of the Golden Circle back as far as the attempts of Lopez to take possession of the island of Cuba. At that time the agent of the revolutionists in Cuba and of the Golden Circle in the United States, was engaged in getting up an expedition from this country, and part of it was to be powerful enough to wrest the island from the Spanish dominion, with a view of making it an integral part of our republic. Four persons were engaged to command the expedition, among whom were G. W. Smith, his associate Lovell, and Gen. Johnson, all three now holding important posts in the rebel service. They were to receive ten thousand dollars each, as an earnest of the liberal rewards which they might expect if the expedition was successful. To two of these men that sum was paid by the agent.

The disastrous failure of the piratical expedition of Lopez put an end to the hopes of the revolutionists of Cuba. The four leaders had an understanding with the agent already referred to, and the agreement between them was dissolved. The attempt of these men to seize upon Cuba and enrich themselves and their followers by the spoils of the island, was given up for the time. Mr. Stid. I afterwards, in a manner equally dignified, brought forward in Congress a proposition to invest thirty millions of dollars to corrupt the Spanish ministers and induce them to cede Cuba to our government. The scheme failed almost as ignominiously as the project of seizing on the island by force.

It is not surprising that the three men whose names we have given as leaders in the expedition planned for the seizure of Cuba should have connected themselves with the rebel army now on foot. The Golden Circle, being at first an association of rebels, but becoming an association of rebels, but neither its objects nor its practices are essentially changed. They look for plunder in another quarter, and expect to obtain it by the same means—lawless violence. One of the great objects of the rebellion was to erect a powerful slaveholding community at the South, with which the island of Cuba and province of Mexico bordering upon Texas might be incorporated.

Thus the early history of the Golden Circle is a piece with its later. It began with piracy, it has proceeded to treason. It began in a secret combination to violate the laws of our own country and the rights of a foreign government; it ends with a desperate attempt to pull down that very government, the inexcusable forbearance of whose administrations saved the members of the league from punishment in their piratical enterprise.

Fort Craig is still beleaguered. The effective fighting force now there is 1400, sufficient to defend the post against any force the rebels can bring against it. It is the strongest fort on the frontier, is 750 feet square with parapets 7 feet high, and a ditch 7 feet deep and 15 wide. It contains wells, stock and magazines, and 2 months provisions. The rebel force is reported to be 2400 strong, and being reinforced.

THE WAR—INCIDENTS AND NEWS.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated New Madrid, 5th inst., says that the gunboat Carondelet arrived there on the night before, having run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10, without damage. She had in tow on the side exposed to the batteries, a barge loaded with hay, to protect her. The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered. The other four batteries, successively fired on her as soon as their guns could be brought to bear on her. Fifty-three shots were fired at her, but not a single one struck her. Three miles below the Island the rebel floating battery opened upon her, and continued firing until she was out of range. All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boats, but all hands being below, nobody was hurt. The Carondelet did not fire a gun during the passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the fleet. The escape of the Carondelet from injury, in running the blockade, is attributed to the fact that she hugged the shore of the Island so closely that it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her. There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at this signal success.

A HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT.—A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Island No. 10, gives the following account of a gallant achievement by Lieutenant Allen, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment: "In a former letter, I wrote of a contemplated attempt on the part of Lieutenant Allen, of Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, to spike the guns of the upper rebel fort at this place, christened, we have been informed, Fort Polk. This bold task was undertaken on Friday night last, when the Lieutenant, in company with four other men dropped down in a skiff, and discovered a large body of rebels at work constructing platforms for supporting their cannon. The Lieutenant resolved not to be totally disappointed, and, landing, very coolly approached a sentinel, who was pacing a parapet at the lower extremity of the fort, and, representing himself as a brother rebel, remarked, 'I will relieve you from duty now, sir.' The rebel guard, wearied and thankful, moved off to his quarters, when the Lieutenant spiked the 64 pounder at the lower part of the fort, which was served with such accuracy against us on last Monday. The proximity of the laboring rebels would not suffer him to prosecute any further a work which had already proven him a daring officer."

ANOTHER.—On April 1st, an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces near Island No. 10 under the command of Colonel Roberts, of the 42d Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of first master J. V. Johnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord, of the Benton, Fourth Master Pierce, of the Cincinnati, Fourth Master Morgan, of the Pittsburg, and master's mate Scodell, of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under command of Col. Roberts. At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 1 fort, and pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on, discharging the musketry, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated, whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retired with the boats uninjured. The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service had it been required to the fulfillment of the object of the expedition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1862. Ordered.—First: That the portion of Virginia and Maryland, lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, shall constitute a military department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of Major-General Banks.

Second: That the portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac, and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the country between the Potomac and Patuxent, shall be a military district, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and be under the command of Major-General McDowell. By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Col. Buford, with the 27th and 42d Illinois, and part of the 5th Wisconsin, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, made a descent on Union City, Missouri, on the 31st March, and defeated the entire force under Clay and King, both cavalry and infantry. A number of the enemy were killed and taken prisoner. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, etc. Our loss was one killed by accident. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

From the Rappahannock, we learn, that Major Vansteinhousen, and Capt's Bellicker and Camp, while out on duty, were taken prisoners by the rebels. Lieut. Col. Clayfish and Capt. Koenig, encountered a rebel scouting party and killed two of the rebel officers, and brought their horses to camp. Captain Newstadter was also taken prisoner by rebels. A reconnoitering party brought thirty wagon loads of forage into our camp.

On the 3d, the rebel floating battery was towed to a point at Island No. 10, where she could command our mortar fleet. A brisk fire was opened from the mortars, and in the course of half an hour the battery was struck several times, splinters being thrown in all directions, and several beams displaced. One shell exploded directly in the battery, when it was immediately submerged to the waters edge, and towed out of range.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News to Watt's creek, a distance of 9 miles. A rebel force of 3,000 strong appeared and opened with cannon on our troops, but the balls passed over them. Our batteries were got in position and opened on the enemy, when their entire force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auction notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50 each; and all other Transient Notices at the same rate.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, viz: one yoke of red or brindle oxen, now in possession of Joseph H. McCole, as the same belongs to me, and having only been leased to him by me. S. M. DICKEYMAN, April 9 '62, pd.

S. M. LAURENCE, CHARLES ROLLS, NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by J. Welch as a jewelry shop) are prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. We are confident that we cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or county. Come over! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, '62, ly-pd. LAUCHLIN & HOBBS.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—Notary.—Estate of Jeremiah Flynn, deceased.—In the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, at March term, A. D. 1862, respecting the appointment of \$300.00 for the widow, viz: personal property to the amount of \$50, and real estate containing about 40 acres, appraised at \$200, the court made the following order: March 17, 1862, approved, viz: as to portion of estate set apart for the widow under the \$500 law, and publication is ordered to be made in one newspaper published in Clearfield county, for three successive weeks, giving notice to all parties interested to come into court on or before the first day of next term and show cause why the appointment should not be approved absolutely. By the Court, JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk, April 9, '62.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending March 31st, 1862.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Bills discounted, Pennsylvania State loans, Specie, Due from other banks, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Notes in circulation, Due depositors, etc.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., March 31, 1862.

New Spring Goods.

J. P. KRATZER. Has just received a general assortment of Spring DRY-GOODS. Delaines, cashmere, reps, valences, morinos, alpaccas, prints, bourges, ginghams, duvals, chints, silks, muslins, cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, sattinets, flannels, linen, debages, shawls and dusters. CLOTHING. Over-coats, dress-coats, business-coats, pants, vests, shaw, s, under-shirts, drawers, neckties, fine linen shirts, Byron collars, choakers, cravates, hats, caps, fine calf-skin boots, heavy kip boots and shoes. GROCERIES. Coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, candies, essence of coffee, pulverized sugar, crackers, starch, soda, sperm and tallow candles, black tea, zelatua. HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE. Nails, spikes, forks, spades, shovels, springs, saws, planes, axes, augers, smoothing-irons, scissors, meat cutters, knives and forks, stoneware, penknives, stone tea sets, tureens, dishes, glassware. NOTIONS. Nubias, hoods, gloves, hosiery, collars, hoop-skirts, balmain-kirts, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes, bonnet frames, ruches, lace, braid binding, zephyr, hair, fringe, buttons, trimmings of all kinds, etc. MISCELLANEOUS. Oil cloths, buckets, sealbooks, wall paper, twine, raffia rope, coach varnish, moss, curled hair, coach trimmings, velvet, plush, cotton tape, coal oil, lined oil, sperm oil, window glass, etc. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. Clearfield, April 9, 1862.

THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER!

READ! READ! READ!!! A New Attraction in these Diggings! NEW AND CHEAP Clothing Store, In the "Mansion House," opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, (Mr. Shaw's old stand), Clearfield, Branch of Reizenstein Bros' 125 North-Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Clearfield county, and the public in general, that they have opened at the above named place the most extensive and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, that has ever been exhibited in this borough, and which they will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than clothing has ever been sold in this part of the country. Our stock embraces a full and complete assortment of all garments generally worn, made up of good material and in the best style and workmanship. A general assortment of BOYS AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, furnishing goods, hats and caps, traveling bags, trimmed flannel and white shirts; in short everything generally found in a well assorted store of this kind. We also keep a fine assortment of FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, such as pocket books, portmonies, pocket knives, combs, brushes, watch chains and guards, violin and guitar strings, pistols, revolvers, gun caps, spectacles and a great many other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention, all of which they will sell as well as the clothing.

At the Lowest Cash Prices. We invite every person in need of clothing or of any of the above mentioned articles, to favor us with a call and view our goods and prices, and we are confident that we can give satisfaction, so that every person shall feel inclined to tell his friends where good and cheap clothing can be got. We are constantly receiving accessions to our stock from our own manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and shall always be supplied with a good variety of all articles in our line, which shall surpass in style, cut, workmanship, and cheapness those of any other similar establishment in this part of the State, and by fair and honest dealings, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. April 9, '62. REIZENSTEIN BROS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at Keytown, on the 24 day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Morris Township of Clearfield Co., Pa., beginning at an old Spruce corner of a certain tract of land of Joseph Potter thence by a certain tract of land of James M. Leonard, north 1 deg E. 2 1/2 perches to an old spruce, thence by land of A. K. Wright, south 8 deg east 2 1/2 perches to an old pine, thence north 8 deg west 2 1/2 perches to a place of beginning and containing 458 acres and 40 per. and all more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wilson. Sheriff's Office, April 9th, 1862.

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE.—The Great Progressive and Healing Remedy.—An article that presents a challenge to the world to produce in any remedy yet invented, an equal for the painless and rapid cure of external inflammation of the skin, such as Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Tumors, Erysipelas, Warts, Sores, Eczema, Chapped hands, Frost-bite, etc. Give it a trial. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by JACOB GROSS in Woodward township. (March 12 '62.)

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.—SEVENTH YEAR.—VOLUME VII.—NEW SERIES. 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 discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—No person engaged in the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of doing without the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from five to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, with full descriptions of them, and other publications. It is an established rule of the publication, to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the INVENTOR.—The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but such number contains an account of the progress of the inventions in the progress of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals from Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all the latest intelligence in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals, in whatever way we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, WILLIAMS, AND FARMERS.—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 pertaining 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, and such 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 implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. \$1 pays for one complete volume of 16 pages, or 16 volumes comprise one year. The volume commencing the 1st of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet of instructions to inventors about obtaining patents free. Western and Canadian agents: Post-office stamps taken in payment of subscriptions. Cash subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage. MUNN & CO., Publishers. Dec. 18, 1861. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

1862 EYRE & LANDELL, 1862. Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Delights are now offering their usual assortment of dry goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionable Dress Silks, fashionable Spring silks, and a variety of assortment of Dress Goods, Spring Prints, Delaines and Ginghams, Muslins and Linens of first quality, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linens, Towelings and Napkins. N. B.—Black Silks, at low regular prices. (March 12 '62.)

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Waggoner, viz: one yoke of red or brindle oxen, one cow, 1 hay mare, 14 sheep, 2 heifer 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 all more or less, being left with said Waggoner on loan and are subject to our order. HIPPLE & FAUST, March 6, 1862.

Furniture! Furniture!!

JOHN GUELICH. Desires to inform his old friends and customers 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. He mostly has on hand a full assortment of Furniture, Linen-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS. Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre Tables, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables. Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jersey-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Rocking and Arm Chairs. Spring-seat, Cabin-bottom, and Parlor Chairs. And common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES. Of every description on hand. Fine glass 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-brush, Hair and Cotton top RINDERS. 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, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.