

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 23, 1862.

TRUE TO THEIR MASTERS.

In speaking of the bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, the Clearfield Republican of April 18th says: "Should it become a law it will then be fair notice to all slaveholding States that Washington cannot be the capitol of their country; for surely no one would expect the representatives of slaveholding constituents to come to the seat of their government, to attend to their national affairs deprived of those privileges and rights which they hold sacred at home. The only condition upon which they could do so would be the liberation of the slaves in the States which they assume to represent. What a mockery upon Republican Government!"

These Breckinridge editors are truly a strange set of fellows! Congress may legislate as much as it pleases for slavery and slaveholders, and it meets their full approbation; but should the National Legislature do ever so little against the slave power, and immediately they shout: "What a mockery upon Republican Government!" Washington City, these immaculate editors tell the slaveholders, "cannot be the capitol of their country!" Not at all! That wouldn't do! The clank of the slaves chains, and the sound of the auctioneer's hammer, are absolutely essential to make it tolerable to these high-bred gentlemen (7) of the South, who regard every laboring man at the North as a "mud-sill of society."

But, if, as the editors of the Republican say, "no one would expect the representatives of slaveholding constituents to come to the seat of their government," forsooth, because it is located on free soil, would they any less "expect" the representatives of a constituency which hold no negroes in bondage, "to come to the seat of their government, to attend to their national affairs," if the capital is to be forever devoted to the Moloch of Slavery?

When it is considered that the Clearfield Republican has contended, time and again, that slavery is of Divine origin, it is not surprising that they should be so greatly horrified at the passage of the Bill for the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We cannot help thinking, however, that John Randolph, of Roanoke, had just such men in view, when, in one of his electrifying speeches in Congress he exclaimed: "Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North, who rises here to defend Slavery on principle!"

A FREE CAPITAL.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which passed both Houses of Congress, has received the signature of President Lincoln and is now the law of the land. Thus our nation has been rescued from the disgrace of tolerating within the precincts of its Capital all the iniquities of negro slavery, and the legislation of the greatest free Government that ever existed will hereafter be conducted on free soil. The apprehension that the slaves who are released from bondage in Washington will flock to the Northern States is not well founded. At first they might, perhaps, rush northward, but in a very short time they, together with the free blacks in our midst, would seek the South, because the natural attraction of races would draw them to localities where their own species are numerous, and because the negro instinctively, like water seeking its level, runs towards the tropics. Besides this, the rapid increase of the white population in and about Washington creates a greater demand for their labor than exists in the North, and after their freedom is secured in the vicinity of their old homes, there will be no motive for emigration.

A RARE CANE.—Hon. Edward McPherson presented President Lincoln with a rare cane on April 9th. It was manufactured by John Hanks, of Soranton, Pa., out of a cedar stick. It is very curiously carved, the top into an American eagle. Upon its throat is the national shield with the words "Union Forever!" inscribed thereon. The eagle grasps Jeff Davis by the seat of the breeches. Below him on one side is a cannon; on the other a lion in full spring with a rattlesnake near by.

AN ERISIOD.—It is related that one day last week, General Porter went up in a balloon early in the morning to make a reconnaissance of the rebel lines at Yorktown, and when about one hundred feet above the ground, the rope anchoring the balloon broke, and the General sailed off south-westerly towards Richmond. He was alone, but had sufficient calmness to pull the valve rope, and gradually descended, reaching the ground in safety, about three miles from the camp.

THE ALTERNATIVE.—Parson Browlow, in his Cincinnati speech, said he was a slaveholder; but he had no hesitation in saying that "when the question comes as it will, the 'Union and no slavery' and 'slavery and no Union,' I am for the Union and let slavery go to the dogs, or where else it may be sent." What a rebuke to the snivelling fops in the North who cry "hands off" whenever it is proposed to tread upon the corn of the "peculiar institution!"

The donning mill of Gray & McKinney, and a planing mill, bakery, board kiln, and several other houses in Lock Haven, were consumed by fire on the night of the 18th.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

Further from Pittsburg Landing. From Gen. Sherman's report we learn that, on Tuesday morning after the battle at Pittsburg landing, he advanced some miles on the road towards Corinth; and on coming up with the rear of the retreating rebels had a brisk fight with their cavalry, driving them from their position. Gen. Grant in his report sets down our loss 1,600 killed, 3,500 wounded, and the missing are estimated at about 4,000. Our troops captured about 1,000 unmounted rebels, and 1,200 wounded. Over 2,200 dead rebels have been buried by our troops, and others still remaining on the ground. A correspondent says that our troops re-took, on Monday, all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured 12 pieces from the enemy. So confident were the rebels in their ability to hold our camps which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception, they did not destroy them. On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying, "owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag of truce admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

APRIL 14.—A force of four thousand troops in five transports left the landing on Saturday night accompanied by the gun boats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded on the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear creek bridge. Here they destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one measuring one hundred and twenty-one feet and the other two hundred and ten feet in length. A rebel cavalry force of 150 men were found there, who, after having 4 killed, skedaddled in the most approved southern style. The expedition returned on Sunday night, without having lost a man. This was one of the most successful of its kind during the war, completely cutting off the communication of the main rebel army at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the confederacy, except New Orleans.

Railroad taken by Gen. Mitchell. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 14: "On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One, under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, and the other, under Col. Sill, captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Colonel Tustin, of the Nineteenth Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames. General Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Soldiers Drowned. WINCHESTER, Va., April 16.—Yesterday a large boat containing a number of officers and privates of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, was swamped at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and between forty and fifty men, and several of the officers were drowned. Among the officers lost were Adjutant Teatman, Capt. A. Wilson, 3rd brigade Commissary, and Capt. Ward. I will endeavor to obtain a full list of the names of those drowned on the arrival of the regiment at Winchester. The 76th Pennsylvania was formerly commanded by Col. Boblen, of Philadelphia, now acting Brigadier General of the 3d brigade of Gen. Blenker's division.

Battle at Apache Pass. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Stanton received early this morning the following despatch, dated Kansas city, April 14: "The 1st Cavalry and 1st Infantry, together with the 2nd Cavalry, were engaged in the battle of Apache Pass, New Mexico. Our loss is 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge the loss of 200 men, three to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom were officers. Our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, killing 200 mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. Col. Slough is encamped at Bernal Springs, forty miles from Fort Union. The works fell back to San Fe. Col. Canby, with 1,000 regulars and Kit Carson's regiment, are reported to be within three days' march of Col. Sloucom. Col. Slate is reported to be on the Jornada with reinforcements for the enemy."

From the Rappahannock. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Intelligence was received to-day from the Potomac flotilla, which on the 14th inst., visited the town of Urbana, on the Rappahannock. A boat crew was sent ashore, and when within a few yards of the beach they were fired upon from rifle pits. No one was injured, but the boat received several bullets in her hull. The Jacob Bell being the nearest to it immediately opened fire upon the rebels, which scattered them in every direction. After this the flotilla proceeded on its voyage towards Fredericksburg. Arriving opposite Lowry's batteries, they commenced, from the whole fleet to shell the works and fortifications, driving out the pickets who have occupied it since the evacuation twelve days ago by a large body of the rebel army. After the shelling the boat's crew landed and proceeded to burn some one hundred and fifty plank and log houses used by the rebels as quarters, after which the boats returned to their ships loaded with blankets, quilts, medicines and muskets, left by the rebels in their flight. The fleet thence proceeded to the town of Rappahannock, about two miles above Fort Lowry, arriving off which a blank cartridge was fired and flag of truce hoisted, which was responded to by the people of the town by displaying a number of white flags. Our commander with his giv' crew landed, when they were met at the beach by a large concourse of persons of all colors, and it seemed with great demonstrations by the dark population, one old woman exclaiming, "Bress God, de Yankee has come at last." The American flag was run up over one of the largest houses in the town, when it was hailed with enthusiastic cheering by the crews of our gunboats. Subsequently our commander was informed that two of the people of the place had said as soon as we left the flag would be torn down. Our commander then politely told them if it was he would give them six hours to leave the town before he burned it. Information was given by contrabands that four large schooners and other obstructions are placed in the narrow channel of the river five miles this side of Fredericksburg to prevent our approach to that place, where also lie the steamer St. Nicholas, Eureka and Losar, the former mounted with two guns. As far as could be learned, there are no rebel soldiers on the neck of land lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, excepting a few rebel pickets of cavalry, mostly composed of

Marylanders to prevent the escape of negroes. On the 16th the fleet lay off Rappahannock, about fifty miles below Fredericksburg. Our fleet captured the sloop Reindeer, loaded with oysters, shad, cedar posts and carpet bags, containing a quantity of clothes for the rebels, with many letters from which it was ascertained that the rebels are evacuating Fredericksburg and talk of burning the town to keep it from falling into our hands. The fleet proceeded down the river to Corbin's creek, and there cut out two very fine schooners, one of them being the Sidney A. Jones of Baltimore. Just below the creek, two secession soldiers were captured, and contraband goods were found there and appropriated, but the liquor was all destroyed.

From York River. FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—The rebels have been for several days building large fortifications of the Gloucester side of the York river, about two miles from Yorktown, within sight of our gunboats, but their guns were of too long a range to allow the approach of the boats to shell the works. About one thousand men were at work on the fortifications and the mortars were not of sufficient range to check the operations. Yesterday morning, however, the gunboat Salado arrived, having a heavy 100-pound rifled Parrot gun, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their midst and exploding with fatal effect. The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their killed and wounded, and in the course of two hours the work was entirely suspended, the men retiring out of range. At every attempt to renew the work, they were driven back. Up to nightfall, the guns mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river numbered not less than fifty 100-pounders, some of which are rifled, bearing directly on the bar. Our gunboats are at present about two miles below the town. There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown, and the Berdan sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy by their unerring aim. The enemy have made several sorties with infantry in the endeavor to capture or dislodge the riflemen, but have been accounted for with heavy loss. As to the arrangement of the final assault, we need only say that the work goes bravely on. There was some firing this morning by the rebel batteries to the left of Yorktown, but no damage was done.

From Gen. Bank's Column. MOUNT JACKSON, Va., April 17.—Our troops occupied Mount Jackson at seven o'clock this morning, and are now in front of Reeder's Hill, where the enemy appeared to be in force. The people report that the rebels intend to make battle there. They resisted our advance in order to gain time for the burning of the bridges and railway cars, engines, &c., that had been accumulated at the terminus of the road, but our movement was so sudden and the retreat of the rebels so precipitate that we were enabled to save the bridges, two locomotives, and some cars. All these had been prepared with combustible material for an instant conflagration. Many prisoners have been taken, and several fine horses captured from the enemy. The troops have acted admirably. They were in motion at one o'clock this morning. Col. Carroll's brigade of Gen. Shields' division led the advance on the back road to the rear of Mount Jackson, and Gen. Kimball on the turnpike. Gen. Williams, with his fine division, brought up the reserve column. We shall occupy New Market to-night. Gen. Shields has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to command his division in person.

New Market was taken by Gen. Banks on the 18th, the enemy having fallen back on the approach of our troops.

From Gen. McDowell's Division. On the 17th a portion of Gen. McDowell's army marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction across the country to Fredericksburg, a distance of 26 miles. Their advance was attacked by a body of rebel infantry and cavalry and a battery of artillery which attempted to make two distinct stands. The command, however, pushed on and drove the enemy's forces from their positions and caused them to fall back without further resistance, across the Rappahannock. We were unable to save the bridges, which were prepared by the rebels for burning, by having tar, shavings and light wood placed in the crib work, and which was set on fire as soon as they had crossed. Our forces occupied Fredericksburg on the 17th morning of the 18th—having lost 6 men killed and sixteen wounded. The rebel loss is not stated.

Fort Pulaski Captured. NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer McClellan has arrived from Fort Royal with dates to the afternoon of the 14th inst. The following is an account of the capture of Fort Pulaski. On the morning of the 10th inst., the rebels sent a flag of truce to the fort demanding its unconditional surrender. Col. Olmstead replied that he was placed there to defend, not to surrender the fort. Whereupon our batteries immediately opened fire. A few rounds shot away their flag, but it was replaced and the firing kept up till sunset. Gen. Gilmore then placed a battery at Goat Point, only 1,600 yards from the fort to breach the walls and commenced firing at midnight, for that purpose, with Parrott and James guns. On the morning of the 11th two breaches were discovered on the south-east face of the fort, which at noon assumed huge proportions, and about 2 o'clock the rebel flag was hauled down, a white flag displayed, and the fort surrendered. Col. Olmstead stated that it was impossible to hold out longer, our rifle shots reaching the magazine and most of his guns disabled. The Seventh Connecticut took possession that night. The rebels lost only three badly wounded.

The official report states: "We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours continuous firing a practicable breach was made. All preparations were made for storming, and it was about to commence when the rebel flag was struck. We captured 47 guns, 7,000 shot and shell, 40,000 pounds of powder, 360 prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. One of our men was killed, and not one wounded." The Savannah and Richmond papers are very severe on Col. Olmstead, and regard him as the poor defence he made at Fort Pulaski. The garrison had still three months' provisions and two hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun, and it is charged that the defence was altogether inefficient. On the other hand, one of the garrison, who escaped is represented as asserting that the federal batteries contained one gun that would put its shells through the walls of the fort at any point as they pleased, rendering the working of the guns almost impossible—that all the barbette guns were dismantled, and most of those bearing on the batteries in a similar condition before they surrendered.

The Siege at Yorktown. NEW YORK, April 18.—The rebels on the 16th, with one thousand men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about four hours, during which three of the enemy's

guns were dismantled, when both parties ceased for a while, but the fire was renewed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained. The loss of the enemy may have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss one killed and one wounded. Just after midnight on the 17th, the enemy attacked Gen. Smith's position and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners. Gen. Smith has entrenched his position. There is almost constant skirmishing going on by the riflemen along the lines, and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with great rapidity. The enemy attempted to turn our left flank beyond Warwick Court House this morning, but were repulsed after a brisk artillery duel. The enemy was in force, and it is thought that their loss was heavy. We lost some 12 men, killed and wounded.

A party of deserters, who came into our lines, report the arrival of Jeff Davis in the rebel camp, and that it is understood that he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force, and the work of entrenching is progressing throughout the peninsula. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburg and even from North Carolina, and that rebel generals openly declare the intention to make this the great battle of the war, and the strongest conviction is expressed of a triumph over the Federal forces, and driving them from the peninsula.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimack. The belief is very general at Fortress Monroe, that the Merrimack received some injury during her recent raid, which compelled her to go back to Norfolk. She was undoubtedly grounded on the second day, and may, from the weight of her armament, have sprung a leak. She is, however, at the Norfolk navy yard, and there is little doubt undergoing repairs. When moving about the upper roads on Friday last, and exchanging shots with the Naugatuck, she was very close to the English steamer Race, being at one time close along side. In conversation with an English sailor yesterday, an experienced gunner, he assured me that the last time the Merrimack fired, either her gun burst or the shell exploded before it hit the muzzel. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board, and the escape of smoke from her port boiler, and the fact that the Richmond Dispatch has some comments on the Merrimack, which it says spent two days in Hampton Roads bantering the Monitor and the Yankee fleet to come out from the shelter of the guns. They claim that she is master of Hampton Roads. They say she considered it not worth while to waste any more coal in fruitless efforts to entice the Monitor to a conflict with her usual crew, and she has returned to the Jamestown, in seizing three vessels, is regarded as showing the terror with which the Yankees view the Merrimack.

GEN. CAMERON ARRESTED.—The notorious Pierce Butler, caused a warrant to be issued in Philadelphia on the 16th, for the arrest of the Hon. Simon Cameron, on a plea of being falsely imprisoned in Fort Warren by the Secretary of War. In referring to the arrest of Gen. Cameron, the Harrisburg Telegraph says: "The arrest of Gen. Cameron has caused the profoundest sensation throughout the country, and the press with a few insignificant exceptions, regard it as a new phase of the traitor sympathy which shows itself with such much virulence before Sumter was basely attacked or our troops at Bull Run so unaccountably panicked. That he was arrested on the charge of having falsely imprisoned, while Secretary of War, certain parties, then charged with secession, does not lessen this feeling, because the fact is so clear that these persons had then expressed their preferences for the rebel cause, that the wonder predominates as to why they were ever released from prison. The whole affair is one of those ridiculous attempts of such northern traitors to prove to their southern friends that they are still devoted to their alliance, and will of course amount to a failure when properly brought before the courts. The idea of holding a cabinet officer judicially responsible for the arrest of such miscreants as Pierce Butler, is simply ridiculous."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in commenting on the same subject remarks: "That there were a large number of noisy defenders of Secessionism at the North all summer and winter, is just as true as that there were Tories in the Revolutionary war. Whether defending and comfort to the foe, by deluding him with the idea that he had only to advance and he would find all the support among us that he could require. The testimony of hundreds of southern rebels is explicit on this point. All expected an outburst of the northern Breckinridge party, with whose aid the task of Mexicanizing the country would be rendered easy. We say it deliberately that the strength of the insurgent army was due to this belief—most unfortunately ill-founded. Northern sympathizers with disunionism either expressed their opinions in the most open manner, or they did it in secret, by their material aid, or they did it by their former imprisonment was far too good for them, they ought not to censure the government for confining them, but land its clemency for their easy escape. If the latter, they have been guilty of committing a piece of most cruel and heartless deception toward their quondam 'southern brethren' now in arms against the Union."

The Philadelphia Press, in alluding to the subjects, uses the following language: "Of course, following the example of Mr. Pierce Butler, we shall have any number of suits brought against the officers of the Federal Government by the former patriotic occupants of Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, and Fort Mifflin. No better plan could be invented to keep up the excitement against the Government, and to cripple the energies of our gallant soldiers in battle. We shall have some scenes in our courts when this program is fully developed. After all these suspected gentlemen are vindicated and indemnified, Buckner, Tighman, McKall, and all those caught with arms in their hands, will insist upon a trial by jury; and when we catch Floyd, Pillow, Cobb and Wise, [and Davis and Breckinridge], these, too, will plead the protection of the Constitution and the laws they deliberately violated."

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN WEAPONS.—It is a notable circumstance that the rebel leaders are now making prodigious efforts to disarm all their own citizens, by a compulsory calling in of all their firearms. Though the blind put forth is, that the measure is prompted by the scarcity of arms, and it is given out that will be paid for (in Confederate scrip), it is very evident that it springs from a determination to render the people as helpless as possible for the purpose of preventing them from organizing counter-revolutions. The Richmond organs while stoutly denying abroad the existence of a spark of Unionism, still, in their private conversations, take good care to set at home on the very sound theory that a very deadly hostility to them is rapidly developing, and that it is to render this hostility as inoperative as they can.

WHAT REBEL PRISONERS THINK.—Some of the Fort Donelson secession prisoners confined at Chicago, have written a letter to the Nashville Patriot, which they request the Tennessee papers to copy, in which they say: "We want to see our wives, fathers, mothers, and children, not to run away from their homes and firesides, as others have done, even if the Federal forces should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long), how our wives and children will live, but we are prisoners of hope, and we have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and the army than we were accustomed to bear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money."

TABLE OF DISTANCES.—Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from there: From Norfolk to Richmond 106 Miles, from Suffolk to Richmond 85, from Cape Henry to Richmond, 150, from Hampton to Richmond 98, from Fortress Monroe to Richmond 99, from Yorktown to Richmond 70, from Williamsburg to Richmond 80, from Fredericksburg to Richmond 65, from Washington to Richmond 130, from Winchester to Richmond 150, from Gordonsville to Richmond 70, from Staunton to Richmond 120.

An old man named Nicholas Rhodes was severely injured on the 14th at "Ellis Rock" in the Susquehanna. He was on a raft which ran on the rock, and as the timber which he fell through and was caught at the bridge between two sticks, which came together with sufficient force to crush the bones. He was still living on Friday last. He is about 60 years of age.

The rebel forces who make a pastime of burning and destroying villages, cities, railroads and bridges, and stealing horses, cattle and negroes hold up their hands and roll their eyes in horror if a Union soldier burns a fence rail belonging to a man who has helped to clothe and feed the rebel army.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

DR. A. M. HILLS, desires to inform his patients, and those who may desire his professional services, that owing to the press of business in his office in Clearfield, he will be unable to visit his usual places any more, but may always be found at home in future. April 16th.

N. B. Badly fitting gold plates can be exchanged for Vulcanite work.

TO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.—Special notice is now given to all collectors of County and State Taxes for 1861, and previous years, that executions will issue on the Second day of June, 1862, for all balances of County tax then remaining unpaid upon their respective duplicates. The collector for 1862, will have notice that this rule will be enforced in the future, and they will be imperatively required to settle up their duplicates within the year. By order of the Board. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. April 15, 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Waggoner, to-wit: 1 brace cow, 1 black cow, 1 red cow, 1 bay mare, 1 sleep, 3 heifer calves, 1 wagon, 1 plow, 1 corn plow, 1 barrow, 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 subject to our order. HIPPLE & FAUST, March 26, 1862.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The Superintendent contemplates opening an Institute for the improvement of teachers in the best methods of giving instructions in the branches of learning taught in our common schools. If thirty teachers signify, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 16th of May next, their willingness to attend the said Institute, then the same will be opened in Curwensville on the 2d of June following, and continue eight weeks. To defray expenses, each teacher will be charged four dollars in advance. March 26, 1862. JESSE BROOMALL, Co. Sup't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exposita, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, April 28th, 1862, the following property, to-wit: All the interest of the said defendant, Joseph J. Lingle, being the undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur, in the county of Clearfield, containing seventy-two hundred and one acre and allowance, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner and John M. Hale, all of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said Joseph J. Lingle to Wm. H. Davis, dated the 18th of September, 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., in Centre county, in Mortgage Book E, page 34, 4c., the interest aforesaid being confined to the premises mortgaged, with the improvements and appurtenances, to-wit: 1 brick cow, 1 black cow, 1 red cow, and to be sold as the property of Joseph J. Lingle. Bellefonte, April 5, 1862. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Coal Oil!—Just received and opened the best article of BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS. Also Benzine, an article that supplants turpentine in many uses, all which will be sold cheap for cash by MERRELL & BIGLER.

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 at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is, BUREAUS AND SIDEBORDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables. Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads, SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH STANDS, &c. Rocking and Arm Chairs, Spring-seat, Chain-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; and a well finished frame dining table. Also, House painting done to order.

LOOKING-GLASSES. Of every description on hand, 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, Maple, Poplar, Linwood 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.

FLOUR.—A good article for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

SALE.—A good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

LIME: LIME!—Former James Jones, farmer of Clearfield county, who has been steadily on hand at the Jones kiln at Tyrone a large stock of lime and will furnish on any quantity at the terms of the Tyrone and Philadelphia Railroad. March 19, 1862. WM. H. ROBERTSON.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to-wit: one dark bay horse, one 2-year old colt, and one wagon, now in the possession of Peter Kissinger, as the same belong to me and have been sold with him on loan. ANDREW FEXTZ, et al. Feb. 19, 1862-3 p.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from B. H. ... said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1860-5. GEO. N. COLBURN.

BLACKSMITH WANTED AT GRAHAM, N. Y.—One who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety. None other need apply. A good shop with three anvils, and a 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 satisfactory to customers and to myself. Address, JAS. B. ... Clearfield, Pa. January 1, 1862.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop) are prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. All work will positively be expected when the work is delivered. We are confident that our work is not excelled by any workmen in town or county. Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 62-ly-p. LAUCHLIN & HOLDS.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF LEONARD, FINNEY & CO., CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities generally on hand. Office on Second street, in the room lately occupied by W. A. Wallace Esq. JAMES T. LEONARD, J. B. A. FINNEY, WM. A. WALLACE, ... & C. FINNEY.

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 inflammatory calamities or diseases. It is good for Painful Swellings, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Blisters, Hemorrhoids, Erysipelas, Warts, Sore eyes, Boils, Chapped hands, Frost-bitten feet, &c. Give it a trial. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by JAMES GOSS, in Woodward township. (March 19, 1862.)

New Firm—R. MALONEY & CO., PHILIPSBURG, PA. Would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties that have just received and opened a new and very extensive stock of TIN & COPPER-WARE, SHEET IRON-WARE, A VARIETY OF STOVES, and a general assortment of articles usually kept at an establishment of the kind, which they offer cheap for cash. Approved products taken in payment at market price. Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL.—For a string, a piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms.—For pupils under six years old, \$2.00, for seventy-two lessons of one half hour each, for all pupils over six years old \$10.00, for seventy-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Melodeon, Guitar or in Harmony. Payable one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter. Vocal music free to all instrumental pupils. Studied alone, \$3.00 per term. Rooms at the residence of Mrs. J. B. ... Oct. 1, 1860. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

New Goods.

Just received at the "Corner Store" Curwensville a wide and reasonable stock of goods, which will be sold upon reasonable terms, in payment at market price. WM. IRVIN. Clover and timothy seed of a good quality, for sale low, by WM. IRVIN. Grain of all kinds, bacon and lard for sale at the "corner store" by WM. IRVIN. One new two-horse wagon for sale, inquire at Curwensville, by WM. IRVIN. One pair of good heavy oxen for sale by WM. IRVIN. March 12, 62.

ATTENTION, BEE KEEPERS.—R. Adams & Co., having purchased the Right of Clearfield Co. for "J. S. Harrison's Patent Improved movable comb Bee Hive," would respectfully direct the attention of Bee keepers to the many advantages of possessing and using the same. With this Hive you can have complete control over your Bees—can at any time remove surplus honey without killing Bees—can make artificial swarms when desired—can prevent your bees from being destroyed by moths and other advantages it possesses which will recommend it to all interested in Bee keeping. For Hire, Individual or Township Rights, address, R. ADAMS & CO., Feb. 19, 1862. Cookport, Indiana Co., Pa.

NO. 2 WAKE UP!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, and is now manufacturing the best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the Town Hall. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. The public will remember, that an iron being destroyed by moths and other causes, is not being able to do the work for which it is intended, and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the Town Hall. Clearfield, Pa. July 15, 1861. JAMES HANF. N. B. Any job that Mr. Hanf cannot execute, will be done on very short notice.

FARM FOR SALE.—The following described farm, situated in Decatur township, Clearfield Co., Pa. two miles and a half west of Philippsburg, on the Glen Hope road, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance. There are about eighty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; with a large well finished frame barn, a comfortable and well finished and other out buildings erected thereon, never failing springs of water at the buildings, and a large and well selected assortment of bearing fruit trees. The wood land being well timbered, and under laid with a four and a half foot vein of stone coal. The above farm affords rare inducements to purchasers. For further information inquire of R. D. SHOWALTER, Philippsburg, Centre Co., Pa. Oct. 23, 1861.—6m.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—Notice.—Estate of Jeremiah Flynn, deceased.—In the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, at March term, A. D. 1862, respecting the appraisal of \$300.00 for the wages and expenses of the said Jeremiah Flynn, deceased, the court made the following order: March 17, 1862, approved nisi, as to portions of estate set apart for the widow under the \$300.00, and publication is ordered, and the 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 appraisal should not be approved absolutely. By the Court. JAMES WRIGHT, Clerk. April 9, 1862.