

Raftsmans Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Evacuation of Yorktown and Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now occupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy, for fear of being seen, were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, May 4th, 9 o'clock, a. m.—To the Hon. Edw. Stanton, Secretary of War. We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit supported by infantry. I will move General Franklin's division and as much more as I can, by water up to West Point to day. No time shall be lost.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 7, 1862.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.—The President

sent a message to the Senate, on Tuesday the 29th of April, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to who authorized the arrest of Gen. Charles P. Stone, the ground upon which he was arrested, and the reasons why he has not been tried by Court-martial. The President says the arrest was made by his order, upon good and sufficient evidence, as he then and now believes, and that the only reason why he has not had a trial ere this is because the public interests would not permit it. The officers required to hold the Court, and who would be called as witnesses, perhaps on both sides, are of high rank, and are in the field, in the midst of active operations. The President states, in conclusion, that it is his purpose to give the General a fair trial as soon as it can be done in justice to the service.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—It is proposed that all nominations for places in the army henceforth be strictly confined to officers fighting for the country, and that the nomination be given as a reward for brave conduct. For instance, instead of making any more brigadiers out of civilians, let them be made out of the gallant colonels and captains in the field. This certainly is a good idea. The country needs no more civilian brigadiers, but it asks for the recognition of the gallant services of the officers now in the field, who, by their gallantry are winning high distinction.

SELF-EVIDENT.—that the editors of the Clearfield Republican willfully misrepresent us, when they insinuate that we made "a great ado about the arrest" of the Hon. Simon Cameron. We have "array" a "nervousness" on that or any other account. "Rome" may "howl," but it has no terrors for us—therefore, we have no reason to shield ourselves behind the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by publishing extracts from that document.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY.—These two articles can hardly be taxed too high. They are luxuries which could easily be dispensed with—had better be dispensed with. Let those who will have them pay for the support of the government. Fifty cents a pound might be levied on tobacco. We like the fragrant weed, but have no objection to have it taxed up to that figure. A high tax on these articles will be sustained by the people.

HARD RUN.—the editors of the Clearfield Republican, when they are compelled to search the war news published during the past month to find a pretext to snarl at us. We rather feel inclined to ask pardon of "Major-General Pierre Tontou Beaugard Commander-in-chief of the Confederate States Army," for having inadvertently caused our neighbors so much uneasiness on his behalf.

GUERRILLAS.—Letcher has issued a proclamation "earnestly invoking" the people of that part of Virginia from which the rebel armies have been expelled by Banks and Fremont "to form guerrilla companies, and strike where least expected, once more, for the State that gave them birth." In reply, the loyal citizens, earnestly invoke Gen. Fremont "to hang every guerrilla he catches."

PROMOTED.—"Brigadier-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge has been appointed a Major-General by His Excellency Jefferson Davis."

The above item of Southern news will, no doubt, be read with interest by some of the "peculiar" friends of Mr. Breckinridge in the Northern States.

DESERVE SYMPATHY.—the Junta of the Clearfield Republicans, as they seem to be much depressed in spirit because the United States have now a "free Capital." They are really to be pitied, and we trust that a fair share of compensation will be extended to them.

THE LOSS.—A Cincinnati paper gives the list of the killed, wounded and missing of the National Army at Pittsburg Landing at 1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded, 5,956 missing; total loss, 13,661. Beaugard reports his loss in killed, wounded and missing at over 22,000.

REVIVING.—As an instance of the revival of the Northern commerce, it is stated that two large vessels have cleared at Boston for New Orleans with cargoes of ice, now that the Union troops occupy that city.

FUNNY.—Isn't it—that a free capital "cannot be the capital" of the southern Slaveholders' "country." Cause—they prefer the general company of "Sambo and Dinah" to that of the Northern White man.

PEA RIDGE.—The total Union loss at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is officially stated at 1,851, out of little more than 10,000 actually engaged. This is a heavy proportion for the victors in a field-fight.

SIGNIFICANT.—the fact, that the Breckinridge editors in the North, and the rebels in the South, both apply the epithet "Hessian" to the Union men of the North.

afternoon of Staunton, and six from the Covington and Staunton Railroad. The rebel force retreating in front of Milroy, finding that they were likely to be cut off by Banks at Staunton, turned southward, and are now making way toward the James river, through Bath and Allegheny counties. Their force retreating in this direction is about 2,500. A company sent by Gen. Milroy northward from Monterey into Pendleton county, captured eight rebels, including a notorious guerrilla by the name of Barnett. Gen. Schenck, who commands one of Fremont's Divisions, has been advancing southward for some days, by way of New Creek, Romney and Moorefield. Twenty-eight of his cavalry were attacked before daylight on the 23d inst., by a rebel force of fifty men, under Galterson, who were concealed in a private house. The force of our cavalry were killed, and a number of the rebels were killed and wounded. Gen. Schenck sent forward reinforcements, burned the house in which the rebels had been concealed, and scoured the country for miles. It is now believed that the rebels will do nothing but guerrilla fighting in the Virginia Valley. Their main forces have crossed the Blue Ridge, and are concentrating at Gordonsville, on the Manassas and Richmond Railroad. A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the Virginia Valley says that Confederate bonds are now not taken for more than five cents on the dollar. A guest at a Winchester hotel gave a \$50 Confederate bond in payment of a two days' board bill, and considered himself fortunate. The same gentleman reports that runaway niggers are very abundant in the Valley. They are seen scampering in all directions, and nobody takes any notice of them.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 29.—At noon today, a national salute was fired from an eminence near the town, in honor of the event at New Orleans. The regimental bands assembled at the Court House square and played "Hail Columbia." The soldier gave him cheers, and then the band followed with the air of the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie" and "Star Spangled Banner." After a recess, the bands consolidated and marched through the principal streets, playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants. Three thousand rebels, under Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly of the United States Army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible for capture in case of Gen. Milroy's approach. The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that only ten brigades are there, not numbering 15,000 men. Longstreet with his command has gone to Yorktown. The Richmond Examiner, of the 22d, says, in effect: "The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If we are successful it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but, if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost."

Late from Memphis, Tenn.

A refugee from Memphis reports that the town of Humboldt was occupied by a small rebel force, engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th. The Memphis Avalanche says the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defenses. It is generally admitted that the Union army can no longer successfully resist. It also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate while the purchase can be made with the currency now in circulation, which consists principally of rebel treasury notes. The conscription law is being rigidly enforced. The Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operation. The same refugee also reports that those merchants who are of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security. Large numbers of families are moving away daily. The idea of burning the town has been abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders. It was currently reported at Memphis that Beaugard has not over 80,000 men at Corinth and no hope is entertained of his successfully resisting Gen. Halleck, who was believed to have 200,000 men.

Purdy, Tennessee, taken.

A reconnaissance in force was made on the 30th of April, from the right wing, four miles this side of Purdy, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. They met a force of cavalry, who fled in great haste, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy. Our forces, on taking possession of the town, burnt two bridges and ran a locomotive into the river. Three prisoners were taken. Our forces then retired, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been a great source of rebel supplies.

Skirmish at Neosho, Mo.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs that reliable information has been received that Maj. Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri volunteers, on the 26th, with 146 men, defeated Col. Coffee and Stearnwright and 600 Indians at Neosho, Mo., killing and wounding 32, and capturing 62 prisoners and 76 horses and a large quantity of arms.

NOTEWORTHY.—The Washington correspondent of the Independent, advertising to the effects of the District of Columbia emancipation bill says: "The morning after the President signed the bill, a slave-master in this city—an honorable man, although blinded by the influence of the institution—gathered his slaves around him in his breakfast-room. He had taken pains to conceal from them what was going on in Congress until the emancipation bill was a law. Now with the printed bill before him, and his slaves gathered around the door of the apartment, he said: 'Congress has made you free, and I am not sorry for it. You have been faithful to me as slaves and I will see that you receive every advantage which the law intended to confer upon you. Now you are perfectly free to stay or go. Keep your present places, and I will open an account with you, paying you what you could earn elsewhere.' Not one desired to go, but the cry of each was, 'Master, we don't want to say 'no' to the law.' 'It is 'rain' which the Emancipation act has brought to that family or the former slaves in it, is the happiness of all the parties concerned. The slaves remain in their old places, and receive wages for their services. With civilized and christian masters throughout the South, this is all that a general Emancipation act would do to ruin the slave States. The colored people would remain where they now are, and would simply be paid for their labor.'

AN INCIDENT.—The following incident of the battle of Pittsburg Landing is related by an eye and ear witness: "Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back being fired at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, 'Don't shoot there any more—that's father.'"

The Chicago Tribune says:

"The volunteer regiments of Illinois, embarking at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped."

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The People of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the Union of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, a. m., to nominate Candidates for the office of Governor, and for the office of Attorney-General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country. A. K. McCLURE, Chairman People's State Convention.

Chairman People's State Convention.

Geo. W. HAMMERLY, Secretaries.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretaries.

ARIZONA TO BE FREE.—Congress will doubtless

pass the Arizona bill at the present session. If it does, slavery will be prohibited forever in all the territories. The war will have one good result if this prohibition is made and enforced. Even if the slave state representatives come back into Congress, and slavery in the states is untouched, the nation will have gained freedom in the capital and absolute freedom in all the territories. It is said to be the purpose of the Government, as soon as Congress passes the Arizona bill to send out an armed force into Arizona, and protect the territorial officers. By that time New Mexico will be in our possession, and the rebels will have concluded that it is best to lay down their arms. This is the opinion and expectation of the government. Mr. Arnold's bill "to make freedom national, slavery sectional," will ere long come up in the House. It should become a law at once.

ESCAPE OF A LOYAL SOUTH CAROLINIAN.—The

New Bedford Mercury, says: "A letter received in this city from Acting Master, Joseph Howland, on board the U. S. Steamship 'Keystone State,' on blockading service off Georgetown, S. C., states that on the 1st of April a white man and a slave came off to the ship in a boat. The former proved to be the old United States Collector of Georgetown, who had been lying in jail about a year, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and who had just made his escape. The slave, who was an excellent pilot, had aided him in getting away. They learned from the Collector, that the Nashville had left only three days before; and that two other steamers were at Georgetown, one bound to Charleston, the other going to Santa Rosa, to load up with cotton for Nassau. They were hoping to make a prize of the latter."

ADULTERATED LIQUORS.—The bill of Mr.

Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced in the Senate to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors, provides that all spirituous and malt liquors, wines, cordials, &c., shall be tested by sworn inspectors before they pass through the custom-house, and if found to be adulterated, they shall be forfeited and destroyed. Every package of liquor shall bear plainly the name of the manufacturer or be seized or forfeited. The owner or consignee of any liquors condemned may cause at his own expense, an analysis to be made by an analytic chemist, and if the sworn report of such claimant shall not sustain the examiner's report, the liquors may pass the custom-house. If liquors are condemned, the owner or consignee may re-export them within six months, on executing a bond that he will not sell them in the United States.

ACTIVITY IN COTTON.—The Nashville Union,

says: "There is briskness in the cotton market at present at this point. Loads are constantly passing through the city on their way to the river. One boat left with some 200 hundred bales. Buyers are scouring the country in all directions as far as the protection of the Federal lines extend, and sometimes even further. The planters are acting like men of practical sense, and are quick to trade. Good middling readily brings 16 and 17 cents in specie, or U. S. Treasury notes, and 22 and 25 in current Tennessee paper. There is no bidding back on the part of the planters. They all fully appreciate the immense benefits which reviving trade will scatter over an almost bankrupt country."

THE RIGHTS OF HIGHWAYS.—In a case of assault

and battery involving the rights of public highways, tried in the Philadelphia courts recently, Judge Thompson made the following clear and sensible statement upon the subject: "The man who owns or occupies a house has a right to the use of half the street in front thereof, subject, however, to the restrictions of the right of way. The owner has every right to occupy and use the street that does not interfere with the right of way. But in this right it cannot be said that a carriage or cart shall not stop on the street, or in front of his property; yet no one has an equal right to stop in front of any man's property so as to interfere with the business or pleasure of the occupant."

A WHITE EAGLE.—A correspondent of one

of our cotemporaries, writing from on board the U. S. Flagship "Hartford," head of the Passes, on the Mississippi river, tells us that he might one time have been called an eagle. "A very large white eagle has been floating over our heads all day long, and its presence is hailed as a good omen. I do not know when I have seen such a sight. When first discovered he was right over our mast-head, and just visible; slowly and gracefully he descended until within, say eight hundred yards, when sailing off southward for a moment, he suddenly darted upwards and towards the centre of the sun. Thus he sailed and winged until dusk, when he was lost to our view."

COTTON SEED.—The Secretary of the Inter-

ior sent a communication to the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, in reference to the disposal of the appropriation of \$3,000 for cotton seed. Walter Collins of Virginia, has purchased fourteen hundred bushels for \$400, in Gen. Burnside's department, which arrived on the 28th ult. D. C. Donohue was sent to Tennessee, with \$1,000, and purchased eight hundred bushels, which has been distributed in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio through the State Agricultural Societies. \$500 more have been forwarded to enable him to supply Iowa and Kansas, which makes \$1,900 that have been paid for seed, and the remainder is needed for expenses of transportation, &c.

NON-RECOGNITION.—REBELS SHUBBED.—A

Fortress Monroe correspondent writes: "Seven officers of the Merrimac, among whom was Capt. Tatnall, late of the U. S. Navy, visited the English gunboat Rinaldo, but were not allowed to board her, Captain Marston plainly stating that he 'was not willing to allow any d-d rebels to come on Her Majesty's vessels that he was in command of, or flag on their decks; that they fought under a flag not recognized by any government; and that he could not recognize or receive them in any form.' One thing is certain, that neither the English nor French are willing to recognize the southern rebellion."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany

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

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be

opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, May 13, 1862. Terms, per session of seven weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50; Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$3.00; Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, \$4.00; Latin and Greek languages, \$6.00.

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid by mail, not in term. [may20] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

MRS. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY

MIRROR OF FASHION. Great improvements. The Summer number will contain four large and splendid Fashion-Plates, Three full-sized Patterns, comprising the new French waist, an elegant sleeve, and a Missees sack, together with nearly 100 engravings of all the novelties for summer bonnets, cloaks, trimmings, children's dresses, and valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the world, published 473 Broadway, New York, and sold every where at 25 cts. per copy, by mail, not free, on receipt of amount. Yearly \$1 with the following valuable premium. Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying the postage.

MONEY SAVED IN BUILDING.—To

save money in building, and to put up stylish well proportioned and substantial buildings for less money than usual, may be done by calling on W. H. Wilson, Architect and Designer. Those who intend to build either a humble residence, or a magnificent hall for the comfort of life, will save money by taking the advice of an experienced Architect, making preparations in time, and by obtaining the bills, estimates, and specifications at the proper time, will guard against empty purses before the completion of the building. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and the public in general that he is at all times prepared to execute jobs, in his line, on short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Having made his business a regular study with several experienced architects, and having also had long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to draw the best designs of every description of buildings, make correct draughts of all kinds of patterns, models for patent rights, &c., &c., and to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

People from a distance will, by sending the dimensions of the ground plan, with a description of the location, scenery, and country around it, be gratified with a design suitable in style and order with the location, scenery, and country, and well adapted for its special purpose. No charge will be made if the job should not be satisfactory. Carpenters who desire to improve in the theoretical part of their important profession may always receive instructions in any of the different branches of Architecture. Information can at all times be obtained at my office, up stairs in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. AUGUSTUS WEITMAN, May 7, 1862.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Not a few of the

worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the disorders that have been made to purge it out, none has been so successful as equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, invigorates the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the system, cures the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question of remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that attend an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Its price here does not admit of its being sent by mail, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous swellings and sores, it is a sure and rapid remedy with which it cures. Skin diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleared out of the system. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne when they can be speedily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Female Diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Penner, Morrisdale, C. B. Foster, Philadelphia, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.

Spring Opening at

H. W. SMITH & CO'S, Of the latest and most fashionable GOODS.

FIRST QUALITY OF PRINTS. Warranted good

cloth and fast colors, for sale at our former prices—to wit: 12 cents per yard. Also, a large stock of Pamina's and Zygias, the now raging materials for travelling costumes and promenade dresses; With a complete assortment of Ladies' Dress trimmings, Buttons, Tassels, Cords, Skirt Braids, Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Shetland Wool, Embroidery, Silks, etc. A choice lot of trimmings for Zouaves, consisting of Gimp, Silk, White Bugles, Steel Bugles, Gilt Zouaves, Black Zouaves, etc., etc.

With Superior Stock of

Barages, Cottons, Alpaca, Prints, Cottonades, Brilliant, Cambrics, Denims, Lawn robes, Delaine Shawls, Furk Checks, Handkerchiefs, Stella Shawls, Hickory stripe, Irish Linens, Chambrays, Tweeds, Gent's superior Gingham, Cord Drill, Neck ties, Lawns, Rep. De Laines, Black Silk Hosiery, Balmaines, Hoop skirts, Kent's Jeans, Mozambique, Hoop skirts, Fan, Casimere, Lace Mitts, Doilies, Chintz.

Don't lose the Opportunity to Economize!

Go to H. W. S. & Co's, where you will receive a superior article at small advance on cost. ME A WAKE!! Don't throw away your means when by going to H. W. S. & Co's you can get a real good article of a Kip Boot for \$3.00. Call and see also our men's extra heavy Plough Shoes. As Times are Eating so are our Prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

50,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED for which the highest city prices will be paid by J. P. KRATZER.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the commissioners of the Madera and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will be held at Louisville, on Saturday, May 24th, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company. All persons interested in the early completion of this work are invited to attend. RUSSEL McMURRAY, CHAS WORRELL, JNO. M. CLAMMING, ROBT JOHNSON, WM. B. ALEXANDER, SAM'L SHOFF, SAMUEL HEGARTY, HENRY W. ROBERT WITHEROW, CHAS J. FURRY, May 7, 1862, pd.

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 of resort, but may always be found at home in future. April 15-47. N. B. Badly fitting gold plates can be exchanged for Vulcanite work.

TWO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.—Special

notice is now given that collectors of County and State Tax for 1862, and present arrears, that executions will issue on the Second day of June, 1862, for all balances of County tax then remaining unpaid upon their respective districts. The collectors for 1862 will take notice that this rule will be enforced in the future, and they will be imperatively required to settle by their duplicates within the year. By order of the Board. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. April 15, 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-

ed 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 hogs, 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 John Waggoner, and have never been left with said Waggoner, for any debt or debt to our order. HIPPLE & FAUST, March 6, 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, desirous of bettering themselves, will be present, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 10th of June next, their willingness to attend the said Institute, then the same will be opened in Curwensville on the 21st of June following, and continue eight weeks. The expenses of each teacher will be charged four dollars in advance. March 26, '62. JESSE BLOOMFIELD, Co. Sup't.

STRIKING TIMES IN UNION TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON'S CREEK.—It seems to be the general opinion of the people of Clearfield county that all the Wool ought to be carded in the Wharfedale Factory, in Union township. Wool carded at 5 cents per pound, when brought to the mill and taken away. All Lincoln, Douglass, Breckinridge, and Bell man, should give the subscribers a call, as he is prepared to do fulling, and every description of carding, on the most reasonable terms, having served a regular time to the business. Persons will do well by holding on to their wool, as I intend to give them a call shortly. [Apr30] LAW STEAKS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order

of the Orphans Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at Mt. Washington, on Monday the 24th day of June, next at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate late the property of Jonathan Pierce deceased, viz: a certain message or tract of land situate in Ball township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: on the south by land of William Coonsman, on the west by land of James McManus, on the north by land of F. G. Miller, and on the east by land of George Snyder. Containing one hundred acres and one hundred and fifty perches with a log house, log barn, two sheds, and other improvements, and a cleared land thereon. Terms of the sale, as follows: one fifth of the purchase money thereof to be paid cash, one third at confirmation of sale, and the remaining balance in two equal annual payments with interest. New Washington April 25th 1862.

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.—SEVENTH YEAR.—VOLUME VI.—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 is illustrated by 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 any of these pursuits should be without a copy of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are given in another publication. It is an established right of the public and inventors to insert new 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 each number contains a list of all the Patents of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, Prussia and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, WILLIAMS, AND FARMERS.—The Scientific American will be found most useful journals 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-builders is also published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: \$2 a year,

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CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—Notary

Estate of Jeremiah Flynn, deceased.—In the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, the following appraisal of \$500.00 for the use and benefit of the heirs of said deceased, was made and approved by the court on the 4th day of April, 1862, to-wit: personal property to the amount of \$50, and real estate containing about 48 acres, appraised at \$250, the court made the following order: March 17, 1862, approved as in and to portion of estate set apart for the widow under the 300th law, in the amount of \$50, and the balance of \$450, and publication is ordered to be made in one of 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 and confirmed. By the Court, JAMES WELCH, Clerk. April 9, '62.