THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 28, 1862.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day, that the leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy will make a desperate effort to get hold of the reins of Government at the end of Mr. Lincoln's term of office. They have been . for some time, busily organizing their forces for the campaign the coming fall; and more recently, they have given evidence of the manner in which they will carry on the contest. The address of Vallandigham and other Members of Congress, which has lately come to light, shows that the course of Mr. Lincoln will be vindictively attacked ; and the speech of Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, delivered in Congress, on the 21st instant, develops the fact to the failest extent. It is no longer a matter of doubt that many, if not all the leaders of the Breckinridge party at the North, have been feigning triendship for the war policy of Mr. Lincoln, in order, if possible, to strike his Administration a fatal blow whenever the faworable opportunity would present itself. The "heavy war debt," "ruinous taxes," and "abolitionism," will in all probability be their war.cry.

Mr. Voorhees, in the speech referred to, characterized the financial policy of the National Administration as "unsound, unwise, and ruinous"-declared that "the public treasury had been plundered by criminals who had not been brought to justice," and that "honesty had not pervaded the Departments"asserted that "no other people had been burthened so heavily as ours"-denied that "these vast expenditures were uccessary," and avowhimself "ready to prove that fraud and crime had swollen the enormous burdens on a patriotic and honest people."

This speech, as a matter of course, did rot

we publish this week, disavowing the emancipation order of Gen. Hunter, did not take us by surprise ; having anticipated something of the kind, from the past conservative views and policy of the President. This is one of the most important State papers yet issued. It affirms that the Government had no knowl-

edge of the intention of Gen. Hunter to issue such an order-that neither he nor any other officer had authority to promulgate such a document ; and, whether genuine or false, it is altogether void. In giving his views on the question, the President puts forth an earnest appeal to the border States, and urges them to accept the system of compensated emancipation offered by Congress, and devontly hopes that "the vast future" will "not have to lament" that they have neglected the golden opportunity.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

We rejoice that he has taken this great conservative step, and we are content to follow wherever he may lead. The enemy's of the Administration may grumble ; but if they can derive any comfort from this Proclamstion, they are welcome to it. The people have full confidence in the soundness and good sense of the President, and they will acquiesce heartily in his decision in this matter, and patiently await the final result.

In commenting on this Proclamation, the Philadelphia Press of Taesday, May 20th, says : "We are prompted and encouraged in our endorsement of the President's course by his earnest and beautiful appeal in behalt of freedom under the Constitution. In nothing has the President shown such high and noble qualities. Lie sees beyond the wavering and shifting clouds to the bright sun that tinges and dispels them. Into the vast future, he points the people of this nation. He not only sees peace, but peace and freedom, peace and national prosperity, peace and honor, peace and human liberty, for all time to come. Steadily with measured and undeviating tread we approach onr destiny. Shall we go by the dangerous and embarrassing path of General Hunter, or shall we take the longer but more pleasant path of Mr. Lincoln / It is not a question of results, but one of ways and means. The end is as sure as the end of Time and the to the above, we heat of Union meetings bebeginning of glory. We may differ as to the course we shall take, but while some of our friends go one way and some go another, but all looking to the one result, we prefer to follow the lead of Mr. Lincoin, and trust to that consummate wisdom and statesmanship which thus far have produced such happy conse-

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN PATTON. We this week publish, on our outside, the

quences."

I the committee, where he was set at liberty, | courts. In every State of this Union free The Proclamation of the President which and will soon join his family and friends. .

and the State Convention, is rather orainons, to say the least-especially so when it is una renewed demand from the robel President for more troops and addition?' transportation facilities. The State has positively retused of our mail-bags and their contents. to allow any of her troops to accompany the railroads, however, are placed at the disposal their respective States."

Gov. Clark, Opports the Act of the Rebel Militory Authorities.

From the Raleigh, N. C., Standard, April 26. NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, April 15, 1862. To the people of North Carolina : By an ad vertisement in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint, and send agents through every county cessary, to impress, all the arms now in the har,ds of private citizens.

Any attempt to seize the arms of private Citizens is directly at variance with the constitution and opposition to the declared policy of the government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, does he regard it as promotive of the interests and protects the arms of the militia even from execution of debt.

But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving sage. I cannot see anything in it which would the means of self defence, I must enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, musket or rifles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, mount duty, towering above all other duties; the property of individuals, which can be spared.

The Colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any such arms are captured or offered to them. Their prompt | the mails to all persons whatsover, there is no and earnest attention is called to the exceution of this order.

L. T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. From the foregoing we would infer that North Carolina is lost to Jeff. Davis. This is a terrible blow to the traitors, because the loss of North Carolina and Tennessee will render Virginia untenable. But, in addition quence, comparatively, that they should be reing held in different parts of North Carolina. The old flag is floating defiantly in the western counties, where they are having great U- | change the law until, at least, it is demanded nion gatherings almost in sight of the State capital. A letter writer says :

"Last Saturday (18th) two great Union meetings came off in this part of the Stateone in Craven county, the other in Carteret. StrongUnion resolutions were passed. Charles attempted to show, that it would be injurious Henry Foster was indorsed as the representathe speech of Gen. John Patton, delivered in tive of the Union sentiment by these meetthe House of Representatives on April 23d, ings, and also much satisfaction was express-1862, on the bill to facilitate the suppression ed over the appointment of Mr. Stanly by President Lincoln as Military Governor. This gentleman is a native of this county, and has | By the President of the United States of America. represented this district in Congress several terms. He is greatly respected by the people of this State, and his return from California to his old home will be hailed with delight by his numerous old triends. Gov. Stanly will doubtless proceed to Raleigh as soon as he arrives, and confer with Gov. Clark and the Convention, who no doubt will accept him as a medium through whom they will act in arriving at an understanding with the Federal Government prior to resuming their old position in the Union as one of the original States."

white persons are eligible witnesses, and any "This movement on the part of Gov. Clark | carrier, from whom the mail may be robbed while under his charge, can testily against the robber. But when you repeal the law of 1825, derstood that North Carolina has withdrawn and allow persons to be mail contractors who all of her aid from Davis, and refrised to meet are not legal witnesses, they could not testify against a thief who robbed the mails b fore their eyes; and you thus impair the security

In the fourth place, this bill will effect a retreating rebels into the Cotton States. Her greater change than gentlemen, whom I infer by their desire to question me are in favor of of the traitors to epuble them to return to its passage, probably suppose. By this bill,

it it is to pass, you would allow all over the South the employment by the slaveholder of his slaves, to carry the mail, and to receive compensation for the labor of such slaves out rett of Ferguson township, as the same belong to of the Federal Treasury. By the present law, not a dollar is ever paid out of the Post Office treasury to any slaveholder for the labor of his slave. If they obtain contracts for earry. ing the mails in the South, where that "institution" is recognized, they are compelled to employ and to pay free white persons as mail in the State, to borrow, purchase, and if ne- carriers, and I think this is right. Only this class of persons are permitted to be engaged anywhere in the United States as mail contrac-Jors or mail carriers for the Government.

Mr. Speaker, 1 am furthermore authorized by the Postmaster General to say that he has not recommended the passage of this bill, nor of the Department. I cannot find that it is asked for by any official or private citizen throughout the length and breadth of this land. Another reason impels me to oppose its pasdirectly or indirectly aid to any extent their main work in which this Congress should be engaged in crushing out this rebellion, and crippling the power of those who are engaged in it. That, as it seems to me, is our paraand hence I have joined with my colleagues on the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Roads, in reporting adversely on this bill. If, however, the House is prepared to pass this bill, opening the contracts for carrying reason that I can imagine why all persons, whether they are "free white" or not. should not be employed as clerks in the Post Office Department, for the services required of them are far less important and involve far less responsibility than those required of mail contractors. The duties of the clerks are simply ministerial, and it is of less consesponsible men, than it is that mail contractors, who have under their care the entire correspondence of the country, should be reliable persons. I, for one, am not prepared to by public opinion or by those officials who have on them the grave responsibilities of the Post Office Department; and believing that it

will very much weaken the security of the mails and increase the number and facilities of mail depredators; and believing, as I have to the service, I have reported with my colleagues on the committee against the measure.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cats, 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 Other advertisemen's at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

CAUTION, All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, viz : one yoke of red and white oxen, wheat and other property, now in possession of A. B. Barrett and in care of E. C. Bar me and are subject to my loan. been given to said Barrett on loan. WM. IRVIN. me and are subject to my order ; having only

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Cleaver, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and perons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA-CLEAVER.

A. B. DAVIS May 28, 1862-6t-p. Administrators

HARTSWICK'S DRUG STORE.

Market Street, Clearfield, Fa.

Constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

And Dye-Stuffs,

- Paint Brushes, and Brushes of all kinds
- PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES
- TOBACCO & SEGARS, STATIONERY,

Liquors for Medical Purposes,

Including Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, &c.

TRUSSES.

A large stock constantly on hand, of the mos approved make for durability and comfort.

The Doctor will personally superintend this department of the business. May 28, 1862

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEAR-FIELD COUNTY, SS: I, James Wrigley. clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of SEAL Clearfield, do hereby certify, that at an Orphans' Court, held at Clearfield the day of March, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable Judges of said court. on motion, a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of Johr Peter Lider, deceased, to come into court on the third Monday of June next, to show cause why | township, Clearfield county, Pa., conta the real estate of said deceased should not be sold And it was further ordered and directed that notice be given the said heirs and persons interested, who are non-residents, by publication of the aforesaid rule, for the space of three successive weeks, in the 'Raftsman's Journal,' published in the borough of Clearfield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IN TIME! Spring & SummerGoods

The undersigned has just received a stock of New Goods, at his old stand in Ansonville, consisting of a general assortment of Spring and Summer goods, such as boots and shoes, hats and caps, bonnets, etc. Also, a lot of flour, fish, sait, groceries of all kinds, and such other articles as are usually kept in country stores. Give us a call as we are now selling goods at the most reasonable rates for cash or approved produce May 28, 1862.

H. SWAN.

SHERIFF'S SALES .--- By virtue of sundry write 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 the Court House, in the borough of Clear field, on : Monday the 16th day of June next, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P M., the following de seribed Real Estate viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Woodward ownship, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 109 acres 17 perches, beginning at a post in the centre of the road on line adjoining James Alexander thence by lands of Wm. Alexander, Sr., north 77 east 194 perches to an old pine stump, thence south 132 perches to a white oak marked by Ferguson thence south 45 degrees west 61 perches to a green hemlock standing in the centre of Shoff's lane thence south 391 west 54 perches to a dogwood of Samuel Shoff's, thence by Reed Alexander north 5 degrees west along the centre of the road 131 perches to a post at the angle of the road, thence by land of Reed Alexander north 111 degrees west 16 perches to place of beginning, being part of survey in name of Mary Conley or Connell patented to Henry Philips, with about 70 acres cleared, a large 2-story frame house, and log barn thereon . Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Shoff and Samuel Shoff administrators of Christian Shoff, deceased Also-a certain tract of land situate in Decatur ownship. Clearfield county, Pa , bounded on the north by lands of George D Morgon & Co . east by lands of John Crane and others, south by lands of D J. Fruner, &c., and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hamerslaugh, containing about 200 acres having about 140 acres cleared land, a two story log house, a log barn, and other out buildingserected thereon and an orchard thereop Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Goss

Also - a certain truct of land situate in Ferguson township. Clearfield ecunty, Pa .containing sixty acres, with about twenty-two acres cleared, and with house, barn, and small orchard, and adjoining lands of John McCracken, Martin Watts, Thomas Owens, and John P. Hoyt. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Greenwood McCracken.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Hess, Samuel Powell, James Forrest and others, containing seventy-five acres, more or less about 60 acres cleared, tavers house, barn, stable and other out buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Stone, executor of Alex Stone, decensed.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county Pa , bounded by lands of S. K Hagerty, Lyman Miles, decd., Thomas Loid and W. R. Bickinson, containing 75 nores, more or less, about 50 nores cleared, small log house and log barn erected thereon. Seized takes in execution and to be sold as the property of Anson Curry

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Chest acres, bounded north by Newburg, west by Chest creek, south by Daniel Wood, with log house and barn, and about thirty acres cleared thereon. Soized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Salmon J. Tozer. Also-a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing five acres, more or less, being part of a tract of land warranted in name of George Hughes, with the improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Shirey.

pass unnotized. Mr. Morrill of Vermont, in a few remarks gave data, showing conclusively that Mr. Voorbees' financial "views" were somewhat "enlarged;" and Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, recalled a few facts, which could document which we heartily and fully approve, scarcely fail to cut to the quick.

Mr. Kelley said : if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the rebel Congress, its well rounded points would have drawn down a tumult of applause. Was John B. Floyd a member of Abraham Lincoln's tative. He is not given to speech making, Cabinet ? Who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well-stocked arsenals, and gave them to the rebels to create this war ? Was Howell Cobb a member of Lincoln's Cabinet ? It was he who put the credit of our to gast his vote for all legislation that tends country so low that we could not borrow money at twelve per cent-it caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American security. Was Jocob Thompson a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, the man who stole the Indian bonds ? Was Toncy a mem- attentive perusal of all conservative men in ber of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, he that distributed the few ships remaining in our waters, and sent them to distant seas ? These were the veriest scoundrels, whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned.

Mr. Voorhees rose to reply, but Mr. Kelley declined yielding. The former was called to exclaimed that it was false and calumnious, convictions of his people and displays that saying that he would allow no man to impeach his honesty.

Mr. Kelley, resuming, remarked that he believed in honesty. The present condition of planderer of nations, provided they were feeble ; filibustering became identified with Democracy during the last two administrations. Considering all their corruptions, it did not lie in the mouth of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and traud. In further reply, Mr. Kelley said the labor of the country will pay the taxes. Stephen A. Douglas truly said, "there could be only two parties in the war, loyal men and traitors. A man must be for or against the Government."

THE WAY TO END AGITATION .- The passage of the Bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Bill which passed the House prohibiting Slavery in all the Territorles of the United States, now existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way, will, in the opinion of all candid men South as well as North, exhaust the powers of Congress over the Slavery question. If the last named bill passes the Senate and becomes a law, there will be no necessity for the agitation of the subject in Congress hereafter-there will be no territory to dispute about ; and as to the States in which Slavery now exists, the Republicans are as much opposed to Congressional intervention there, as the Democrats possibly can be. If the leaders of the so called Democracy really desire to bring the agitation of the "vexed question" to an end and remove it from the Halls of Congress, they would approve the District of Columbia Bill, name of the State, for the immediate delivery and favor the passage of the Bill prohibiting of the person of Mayor Respess, which dethe introduction of Slavery into any Territory

never had the disease. FROM MEXICO .- Private letters report a batnot been done by one effort in all past time, State of North Carolina would resort to forci-Female Diseases are caused by scrofulz in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 they are not confined exclusively to one sec- as, in the providence of God, it is now your Inte tle at Acultzingo, Mexico, in which the French ble measures if necessary. tion-in some of the States Indians and ne-"Mr. Respess was on trial before Davis when groes, and in California and Oregon the Chi- not have to lament that you have neglected it ! high privilege to do. May the vast future lost the most killed and wounded, especially Gov. Clark first made the demand for his re- nese also, are not allowed by the statutes of 823,701 50 \$93,701 50 bottles for \$5. in officers. It is represented as a drawn fight. n officers. It is represented as a drawn fight. lease. Davis answered that the trial must go the State to give testimony in the courts a-the Mexicans appear to be pursuing a course on, and not until the committee made the de-gainst white persons. Gentlemen may say to be affixed. Dividend declared this day 31 per cent. \$981 75 For all the purposes of a family physic take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere In witness thereof I have bereunto set my In witness thereof I have bereunto set my Tax on same. hand and caused the seal of the United States Liabilities of Diroctors. Liabilities of Diroctors. as principal, \$ 757 00 as endorsers, 5,204 21 Liabilities of stock holders. as principal, \$7,779 61 as endorsers. 4,933 95 The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. B. GRAHAM, Cas'r Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th Msy. 1862 T. J. McCULLOUGH, Not'y Pub known to be the best purgative that is offered to by which the French find it harder get out mand in person was Mr. Respess released. that such laws are unjust and improper, but Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day This committee was also instructed to inform Jeff. Davis that North Carolina considered herself capable of inquiring into the conduct the statute-books of the States; and in the than into the interior. of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of THE HOMESTEAD BILL & LAW .- The Presiof her own citizens, and that the Richmond suthorities must make no more arrests in this State Mr. Respess was brought to Raleigh by are regarded as the rules of evidence for the William H. Sawa the independence of the United States the dent has approved the Homestead bill, and it ASRAHAM LINCOLN. Is, therefore, a law, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

of the rebellion and to prevent its return." The speech is a plain statement of facts-abounding in sound logical deductions-moderate and conservative, yet firm ; in fact, it is a and one which is calculated to knock the noise out of the Breckinridge leaders generally. The people of this Congressional District may indeed be proud of their Represen-

but is a working member-one who is willing to do his duty-never absenting himself unnecessarily from his post-and is ever ready to the speedy suppression of the present rebellion, and the restoration of peace and prosperity to the country.

We commend Gen. Patton's speech to the the "Wild cat" district ; and also invite their attention to the following paragraph from the Warren Mail of May 10th :

"We give herewith the speech of our member, Gen. Patton, on the confiscation of Rebel practical good sense for which its anthor is distinguished. Having been on the floor of Congress a day or two where a member's true ways voting right himself and seeing that the insist on his re-election."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Rebelling against the Confederacy

The news from the old North State shows that secession is about played out there. The authorities at Richmond, who have this and other Southerd States before their star chamber in the most summary manner, and executing them without trial, for entertaining Union sentiments, have been very unexpectedly snubbed in these unwarrantable proceedings by the Governor of North Carolina, backed up by the State Convention.

rest of Mr. Respess, the Mayor of Washington, N. C., charged with having an interview with Gen. Burnside soon after Newbern was taken. The Mayor was arrested in the night time, in the most summary manner, and hurried off to Richmond in irons, where he was thrust into a dungeon, and not allowed to see any of his friends or receive any food or clothing for them.

citement throughout the State. Gov. Clark was instructed by the Convention, now in session in Raleigh, to make a peremptory demand on the authorities at Richmond, in the mand was refused by President Davis. Then

DISQUALIFICATION OF COLOR.

On last Wednesday, the 21st, the Senate bill, removing all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, being before the House of Representatives at Washington, was, on motion of Mr. Colfax, (Republican,) laid on the fore held as slaves are therefore declared fortable, (which is equivalent to killing it,) by a vote of yeas 83, nays 43. Mr. Patton, the member from this district, voted to lay the bill on the table. In reporting back the bill, Mr. Colfax, the Chairman of the Committee, made property. While it is moderate in tone, it is some remarks, setting forth the reasons which order, but amid the noise and excitement he nevertheless sound in argument, true to the actuated the Committee in recommending that it do not pass. As they contain some interesting facts, we transfer them to our columns : M. Colfax. I am instructed by the Comstanding is readily learned from his fellow | mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads to rethe country was the natural result of the treat- members and from personal observation, we port back an act (S. No. 237) to remove all ment the people received at the hands of the take pleasure in bearing willing testimony to disqualification of color in carrying the mails, Democratic party. It made our country the his ability, fidelity and indomitable energy in | with a recommendation that it do not pass. discharge of the people's trust. He is one of The committee, by a large majority, concur in the thorough workers, speaking little but al- that report. I will state very briefly the reasons which impelled me to come to that concareless ones do the same. He deserves well clusion, without stating, of course, the reaof his constituents and they will do well to sons that controlled the action of other members of the committee.

In 1825, some thirty-seven years ago, Congress passed a law declaring that no other than tree white persons shall be employed in conveying the mails, and that any contractor who shall employ or permit any other than a free white person to be employed in that work, shall, for every such offense, incur a penalty of ten dollars. That law has been on the statutebook for more than a third of a century. Abeen in the habit of dragging the citizens of mong all the petitions presented during that time to this House and the Senate, from people in all sections of the country, there has not been, so far as I have been able to discover, a single petition from any person, white or black, male or female, asking for a repeal or modification of this law. It has remained there by common consent until the present time, and therefore I think it unwise and inexpedient to pass the bill at the present time, "It appears that Jeff- Davis ordered the ar- not being demanded by public opinion.

In the second place, the repeal of this bill does not affect exclusively the blacks of the country, as generally supposed. It will throw open the business of mail contracting and of thus becoming officers of the Post Office Department, not only to blacks, but also to the Indian tribes, civilized and uncivilized, and to the Chinese, who have come in such large numbers to the Pacific coast. These last are "This outrage created the most intense ex- not recognized there as entitled to the rights and privileges of free white persons; but the effect of this bill would be, as I say, to make officers of Government, as mall carriers, of all these classes of persons who obtain contracts of the Department.

In the third place, it is necessary-and that common object, casting no reproaches upon is one reason evidently which induced the pas- any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change Exp by Ayer's Sarsaparilla Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from a committee was appointed by the Convention now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the sage of the original law-it is necessary to Tax to wait on Davis & Co. and inform them that have testimony by which you can convict mail the demand made by the Governor must be depredators. Now, in some of the States of it contemplates would come gently as the dews Due the system by the prolonged use of this Sarapari-la, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had United States. of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Due Will you not embrace it? So much good has immediately complied with; otherwise the this Union-I do not say where they are, for Due

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, | Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

General Orders, No. 11: The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina heretoever free. DAVID HUNTER,

Major General commaning. EDWARD W. SMITH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Silks. Wnereas, The same is producing excitement Prints, and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States proclaim, that the Government of the United | Ginghams,

States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the .part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of

the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall become a necessity indispensible to the maintainance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my resonsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message. I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a 1861 gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the incon-Due Tota veniences public and private, produced by such change of system. Amo

The resolution, in the language as above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Gold nation to the States and people most immedi-Silve ately interested in the subject matter. Bill

To the people of those States I now carnest-Pers ly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. 1 beg of you a calm and enlarged conpa Due sideration of them, ranging, if it may be far above personal and partisan politics. Chec

This proposal makes common cause for a

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Clearfield, the 21st day of March. A. D. 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY

May 26, 1862. Clerk O. C SECOND SUPPLY OF

New Summer Goods AT THE OLD PRICES.

J. P. KRATZER.

Has just received another general assortment of Summer Dry Goods. Dress trimmings Lawns. Cloths. Ribbons. Poplins. Satinets. Shallies. Flowers. Cassimere. Cashmeres. Tweeds. Head netts, Lavellas, Cottonades. Laces. Ducals, Drillings, Collars, Undersleeves. Jeans. Muslins, Mantillas. Valancias Flannels Dusters. Shawls. Chintz. Linens. T.okings. Hosiery Ladies Prominade Jackets, Bonnets Sun Umbrellas, Carpets, Floor oil-cloths, Hate and Caps, Boots and Shoes GROCERIES

coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, candies, essence of coffee, pulverized sugar, craokers, starch, soda, sperm and tallow candles, black tea, saleratus wines, mackeral, shad, salmon, cod-fish, herring HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE.

Clothing, Notions, Jointed hoop skirts, Shakers. MUSICAL GOODS

Violins, fifes, strings, bridges, bows, keys, precep tors, music paper, rosin.

Tin-ware glass-ware drugs lamps, buckets, tubs churns, brooms, wall paper, blinds, umbrellas. baskets, school books, varnish, moss, curled hair, coach varnish, spirits of turpentine, lead and oil fish oil, coal oil, glass, etc., in fact a little of everything usually kept in a country store All of which will be sold on the most reasonable

terms for cash or approved country produce. Mar 28, 1862 J. P. KRATZER. May 28, 1862. SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT of th

Clearfield County Bank	ASSETS	
Capital Stock paid in		\$28,050 00
Notes in circulation,	1	a second as
58 \$13,595	1	
" " 10s 9,070		22.665 00
" December23,	() () () () () () () () () ()	Cambrane An
1861, \$23,020 being the		
greatest amount since	¥	
last statement.	2 - 1 - 1	
Due Banks of this State.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	105 32
Total amount of liabilities		103 .04
	÷	
this day, \$93.701 50 Amount of liabilities 1st	5	
Manal 1004 602 Far an		
March, 1862, \$96,575 32		
this being the greatest		
since last statement,	A REPORT OF	
Gold \$4.833 18	lesse and ra	the second second
Silver. 597 52	\$5,130	70
Bills disco'ted \$35,234 24	L	
" under pro. 837 00		
Personal property	309 7	11
Real estate, none.		
" " for debt, noue.		
Penn'a 5 per cent. loan,	1	Studie (State)
par val. \$30,511 93.cost.	28.495 8	57
Due from banks & bankers	3,892 0	
Notes of other banks,	13,119 0	0
Checks, drafts, &c.,	3,406 9	17
Over drafts,	611 0)5
Expenses, plates,	764 7	5
Tax paid Commonwealth,	112 2	
Due depositors,	-9907-00	29,992 02
Due on certif's of deposit,		3,929.25
Due individuals.		3,987 12
Interest and exchange.		- 4,969 79
Loss and expenses,	1,487 9	
and a second second		-
Total	803 701 5	0 \$93 701 50

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, May 28, 1862.

OST .- A brindle cow, with a white face She has been gone about ten days A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or for any information concerning her May 21. '62-pd. G R BARRETT.

MONEY SAVED INBUILDING !- To ish well proportioned and substantial buildings for less money than usual may be done by call ing on A. Weitman, Architect and Designer Those who intend to build either an bumble res-

idence, or a magnificent hall for the comfort of life, will save money by taking the advice of an experienced Architect, making preparatures in time, and by obtaining the bills, drafts, estimates. and specifications at the proper time, will guard against empty purses before the completion of the buikling.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and the public in general that he is at all times prepared to execute obs, 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 todraw the best designs of every description of buildings, make correct draughts of all kinds of paterns, models for patent rights, &c., &c. and to give antire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

People from a distance will, by sending the dimentions 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 parts of their important profession may always receive instructions in either of the different branches of Architecture Information can at all times be obtained at my office, up stairs in Shaw's Row, or at George Thorn's, Clearfield, Pa. May 7. 62.6m. AUGUSTUS WEITMAN.

DURIFY THE BLOOD. -Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, inatills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require 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. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has vir tues surpassing anything they have ever taken Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin diseases, Pimpics, Pustules, Blotches. Eruptions, 4c, are soon cleaned out of the

St Anthony's Fire. Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm. 6t. should not be borne while they can be speedily cured