

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 18, 1862.

SOME LIGHT AMID THE GLOOM.

In a State Convention recently held at Raleigh, North Carolina, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, in speaking of a bill for the taxing of slaves to pay the debt contracted by his State during the rebellion, made use of the following language:

"I had no hand in bringing about this unhappy war. I was not in favor of secession, and am not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its fold. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be heavily taxed to liquidate this unjust debt. Yes, I would gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us back as we were before. The slavery question is the cause of this war, and we never shall have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted."

Such are the words of a Southern Slaveholder. Although, at the time, a member of a Convention which was devising ways and means to liquidate a debt contracted in support of the rebellion; yet it is clear, to every candid observer, that his heart was with the old Union, and that he spoke like a man who would sacrifice every negro he owned rather than the Union should be destroyed. But, while there are some such bold and patriotic men in the South, there are many in the North who sympathize with traitors and treason. Such northern men are unworthy the name of "freemen." The masses in the South are deceived by the leaders in the rebellion, and therefore deserve our pity. But the intelligent men of the North have no good excuse for the course they pursue, and consequently deserve the contempt of all honest and patriotic men; for they, like Esau of old, would sell their "birth-right" for a "mess of pottage," (i. e. for a negro slave,) if they could thereby gain political distinction and political power. They would see the Union destroyed rather than one of their "Southern brethren" should lose a negro, or they be deprived of the emoluments of office. Not so with Mr. Gilmer. He loves the "old Union," and "longs to return to its folds." He would "gladly emancipate them all," (his slaves,) if that would place North Carolina in the same position in the Union that she enjoyed previous to secession. He says, "the Slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted." Let the sympathizers with secession in the North ponder well the words of this Slaveholder. They are evidently the promptings of a generous and patriotic heart, that longs to be freed from the despotism which surrounds it. Mr. Gilmer has put himself boldly upon the record. There can be "only patriots and traitors" now, and he places himself in the former class. Let all Northern men imitate his example and his willingness to sacrifice their all for the sake of the Union. Let them generously submit to the fates of war which this rebellion for slavery has brought upon us; for the probability is, that the free people of the North will not soon again "bow their necks under the yoke of any party that refuses to sustain the Administration" in the present hour of the nation's peril.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS SOUTH.—Senator Harris' bill to establish Provisional Governments in the rebel country, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, is amended so as to empower the President to establish Provisional Governments for each of the rebel States not districts, as it originally stood; and a clause is added providing that the Legislative power shall not be so exercised "to interfere with the laws and institutions existing in such States at the time the authorities assumed to array the same against the United States further than shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act." These changes suggest some important questions not unlikely to be discussed when the bill comes under consideration.

THE DIRECT TAX OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The quota of Pennsylvania of the direct tax of \$20,000,000 was fixed at about \$2,000,000. Mr. Moore, the State Treasurer, and Mr. McMichael, Jr., arrived in Washington on Wednesday the 11th June, to settle with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount necessary over and above the claims of the State against the National Government was paid by Mr. Moore, and the entire claim settled.

COMING NORTH.—The northern rebel press try to create alarm by the assertion that if the slaves are emancipated they will all come North. These same papers, in their advocacy of slavery in the territories, or "popular sovereignty," have declared over and over again, that northern climates were ungenial for negroes and slavery would not extend north if the laws allowed it to. Which has changed the advocates of slavery or the climate North and South?

It is reported that the military authorities of Washington have taken possession of the Trinity Church of that city for a hospital. The Rev. Mr. Lytle, the rector, it will be recollected, refused to read the Bishop's prayer of thanksgiving for the Union victories.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Some timid people fear, if Mr. Lincoln's gradual emancipation policy were to be carried into effect, the free States would be overrun with the manumitted blacks. They seem to forget that the President's plan embraces colonization as well as emancipation. They also overlook the fact that there is a great demand for laborers in the Island colonies belonging to Denmark, France, and other European nations, and that if the former had the opportunity they would convey the negroes who might be freed here to those islands without cost to our Government. This subject is likely to receive some attention at Washington shortly. A dispatch from there dated June 10th, says:

Colonel Raastoff, Charge d' Affaires of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, upon the subject of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of African extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island he says, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a Convention whereby the contemplated emigration may be placed under the protection of the two Governments. The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years, at the same compensation as is given to the native population. Recaptured Africans, being semi-savages, must, however, undergo apprenticeships. Secretary Seward, in replying, says he is not authorized to accept the proposition, at this time, for a convention. The disposition of recaptured Africans is not prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so to modify the existing legislation upon the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish Government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress. Col. Raastoff, in response, says the place he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view, and would, moreover, relieve the United States from a great moral responsibility and from the very large expense which, if he is correctly informed, is contracted with the present arrangements for the transfer of the recaptured Africans to the republic of Liberia.

THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF GEN. BUCKNER.—The Kentucky Delegation in Congress waited upon the President on Wednesday to protest against the exchange of Gen. Buckner for General Prentiss, proposed by the rebels as the *sine qua non* of a general or partial exchange of prisoners. On Thursday morning Garrett Davis introduced a resolution into the Senate requiring General Buckner to be delivered up to the civil authorities of Kentucky for trial. In a speech in support of this motion, he described General Buckner as the worst of scoundrels, the rebel most deserving of punishment—to hang whom he manifested a disposition to put aside all considerations connected with the sufferings of our own officers and soldiers in the hands of the rebels, or with the consequences in the nature of retaliation likely to flow from such action. Senator Grimes explained the real significance of the resolution, and the results of its adoption, in the continued incarceration in filthy rebel dungeons of many brave national soldiers, whom the rebels would not exchange unless Buckner was released. Senator Browning followed in the same strain. Neither Senator could perceive how General Buckner's case differed from that of other rebels. It is believed that the Government has as yet come to no final conclusion touching the reply to be returned to the rebel authorities, but the probabilities are that it will not be unfavorable. There is not one of these traitors but deserves hanging, but the lives of our suffering prisoners are too precious to be sacrificed for even the purpose of punishing Buckner. Our own men must be saved first, and then we will catch the rebels and punish them afterwards.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman who had been spending several weeks in North Carolina, whither he went a conservative, has returned a radical. He found that the army had experienced a similar change of heart. A little observation there convinces both civilians and soldiers that the rebellion will not be suppressed until its cause, slavery, be destroyed. He believes that there is very little real loyalty in the State, but much willingness to submit, in consequence of the belief derived from bitter experience, that the rebellion has cost more than it has come to. He heard from our prisoners returning from Salisbury and Raleigh the most deplorable accounts of starvation and misery which they had witnessed from their prison windows. From what he saw and heard he was convinced that Gov. Stanly already doubted as to the policy of his proceedings, all things considered. He had not returned any more fugitive Africans, nor had he on the other hand, however, recinded his order forbidding vessels from taking any of them away.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPINION.—Gen. Burnside's reports from the Peninsula, where he spent several hours with Gen. McClellan, are favorable. He sees no reason why, with good weather, our army should not be in Richmond within a very few days. He does not think that the rebels are strengthened by their forced levies, but believes that undisciplined numbers endanger an army which they apparently reinforce, as was the case at Newbern, where the raw North Carolina militia threw the whole rebel force into a panic. General Burnside had an interview with the President, Secretary of War and several Senators, in the course of which he made a long explanatory statement respecting the action of Governor Stanley in the matter of closing schools and returning fugitive slaves, which increased the desire to hear directly from Governor Stanly himself.

A Baltimore slave trader, who is largely engaged in the traffic in human flesh, testified before the Emancipation Commissioners, on the 11th inst., that slaves are worth nothing in Maryland, the negroes are running away so fast that their value sensibly depreciates.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

FROM GENERAL FREMONT'S ARMY

Another Battle near Harrisonburg. GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Harrisonburg, June 7, 1862. In the skirmish yesterday, beyond the town, the rebel loss ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Colonel Kane, of the Bucktail Regiment, is in the enemy's hands. The body of Captain Haines, of the New Jersey cavalry, has been found. Captains Shellmire and Clark, of the same regiment, are prisoners and not wounded. Col. Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is killed. This is ascertained from people living near, and from the prisoners taken. Major Green of his regiment was shot by Captain Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, 8 miles beyond Harrisonburg, Va., June 8.—Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for several weeks, and has forced him to fight and driven him, with heavy loss from his chosen position. He left Harrisonburg this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Stanton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods, to the left and front, apparently in force. Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling, without effect. Jackson having at last been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in the woods, and various skirmishes and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column came rapidly up, and a line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under the direction of Col. Albert, chief of the staff. Before it was completed, Gen. Stahl with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back.

A heavy past 12 o'clock a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. Schenck the right, and Gen. Stahl, with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the Gen. Blenker, Gen. Bohlen, and Col. Steinweicker's brigades composed the reserve. The line moved down the slopes of three hills into the valley, and up the opposite ascents, which at the summits were covered with woods. In these woods, and in the belts and in the heavy timber beyond the enemy were posted. Gen. Stahl on the left was first engaged. Gen. Milroy and Gen. Schenck found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general. Gen. Stahl, after Scrivener's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced through the woods into an open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The 8th New York gallantly under a heavy fire, but being unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Wittshall was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than 300, more than half of its strength. The enemy's pursuit was checked by the artillery. Gen. Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a strong position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firm. Gen. Milroy advanced his centre, the artillery continuing to control the battle. Gen. Schenck, on the right, twice drove the rebels who attempted to turn his position.

Along the whole line our artillery, under Col. Pilson's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and our final success was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered most severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in an attempt to capture Wildrick's Battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their positions. Col. Chuzret, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and has his encampment there to-night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel line, and forced them to retreat. The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from artillery. The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200, the 25th Ohio 60. The 8th New York, comprising 900 to 800 killed, wounded and missing; Col. Van Gilsa, of the DeKalb; Capt. Panell, of the 8th N. Y.; Capt. Miesner, of the 29th N. Y.; Capt. Bichte, of the 29th N. Y.; Capt. Chas. Worth, of the 25th Ohio, and Surgeon Courtwell, of the 82d Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded or killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and numbers were counterbalanced by Gen. Fremont's skill in the art of attacking, and by the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark. Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, JUNE 8, 9 P. M.—To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The Army left Harrisonburg at six this morning, and at half past eight my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, and his troops formed circles, and with his troops formed in masses. It consisted, undoubtedly, of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 in the afternoon. Some skirmishing continued from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Gen. Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. Bayonet and canister shot were used freely with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great, and ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made with impartiality. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was admirable. We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment. J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com.

FROM GENERAL FREMONT'S ARMY

CHATTANOOGA, June 10, via Washington, June 11.—Colonel Carroll, commanding the Fourth brigade, consisting of the Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania, and Eleventh Pennsylvania Seventh Indiana, and first Virginia regiments, numbering altogether about one thousand six hundred strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. A reconnaissance was made and the enemy found to be in town. After a skirmish, Colonel Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordering that it should not be burnt, put his guns in position to command it. At 6 o'clock on Monday morning he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns, which had been placed in position by the enemy during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, in order to destroy it, but they were met by storms of bullets, and were obliged to retire. A large cavalry force of the enemy then crossed the bridge and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed. Our men opposed them at every step, often

driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers after Gen. Tyler's Third Brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—their being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way.

After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known but is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a large number of prisoners. During the fight Col. Carroll's horse fell with him, injuring the Colonel badly. Capt. Kelly, of Gen. Shield's staff, was badly injured in the head. He received a blow from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times in order to get him, but he was carried off by the enemy. This was one of most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, PORT REPUBLIC, NOON, JUNE 9, VIA MARTINSBURG, JUNE 12.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: There was no collision with the enemy after the dash last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks. General Blenker had the left, General Milroy the right, and General Schock the centre, with a reserve of General Stahl's and Bayard's Brigade. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of the officers remaining on this side escaped with the loss of their horses.

Cannonading during the afternoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Gen. Jackson had attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to open communication with Gen. Shields.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the ground covered by yesterday's action, at Cross Keys, for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that 125 will cover loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain, as he was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning, upon our march, upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the fight, which was the left wing, from the beginning of the fight. The brigade lost in officers five killed and seventeen wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, have buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment the 45th New York and the Bucktail Rifles, Gen. Bayard's and Gen. Milroy's brigade. One of the Bucktail Companies has lost all its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in Gen. Schenck's brigade was less than he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my staff I lost a good officer, killed, Capt. Nicholas Danuka. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendation, and the officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, and which, I trust, will receive the particular notice of the President; and, as soon as possible, I will send in a full report, but in this respect I am unable to make any more particular distinction, than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

JOHN C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

Affairs at Memphis, Tenn. MEMPHIS, JUNE 12.—The city recorder was yesterday arrested by the Provost Marshall for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the street with a Union soldier. Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cattle that can be found. Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

Battle at Chattanooga.

CHICAGO, JUNE 11.—A private dispatch has been received by the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, from Cairo, which says that the Gen. Grant's army won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy was completely routed, after two days' hard fighting. No particulars are given.

WHAT WOULD THE Breckinridgers do if they were deprived of the material for attacking the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and if they could not misrepresent the efforts of loyal men to put down the rebellion and to vindicate the Constitution? They are howling over the bill—now a law—appointing diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia. How candid they are and how truthful too! They do not state that the bill passed the Senate with the aid of such Democrats as Latham and McDougall, of California, or that the general proposition was eloquently advocated in former days by such statesmen as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. They seize upon the bill to frighten and delude the Northern people with pictures of colored diplomatic representatives at Washington, still keeping from public view the practice of all civilized Governments, which cultivate relations with colored nationalities; and, in the midst of this ignorant and ruthless clamor, they do not print the fact that the opponents of this measure in the House of Representatives presented a proposition to send an American Consul General to Hayti, thus acknowledging the whole principle of the project which is now a law. Such are the straits and expedients of men who are forever sinking the patriot in the partisan.—Philadelphia Press.

A BUSHWACKER SHOT IN MISSOURI.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Herald informs us that Col. John Owen, a notorious rebel, who has made himself conspicuous in burning bridges, cars, and depots, and in firing into passenger trains last summer and fall, was lately shot by a detachment of State militia, which had gone in pursuit of him. He begged the soldiers to take him prisoner, but in accordance with Gen. Schofield's late order, they refused to hold him as a prisoner, and made an end of the law for him, on the spot.

Robert M. Palmer, minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, April 26th, on his way home from Panama.

A brother of Judge Terry is to take a rebel command in New Mexico. He must belong to the Terry-ites.

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. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

Coffee Essence and Dandelion Coffee at the store of WM. IRVIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of Thomas V. Wainwright, of Bell township, to wit: 1 cock-stove and utensils, 3 bedsteads, table, bureau, clock, stand, farming utensils, 1 winnow-mill, as the same belongs to me, and I have only been left with said Wainwright on loan and subject to my orders. L. J. HURD, June 17, 1862—pd.

Grocery Store,

In N. E. corner of the Conrad House, PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, having purchased the grocery establishment of J. K. Galter, would inform the citizens of Phillipsburg and vicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Groceries, such as flour, bacon, molasses, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, cinnamon, carbon oil, tobacco, cigars, and other articles kept in a store of this kind, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. MARY GALER, June 18, 1862—pd.

NEW GOODS!

At the "Corner Store" of Wm. Irvin, CURWENSVILLE, PA.

A general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Mackerel in half, quarter, and eighth barrels, Herring in barrels and half-barrels, Which will be sold as low as at any other store. WM. IRVIN, June 18, 1862.

TIMBER LEAVE FOR SALE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the timber leave of the Boudinot Lands, situated on the southeast of the Susquehanna river, in Burnside township, Centre county, containing about thirteen thousand acres, to be sold by the Superiorintendent of Trusts of the City of Philadelphia, at his office, in Wills' Hospital, on the south side of Logan Square, until the twenty-fourth day of June next, and will be opened by him at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in the presence of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Departments, and of such bidders as may attend. All bids to be addressed to Charles Oat, Superintendent of Trusts, and to be endorsed "Proposal for leasing Boudinot Lands." Such proposals are to specify the duration of the lease asked for, not exceeding ten years, and the price offered per acre for square feet of timber, and also the price per thousand square feet board measure for saw logs. They must also be accompanied by the names of two responsible sureties, resident of Philadelphia, who will be willing to give bonds in the amount of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

The timber leave will embrace only such white oak and yellow pine as shall exceed twelve inches in diameter at the butt; but the lessee will be permitted to use trees of any kind and size, without charge, for the construction of roads and bridges on the lands. The cutting and measuring of timber to be under the supervision of an agent appointed by the City. The timber to be cut clear; that is, after commencing on a tract, all the timber thereon must be cut before proceeding to another. The measuring to be done on the bank, and the price secured before launching the timber.

The City of Philadelphia reserves the right to enter upon the lands at all times by its agents, for the purpose of examining into the performance of the conditions of the lease, or for any other purpose whatever, and also the right to explore, dig or mine ore or coal, and to erect all kinds of structures, and to construct all roads, railroads and bridges necessary for mining purposes. The City also reserves the right absolutely to reject any or all bids, for inadequacy of price, insufficiency of sureties, or other reasons.

By order of the Council of the City of Philadelphia, CHARLES OAT, Superintendent of Trusts.

JUNE 18, 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of Frederick Hollopeter of Penn township: Two bay mares and colts, one 1-year old bay colt, and one buggy, as the same have only been left with the said Frederick Hollopeter on loan, and subject to the order of the undersigned. J. W. HOLLOPETER, S. S. HOLLOPETER, June 11, 1862.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Administration on the estate of O. P. Wilder, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. E. M. WILDER, Dr. W. CAMPBELL, Administrators, June 11, 1862.

AT SMITH & CO'S,

JUST RECEIVED

FRENCH IMPORTED WALKING COATS,

Silk Mantillas, and Chantilly Lace Caps,

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

BLACK LYONS SILK FOR DRESSES,

Satin Striped Marquise,

AND MOZAMBIQUES.

Also, A La Parise Silk Umbrellas.

With pleasure we again solicit the attention of our customers, especially the ladies.

H. W. SMITH & CO 1862.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF GREENWOOD BELL, DEC'D.

The undersigned Executors under the Will of Greenwood Bell, dec'd., and by authority of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the public house of Wm. Reed, in Lumber-city.

On Friday the 18th day of July, A. D. 1862,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following two pieces or parcels of timber land, and lying on the waters of Little Clearfield creek, about one mile from the river, in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., being part of the John Hambricht tract, containing severally 144 and 114 acres with allowance, described as follows:

The first piece commencing at a hemlock near Little Clearfield creek, thence N 15 deg. W 45 paces to a post, thence north 40 degrees west 160 paces to a post, thence north 51 degrees east 123 paces to a post by a white pine, thence south 33 degrees east 209 paces to a post, thence south 34 degrees west 130 paces to place of beginning, containing 144 acres and allowance.

The second piece, beginning at a hemlock, thence south 38 degrees east 130.3 paces to a sugar, thence south 54 degrees west 109.7 paces to a dogwood, thence north 38 degrees west 172 paces to a post, thence north 50 degrees east 126 paces to a post, thence along the first tract south 16 degrees east 46 paces to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres and allowance.

TERMS.—One-half cash and the other half in one year, secured by bond and mortgage.

ARTHUR BELL, Executors, June 11, '62. DAVID BELL, Executors.

FLOUR—A good article for sale at the store of

WM. F. IRVIN, Clearfield.

WANTED.

All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me, for which the highest market prices will be given. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Dec. 11, 1861.

WANTED.

A little girl about 10 years old, to raise, by a family who have no children of their own. An orphan preferred. For further information inquire at the Journal office. May 14, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elias Hurd, late of Clearfield county, and the same being granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. June 4, 1862, pd. L. J. HURD, Executors.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FENCE AROUND COURT HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Clearfield county, until the 30th day of June next, for furnishing and erecting an Iron Fence, with stone foundation and set stone base, around three sides of the court house lot. Price per foot must be stated in proposals. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time after the 9th day of June, by order of the Board, at W. S. BRADY'S, Clerk. June 4, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'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 persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA CLEAVER, A. B. DAVIS, Administrators, May 28, 1862—6p.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Isaac Chambers, late of Curwensville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the office of A. J. Patterson, Esq., in Curwensville. DANIEL CHAMBERS, Executor, May 21, 1862—pd.

1862 EYRE & LANDELL.

Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, 1862

Philadelphia, are now offering their usual assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionable Dress Silks, fashionable Spring Shawls, new assortment of Dress Goods, Prints, Prints, Delaines and Gingham, Muslins and Linens of first quality, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linens, Towelings and Napkins. N. B.—Black Silks, below regular prices. March 12, 62—3m.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa. Under and by virtue of the powers contained in the last will and testament of John McPherran, late of Huntingdon county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the court house in Clearfield, on Monday, June 23d, 1862, at 2 o'clock, the following described pieces of land, to-wit:

No. 1. Part of survey in name of Samuel Jackson, beginning at a white oak, thence south 45 deg. east 46 paces to a hemlock, north 45 east 103 paces to a pine, north 85 W 224 paces to a post, and thence south 28 east 140 paces to place of beginning, containing 98 ac. 65 p. and allowance.

No. 2. Part of same survey, beginning at hemlock corner of No. 2, thence north 45 east 103 paces to a post, thence south 45 east 240 paces to a post, thence along the same south 32 west about 115 paces to post corner, and thence north 45 west 161 paces to a white oak, thence north 45 west 125 to a post, thence north 35 east about 85 paces to a post, thence north 45 west 6 paces to a post, thence along No. 2 north 32 east about 60 paces to a post, and thence south 30 east 123 paces to place of beginning, containing 118 acres and allowance.

No. 3. The residue of same survey, beginning at a post, thence south 45 east 73 paces to a post, thence along tract line east 35 east 236 paces to a stone, and south 32 west about 216 paces to a post, thence north 45 east 110 paces to a post, thence north 45 west about 210 paces to place of beginning, containing about 178 acres, and 69 of which are cleared and having log house and log barn thereon erected.

No. 4. Part of same survey, well timbered; about 2 miles from Chest creek, and will be sold separately or as a whole tract.

No. 5. Part of Alex. Jackson's survey, beginning at a post corner of Martin Hockenberry, thence north 37 west 161 paces to a white oak, thence north 45 west 125 to a post, thence north 35 east about 85 paces to a post, thence north 45 west 6 paces to a post, thence along No. 2 north 32 east about 60 paces to a post, and thence south 30 east 123 paces to place of beginning, containing 118 acres. This piece unimproved and timbered.

No. 6. Part of George Muser's survey, beginning at a post corner of No. 4, thence south 55 west 114 paces to a chestnut oak, thence north 44 west 140 paces to a post, thence north 45 east 112 paces to a post, and thence along No. 2 south 45 east 140 paces to place of beginning, containing 98 acres, about 12 acres cleared, and small house and barn thereon.

No. 7. Part of same survey, beginning at a chestnut on tract line, thence south 34 west 100 paces to chestnut oak corner