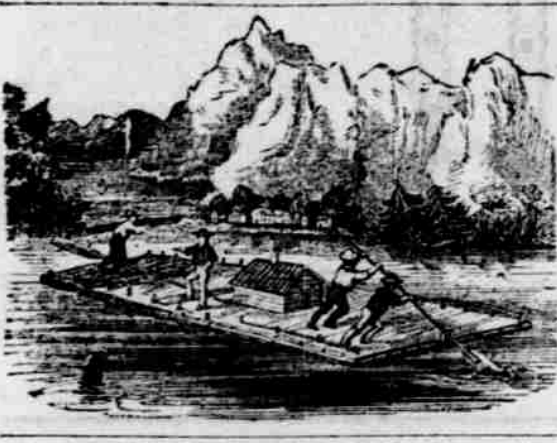


Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 25, 1862.

WHAT THEY HAVE IN VIEW.

It is quite refreshing to read some of the organs of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham Democracy—they are such amiable, truthful, patriotic affairs. We have just now before us one of those delectable sheets, bearing the euphonious title of "Patriot and Union," in which it is asserted that "the blood-stained records of the Spanish holy inquisition are the models which inspire the legislation" of the present Congress, that "this unchristian policy, evidently pursued to protract the war, is upheld by blood-thirsty fanatics and professional robbers, leagued together for the unholy purpose of gratifying an insane hatred of Southern institutions and the lust of spoils, stimulated by official impunity." That, we should think, is rather "rich," coming, as it does, from an editor who belonged to the old corrupt Buchanan dynasty, one of the Cabinet officers of which was implicated in a wholesale robbery of the Treasury, whilst another was stealing all the cannons, muskets, and munitions of war for their "dear brothers" who, through devotion to the "Southern institutions," for which the editor of the *Patriot and Union* seems so deeply concerned, have taken up arms and are fighting against the United States Government.

But this immaculate editor does not stop here. Firing up with his subject, he wants to know if the "brave and patriotic volunteers," and the "deluded, wheedled, tax-ridden people," will longer submit to the rule and legislation, of those whose acts have caused his ire to rage so fiercely. The editor of the *Patriot and Union* thinks not. He says, "this ruthless and absurd management of the war; this degradation abroad of our once glorious Union, can no longer be tolerated by a deceived and injured people." Oh, no! the people will not "tolerate" anything of that sort, if the editor of the *Patriot and Union* can make them believe that they are held as badly "deluded," "wheedled," "tax-ridden," and "injured," as he would have it appear, and induce them to repudiate their obligations to the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

Nor is he content with pointing out the dangers which exist in his fanciful imagination—he also offers a remedy. "To save the nation from impending ruin," he says "the reins of Government must return into the hands of—of whom do you suppose, dear reader? Why no others, of a verity, than those of—of the people—of the Democratic party!" There it is at last. The proposition is certainly plain enough to be understood, but the ground upon which these Breckinridge-Vallandighamites base their pretensions of being the "only party capable of re-uniting" the States, is not so clear, unless they state inversely the problem that "the power which can make, can likewise unmake."

It has been suspected, however, that a restoration of the Union does not concern these disinterested, patriotic editors of the Breck and Vallandigham stripe, nearly so much as does a restoration of their party to power. This manifests itself even in their call for a State Convention, where "the welfare of the Democratic party" is made by its position, paramount to the welfare of the country. With this object constantly in view, their policy is to embarrass the war, to misrepresent the Administration, and, if possible, to frighten the people with the cry of "heavy taxes," "abolition war," and all that sort of stuff, into the support of their candidates the coming fall. And it is scarcely to be doubted that they base their calculations largely upon the hope that the war may continue until after the election, knowing full well that a large majority of the men who are in the field, fighting under the glorious "Stars and Stripes," are Republicans, whilst hundreds who have heretofore acted with the Democracy, would indignantly spurn the invitation to join a political organization, the leaders of which are as chary at praising our Union soldiers as they are profuse in apologies for rebels and traitors.

The editors of the *Clearfield Republican* boast in their last issue that they devote a large share of their outside to a description of the late battle near Richmond, in which the Union soldiers are stigmatized as "cowards," "poltroons," and as "looking mean as sheep thieves." They also exult at the idea of copying an article reflecting on the conduct of Hawkins' New York Zouaves at Camden, N. C. Had either of these accounts praised our soldiers, they probably would never have appeared in the *Republican*; but being calculated to throw reproach upon them, as a matter of course they are promptly transferred to the columns of that sheet. In order to do all the harm possible to our men who took part in the desperate fight near Richmond, the editors of the *Republican* might have added Gen. McClellan's official dispatch, in which he speaks of the conduct of Gen. Casey's Division as being "discreditable," notwithstanding some of its regiments lost fifty per cent. of the number they took into the battle.

We fear our old friend, the New York Tribune, is getting on the wrong track. At least it is suspicious to find the *Clearfield Republican* copying so largely from its correspondence.

FREEDOM THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

Monday, June 16th, the Congress of the United States settled the long pending controversy concerning the Territories of the Union, and settled it rightly, too—on the principle and in the exact language of Jefferson, the immortal Democrat, patriot and statesman. On that day the House concurred in the Senate's amendment (purely verbal) to the bill prohibiting Slavery for ever in all Territories of the United States. As now fully passed, the bill reads:

"Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed on acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The part of the act which we have placed in italics is in the exact words of the ordinance drawn by Jefferson in 1784, prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, and which received sixteen votes for and seven against in the IXth Continental Congress. Six States voted for it, three (South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland) against it, while North Carolina was divided and New Jersey was without a quorum. As it lacked one of a majority of all the States, the proposition then failed.

In 1787, the States of North Carolina and Georgia having refused to cede their portion of the territory, (now constituting the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi) a committee, of which Mr. Dane was chairman, reported an ordinance for the government of the territories northwest of the Ohio, in which the exact words of Jefferson, as above recited, were incorporated. The action of Congress in 1862 is therefore simply coming back to the principles of Jefferson and his patriotic compeers of 1784-7, and the bill needs only the signature of the President—which it will not need long—to make it a law of the land.

PARTY BEFORE COUNTRY.

True to their instincts the Democratic State Committee, under the leadership of their Breckinridge chairman, William H. Welsh, have issued a call for a State Convention, on the fourth of July next. The object of the Convention, as stated in their call is,

"To nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country."

The "welfare of the Democratic party" is the primary object: that of their country a mere secondary consideration. The leaders who second the movements of Vallandigham and his traitorous accomplices in their efforts to resuscitate and reorganize the doomed and defunct organization which nurtured and strengthened southern treason, vainly hope that by holding their conclave on the anniversary of American independence they may be able to excite an interest in their operations and induce loyal Democrats to give them an enthusiastic support. But their nicely arranged plans are well understood and their intentions too transparent to deceive any but deluded partisans. Loyal men are by this time pretty generally aware that this new organization professing to be Democracy revived and regenerated, is simply a masked battery of treason intended to impede the Government in its work of crushing rebellion. Or, in other words, it is nothing better than a shrewdly contrived tender attached to the locomotive Secession. The trick will not deceive any but those whose proclivities naturally attract them to the side of the rebels and their sympathizers.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

The Breckinridge-Vallandigham leaders, have of late been engaged in trying to deceive the people in reference to the expense of the present National Administration. In view of these assertions made by unscrupulous politicians, the official records of the Government have been produced, and, upon comparing the present ordinary outlays with those of the Buchanan Administration, it was found that the expenses during the first year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration was some eight millions less than it was under that of his Democratic predecessor for a like period. In speaking of these facts, a contemporary says:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That the expenses of the first year of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, aside from those growing out of our military operations, were not as large as those of the administration of James Buchanan for the same time."

Let it also be kept before the people, that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of these military operations, can be DIRECTLY TRACED TO THE "DEMOCRATIC" PARTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN."

The above is the best answer that can possibly be made to the shifts and misrepresentations of the Democratic organs and leaders on the subject of the expenses of the government. The Democratic party is responsible for all the burdens which may grow out of these expenses. Let the leaders of that party, then, pay their quota of these expenses, in the shape of the taxation which is about to be levied, and forever hereafter hold their peace in regard to corruption and extravagance.

SKETCH PRISONERS.—Four hundred and thirty-nine privates, two officers and one surgeon, captured by the several divisions of Fremont's army, arrived at Harrisburg on Sunday last—a week. It is said, that many are without hats, shoes or stockings; dirty, miserably ragged and filthy beyond conjecture, and appear to be of the poor whites of the South. They are quartered at Camp Curtin.

How THEY DO.—A good and true Union man was last month hunted down, arrested and publicly executed in the city of Richmond, by the Rebels, because of his sentiments.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" MEETING.

On Tuesday evening of last week, after the ringing of the Court House bell, we wended our way to the Court Room, to see and hear what was going on. On entering the door, the first object that attracted our attention, was the vehement gesticulations of some person at the farther end of room, which we did not fully comprehend at first sight. But after "reconnoitering" a short time, we got the hang of the subject, and found that our friend was trying his utmost to resurrect and reconstruct the "Democratic party," as it was, by relating quite a number of anecdotes, and some negroisms, which produced slight applause in the assembly. This done, he tried to make the audience believe that the Democratic was the only Union party in the land—that there were no Secessionists or sympathizers with the rebels in this State—that he was in favor of sustaining the Government and the war, but, (hark ye,) he would hold "Old Abe up to the scratch,"—and that the Democracy was in favor of aiding the Union men of South, and relieving them from their present unpleasant situation. "Och! Mister Speaker and don't yez know" that the people are not such "blockheads" as not to know that that is just the thing that "Old Abe" has been doing; and if the leaders of your party were not so much for holding the President "up to the scratch," the Southern Union men would all the sooner be relieved. This being for the Union with an "if," or "holding Old Abe up to the scratch," reminds us of a colloquy that occurred between two Irish Democrats, recently. One asked:

"Indade, Barney, and what does in mane when it says in the call for our Demecrat convention—the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal profers of peace?"

"Och! yez blockhead; don't yez know what it means—it means—'tis it means—the same as if two of yez was having a bit of discoshin wid sticks, and every time the ither one should hit yez a yelt in the gob yez should sing out 'now let's be peaceable!'"

"Bedad, Barney, I think that it would be a lengthy discoshin thin, for he'd think I was after being whipped. Faix, I'd give him the licks first and thin talk the peaceable afterwards. Sure, that's the sensible way."

"Ah! Mickey, I'm afraid yez do too much of your own thinkin' to be a good Demecrat."

Now, our opinion is, that this "scratching" or fault-finding with "Old Abe" at present, because of his management of the war, is calculated to strengthen the rebels and the means of making a more "lengthy discoshin" out of the rebellion. The true Union men, like Mickey, are in favor of giving the rebels "the licks first," and then talk about the "scratching" afterwards. "Sure that's the sensible way," and we presume, the intelligent and patriotic people, who love the Stars and Stripes more than party, "do too much of their own thinking" to be good Breckinridge "Demecrats," and this trying to "hit" them "a yelt in the gob," was labor in vain. The people understand all about these matters, and consequently can't be much deceived by throwing dust into their eyes. So much for the first part of the performance.

The second speaker followed pretty nearly the same track trodden by the one who preceded him. His speech, however, was more than usually moderate, and he made a most prodigious effort to appear sedate and sober in his remarks. He very solemnly exhorted his Democratic brethren not to be "alarmed" when called secessionists, "as that did not hurt" but the mere allusion to the subject, made quite a sanctioning impression upon them. At this juncture, however, an anecdote—a negroism—was related, which had the effect to dispel the gloom that had settled on the audience, and it became hilarious, and all seemed pleased that they had been so suddenly relieved from an unpleasant dilemma.

The third speaker was announced, but as we felt weary, we retired, and therefore are unable to give a report of his remarks.

But, the most important feature of the meeting was, that the assembled wisdom of the "Democracy" of Clearfield county, did not exhibit their principles to their followers. If we are correctly informed, the leaders omitted to present their usual platform; from which we are left to infer, that they are "all things, to all men." Not a resolution did they pass commending the National Administration for its efforts in quelling the rebellion which is being waged against the Government by their "dear brothers" of the South. Not a resolution did these self-applauded Union men pass commending our brave and gallant soldiers who are sacrificing their all, even life, to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the permanency of the Union. Not a resolution did they pass condemning the rebels and traitors of the South, who are straining every nerve to destroy the free institutions under which we live. Not they. They were "mum." Surely, a rather ominous position to occupy in these momentous times, we should say; and one which reminds us of an old "saw" about a certain individual who thought he was about to die. Being very wicked and uncertain of his future abode, he began to pray, "Good Lord, good Devil," not sure to whose hands he might fall. So with our "Democratic" leaders in Clearfield county. They know that their party sins have been many and very grievous, (especially the National), and therefore they sing "mum," not certain whether they shall remain in the Union or fall into the hands of the Rebels.

Such is the position of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham party leaders in Clearfield county. Oh, how the mighty have fallen. Their course is enigmatical and uncertain. Surely, the Romans couldn't

"Make plays that would fit The public humor, with less wit; Write funnier dances, quainter shows, Or fight with more equivocal blows." Nor does the man in the Moon "big Wear a more grotesque pewing, Or show in his gait or face more tricks Than do our native Dimmygerits."

Indeed they seem to be afraid to let the people know where they stand; and, therefore, they promulgate neither principles nor plat-

form. But this will avail them nothing. The people know their own interests, and the time has come when all must take sides boldly, either for or against the Union.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S ESCAPE.—Mrs. Legget, wife of Lieut. A. Legget of the Eighth N. Y. Cavalry, left in Winchester, Va., during the late Rebel occupation of that place, her husband having retreated at short notice with his regiment. She has since returned to Rochester, after having enjoyed several days' intercourse with the Rebel chiefs, and she says Jackson's force cannot have fallen below 40,000 men. It was all day in passing through Winchester on its retreat, when it had every reason for economizing time. It was this army that Gen. Fremont, with less than 25,000 men, fought at Cross Keys, holding his ground firmly, though the Rebels were very strongly posted; it was this army against which Gen. Fremont advanced next morning in battle array, but it had stolen away during the night. "Stonewall" Jackson is one of the best officers in the Rebel service; we do not say he was beaten at Cross Keys, but he certainly won no victory and he would have been caught between Fremont and Shields next day but for the mistake of Col. Carroll in not burning the Port Republic bridge. That mistake has probably cost the Union cause 1,000 men—Shields' advance being crushed by the whole weight of Jackson's army and pushed back down the river, while "Stonewall" made his escape over the Blue Ridge. He rushed down the Valley very rapidly, but he has been run out of it at full speed. His great strength and intimate knowledge of the country have saved him from capture or destruction.

The last *Clearfield Republican* asserts that we have devoted "almost exclusively" two issues of our paper to refute the "unanswerable arguments" of the Vallandigham Democratic address. In the issues referred to, we gave 27 columns of reading matter, a little over five of which had reference to the address alluded to,—leaving nearly 22 columns for other news, whilst our neighbors gave less than 22 columns, in all, in the same two weeks. Five out of twenty-seven is "almost exclusively," is it, eh? Come, neighbors, you should not tell such a "bare-naked" whopper, lest your readers might infer that you were given to telling falsehoods.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN PATTON.—The McKean Miner, in speaking of Mr. Patton's speech on the bill for the Confiscation of Rebel property says:

"It is moderate in tone and right to the point. Mr. Patton has proved himself to be an active and efficient member, working hard with but few words, always in the right place. He has stood up bravely and foremost in advocating all true measures for the suppression of this infamous rebellion, for which he deserves the thanks of the people of this district. We would suggest to the voters of this district the propriety of again nominating and electing him; he is one who has been tried and is found true to his trust."

VINDICATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.—On our outside will be found an article from the Boston Transcript, in vindication of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The article appeared in the N. Y. Herald without comment; and was copied into, and that portion of it which relates to Mr. Stanton, endorsed, by the Philadelphia Inquirer. We give it as a matter of news, and leave the reader put his own construction upon it.

GROWLERS.—The Breckinridge-Vallandighamites, are purely a party of opposition. They oppose the pending measures upon taxation, confiscation, the prosecution of the war, gradual emancipation, etc., but never present any measures of their own. For all the disposition that they have ever shown to favor the Government in its present difficulties, the country might have gone to the dogs long ago.

The Nashville Union thus speaks of the Vallandigham Democratic Address:

"The Union men of the South regard it as the production of a pack of traitors. They detest both the Address and its authors."

Storm and Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI June 18.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy storm prevailed here. The lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of Fletcher, Hubert & Co., and passing through the roof it struck one of the stills, causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. The building was speedily consumed—the walls falling and crushing several frame houses adjoining. A woman who resided in one of these houses was killed. By this time the warehouse of the same firm on Front street was completely enveloped in flames and was entirely destroyed, consuming one thousand barrels of whiskey, two hundred barrels of linseed oil, one hundred barrels of turpentine, besides a quantity of alcohol and other stock. The loss of Fletcher & Co., was about \$60,000 on which there was an insurance of \$38,000. The loss on the frame buildings which were crushed and partially burned was \$15,000. A large store on Front street occupied by Geo. M. Hord & Co., adjoining the burnt warehouse, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. At 3 o'clock this morning the walls of Hord & Co.'s store, which were so much damaged by the fire of yesterday, fell in, the contents of the store which were 800 lbs. of whiskey and a large amount of baled hemp taking fire, and being all destroyed by fire and water. The loss reaches, perhaps \$40,000; the insurance has not been ascertained.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THAT PROPOSALS will be received by the Executive committee of the Clearfield county Agricultural Society, until the 4th day of July next, for the grading of the course on the society's fair grounds. Persons handing in proposals, will state the amount per square yard. Proposals to be left in the hands of the Secretary, until the day of letting. June 25, 1862. D. F. ETZWEILER, Sec.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of Frederick Holloper 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 Holloper on loan, and subject to the order of the undersigned.

June 11, 1862. J. W. HOLLOPETER, S. S. HOLLOPETER.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Recent Rebel Demonstration.

McClellan's HEADQUARTERS, June 14.—The rebels, yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pummuky River, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, 4 miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into killing two and wounding several. A colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was made prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A paymaster jumped from the train, and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving \$125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped but passed on to the White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent Court house, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's bridge and the James river, about two o'clock this morning. The force that accompanied this was composed of fifteen hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stewart, most of whom were residents of this locality, and therefore, were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and vendors of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut. Col. Ingalls, commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made. The mail boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians who thought Fort Monroe was a more congenial climate. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry with artillery. As soon as the facts were fully known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured. Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

A despatch received at the War Department, from Gen. McClellan, this afternoon, states that Col. Averill had just returned from a scout to the Mataponi, in search of a band of guerrillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners. Colonel Gregg had made a reconnaissance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some mules, which were driven off by Gen. Stewart in the Pummuky raid. Gen. McClellan compliments Colonels Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

By the arrival of the White House boat we learn that skirmishing has been going on in front of the army. The rebels have assumed a more menacing attitude, and will probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their works in order to draw our troops within range of their batteries. Three deserters from the 3d Georgia regulars, who came in yesterday, reiterate the report that the rebels are becoming more desperate and greatly disheartened at their recent defeats. Orders have been issued preventing any person not connected with the army of the Potomac from visiting the front under any circumstances.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

Gen. Fremont, has fallen back to Mount Jackson, midway between Port Republic and Front Royal, where he has taken a strong defensive position—the ordering of Gen. Shields to Richmond having made this movement imperative. This movement, however, will afford Gen. Fremont to rest and recruit his men, who have been constantly on the march for some three or four weeks.

WINCHESTER, June 17.—There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here at present, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to Gen. Fremont's army. The latest report, coming through a rebel channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would employ to keep Fremont engaged while the remainder were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Fremont off, and sweep him from the valley. Gen. Fremont's front rested on Mount Jackson, his line extending from the Massachusetts to the foot of the North Mountain, south of Mill creek.

A Brilliant Engagement.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—An expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Congestoga and Mound city, with transports carrying the 43d and 46th Indiana regiments under Col. Fitch, was sent hence some days since to remove the obstructions from the White river. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued lasting an hour and a half; while the gunboats engaged the battery and the transports engaged the rebels. A short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place.—During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the gunboat Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175, 125 of whom were killed and wounded.

Col. Fitch's charge on the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet. The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded and 80 prisoners.

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 above Engine and Saw mill can be seen at Grahamton, Clearfield co. Pa. For particulars please apply to the subscriber at Clearfield Pa. June 25th, 1862. JAS. B. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE.—Several first rate wagons, by MERRELL & BIGLER.

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.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FENCE AROUND COURT HOUSE.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Clearfield county, until the 20th day of June next, for furnishing and erecting an Iron Fence, with stone foundation and cut 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, W. S. BRADLEY, June 4, 1862. Clerk.

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, 1862-6t-p.

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, 1862. Dealers in and Importers of all the latest styles of Dry Goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionable Dress Silks, fashionable Spring Shawls, new assortment of Dress Goods, Spring Prints, DeLaines and Gingham, Muslins and Linens of first quality, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linens, Toweling and Napkins. N. B. Prices are low and regular prices. [March 12/62 m.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of 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 will present them duly authenticated for settlement. E. W. L. MILLER, Administrator. June 11, 1862.

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

The undersigned, having purchased the grocery establishment of J. H. Galer, 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, at the lowest prices. She has also a stock of which will be sold cheap for cash. June 18, 1862-pd. MARY GALER.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.—This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior nutritious beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain 200 perches to a post, these south 54 degrees west 130 degrees perches to place of beginning, containing 144 acres and allowance. The second piece, beginning at a hemlock, thence south 35 degrees east 130 degrees perches to a sugar, thence south 34 degrees east 102 degrees to a dogwood, thence north 38 degrees east 126 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees east 126 perches to a post, thence along the first tract south 16 degrees east 46 perches 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.

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 Lumbercity, On Friday the 18th day of July, A. D. 1862, At 2 o'clock P. M., the following two pieces or parcels of land, to-wit:—A piece of land, and 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 16 deg. W 46 perches to a post, thence north 40 degrees west 139 perches to a post, thence north 51 degrees east 123 perches to a post by a white pine, thence south 84 degrees east 202 perches to a post, thence south 54 degrees west 130 degrees perches to place of beginning, containing 144 acres and allowance. The second piece, beginning at a hemlock, thence south 35 degrees east 130 degrees perches to a sugar, thence south 34 degrees east 102 degrees to a dogwood, thence north 38 degrees east 126 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees east 126 perches to a post, thence along the first tract south 16 degrees east 46 perches 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.

THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER!

READ! READ! READ!!

A New Attraction in these Diggings!

NEW AND CHEAP

Clothing Store,

In the "Mansion House," opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, (Mr. Shaw's old stand,) Clearfield.

Branch of Reizenstein Bros's 126 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Clearfield county, that the public is general, that they have opened at the above named place the most extensive and best selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, that has ever been exhibited in this borough, and which they will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than clothing has ever been sold in this part of the country.

Our stock embraces a full and complete assortment of all garments generally worn, made up of good material and in the best style and workmanship. A general assortment of

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, furnishing goods, hats and caps, traveling bags, trimmed flannel and white shirts; in short every thing generally found in a well assorted store of this kind. We also keep a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS

such as pocket books, portfolios, pocket knives, umbrellas, brushes, and brushes, and all kinds of small articles, and a great many other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention, all of which they will sell as well as the clothing.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

We invite every person in need of clothing or any of the above mentioned articles, to favor us with a call and view our goods and prices, and we are confident that we can give satisfaction, so that every person shall feel inclined to tell his friends where good and cheap clothing can be got.

We are constantly receiving additions to our stock from our own manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia, and shall always be supplied with a good variety of all articles in our line, which shall surpass in style, cut, workmanship, and cheapness those of any other similar establishment in this part of the State, and by fair and honest dealings, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

April 9, '62. REIZENSTEIN BROS'S & CO.

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