THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 9, 1862.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The present session of Congress is drawing rapidly to a close. A few weeks more will find the halls of the Capitol deserted, and the members mingling with their constituents once more, to receive the plaudits due to faithfulness. Never since the formation of our Government, has Congress had more highly responsible duties to discharge. It has been a session during a season of emergencies and crises the most trying ever witnessed in this or any other country. A rebellion, unexampled in magnitude, and unparalleled in atrocity, has not only given rise to new issues, but has increased the wants of every department of the Government to a fearful extent. Congress has proved itself equal to the necessities which pressed upon its time and attention, and has provided with a munificent hand all the means required to prosecute vigorously the war to crush this unhallowed rebellion. The Treasury Department proposed ninety millions of revenue, but Congress took the earliest opportunity of declaring it would raise one hundred and fifty millions, and is more than redeeming that pledge--the first instance on record, here or elsewhere, where the representatives of the people have voted more than was asked by the exchequer.

Nothing, perhaps, will give a better idea of what Congress has accomplished, than an enumeration of the principal measures which it has adopted. Thus, it has passed bills, which, by the approval of the President, have become laws, securing

1st. The freedom of the Territories. 2d. The extirpation of slavery in the Ditrict of Columbia. 3a. The enactment of a Free Homestead law.

4th. A sound National Paper Currency. 5th. A Protective Tariff.

THE TRUTH PLAINLY SPOKEN. In the Clearfield Republican of July 2d, will

be found the following sentence, which we record with pleasure, and commend it to the careful perusal and reflection of our readers : "The constitutional rights and liberties of the people are being murdered in their infantile state, in the very cradle of civil liberty." A more positive truth was never written, (but badly applied by the Republican,) and one which deserves the serious attention of every

loyal man who truly loves his country and the institutions under which we live. Yes, the liberties of the people are "being murdered," and that too by the "same men" who but a brief period since took a solemn oath before "God and man" to "preserve, protect and defend" them. Not only are the liberties of the people being "murdered," but that people Itself; and an armed mob, goaded to desperation by deception, and led on by Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Beauregard & Co., are the murderers. "O, Liberty ! what crimes are done in thy name." Crimes, that are appalling enough to make the barbarous nations of the African wilds shudder and pale with shame. Men who love the old Stars and Stripes are hunted down and shot like wild beasts by these rebel demons. American soldiers who are taken prisoners by these robel fiends, are executed on the felons scaffold-their only crime being that of defending the glorious old ensign under which our forefathers achieved our national independence. Instances like those named are of frequent occurrence, and vet, these destroyers of life are sympathised with and upheld as an injured people, and that too, by those from whom loyal men expect better things. But, alas, man is often mistaken.

These sympathisers are not confined to a particular locality. They are to be found in every loyal State in the Union. Of late they seem to be more bold and unscrupulous, which may be regarded as a sign that they are becoming less numerous, but not, as yet, extinct. We had tories to the close of the Revolution ; and so with these semi-traitors, we may expect to find them to the end of the present struggle, and occasionally rejoicing over the reverses resulting to the Union armies.

On the announcement of the temporary repulse of Gen. M'Clellan's troops, some of this same class of individuals seemed much delighted, and expressed a willingness "to shoulder a musket, and go and drive some of them d-d bolitionists out of Washington." Others expressed a hope that the government would have to "draft" men, "for that would raise a fuss in the north." Such expressions. in the Loyal States, and plainly indicate were transpiring. The railroad bridge over

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND. Further Details.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2 .- The steamer Daniel Webster has just arrived here from City Point, with upwards of three hundred wounded on board. A gentleman who came down in charge of them informs me that yesterday was the sixth day that the battle has been going on, with the most terrific fighting the sun ever shone upon. It was extended the whole length of our lines. We have lost many men in killed, wounded and missingprobably 15,000 to 20,000. He informs me that McClellan's headquarters are at Hardy's Landing to-day, and his lines extend five miles above toward Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago and could have been carried out sooner, but for certain reasons well known in the army, but which it would not be proper to state. The enemy's forces have greatly out numbered ours in almost every action, but notwithstanding this they have been repulsed oftener than we have, and their force far exceeds ours. Yesterday Mc-Ciellan is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade, and took from them several rifle cannon and other pieces. It is now said that we have lost very few of our siege guns, most of them having been moved in safety. There has been a great many wounded prisoners taken on both sides. Our informant says that Gen. McClellan and his Staff all agree that the present position of our army is far more advantages as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied. The gunboats can now be brought to bear and materially aid in carrying on the work. Some of our regiments have suffered terribly, while others have lost but little. The New York Fifth have suffered terribly. They made a most heroic struggle, and did great havoe among the enemy. About one half their num-are killed, wounded or taken prisoners. They were in the fight at Old Arbor, and fought against desperate odds.

TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862 .- The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the fifth, sixth and seventh days of the engagement : On Sunday morning the corps of Sumner and Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James river. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the enemy discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did they approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them, before they were up on them. The enemy advanced to an attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly. They advanced in a solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery, and the effect of our guns on their ranks was fearful. They were killed and wounded by hundreds. At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place above Savage Station. While the batwe have no doubt, are of frequent occurrence the was in progress other important events

BALTIMORE, July 3 .- The army correspond- | put down rebellion, at that particular time we ent of the Associated Press has just arrived heard nothing of the Democratic party. It had here direct from Gen. McClellan's Headquar- no advocates in the north-it made no avowal ters. The following is briefly the state of af- of principle-while its old leaders seemed to fairs. After seven days' incessant fighting, du- content themselves with the disasters which ring which General McClellan's army was loyal men deplored, giving aid to the rebelcompelled to fall back before vastly superior lion by the expression of deep sympathy for numbers, he reached a point on James river, efforts of those engaged against the governadjoining Turkey Island. Here he is in safe ment. The democracy, as a party, postponed position with the support of gunboats. His their organization until the time should com army are on high ground out of the swamps with abundant of good water, and where he the cause of the rebel traitor. That time has can be and is now being reinforced. The battle, or rather series of battles, has been one of the most destructive of human life that the unwilling to meet loyal armies in their pursuit. world has seen, and has resulted in killing and unable to hold a single locality which and wounding of not less, it is thought, than they boasted was impregnable. The demoforty-five thousand men on both sides. The cratic party, by seeking re-organization at enemy's loss has unquestionably been enormous-far greater than ours, which in killed which it entered at the inception of rebellion. and wounded will not exceed 15,000. We have lost many prisoners, but not more than five thousand. All the bridges were blown up by McClellan, as he retreated, and all the property, stores, &c., that he could not save were destroyed. The enemy got very little | trated by the indignant masses of the freeStates, besides a portion of our siege guns, and about by openly threatening the very men now at forty pieces of light artillery. We captured a number of the enemy's artillery, and also and the horse pond. took many prisoners, but were compelled to release most of them rather than be encumbered with them. The Richmond Dispatch of Monday announced the death of General "Stonewall" Jacksan and General Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4 .- The steamer State of Maine, with 309 wounded soldiers on board, and the Kennebec with 250, leave Fortress Monroe this morning for New York. They arrived here last night from Harrison's Landing. Many of them are very slightly wounded-a finger, a hand, or an arm. While endeavoring to obtain their names the boats were ordered to leave. Colonels C. E. Pratt and A. W. Lewis, Captains J. G. Wilson, John Knoblack, H. H. Hamilton and Daniel Parker, are in the State of Maine. The 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserve were in the first battle of the extreme right wing, and suffered severely. Col Gallagher was wounded an taken prisoner, Lieut. Col. Jackson was killed, Major Johns is missing, Adj't McCoy is missing, and Capt. Brady was killed. All the other officers were missing, except Capt. Horter and his two Lientenants, who were detailed upon other business at the time of the engagement. The steamer Commodore, brings down 476 soldiers, mostly wounded. Among them is Wm. Raymond Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts, who is quite debilitated, but not materially injured.

Gen. McCiellan sent down 533 rebel prisoners to day, who were marched into Fortress Monroe in single file, and a more unique spectacle never could be dreamed of. They wore all sorts of dress, many of which had undoubtedly been taken from our soldiers. No two were alike, and they were dirty, dingy, and worn out. The rear was brought up by about twenty contrabands, who, as they stepped ashore, grinned ghastly grins, and followed their Massas' into the Fort. The prisoners were sent here in charge of Lieut. C. D. Mc-Hafley, of the staff of Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac. Among them are fifty officers-two Colonels three Lieut. Colonels, and three Majors. The most terrific fighting took place on Tuesday, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels did but little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character. As a part of the rebel force were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They appear to disregard the lives of their men, and place and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them to pieces as fast as they arrived. The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for 3 hours, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery. Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were more anxious to fight than they are now. Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem to be very anxious to be present when Richmond is taken. The steamer John Brooks has arrived with four hundred wounded, and will this evening leave for Annapolis. The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have also arrived with about seven hundred additional wounded in the former, and three hundred in the latter. WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Dispatches have been received from General McClellan dated as late as one o'clock P. M., on Friday the Fourth of July. The following is the substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication. There has been no fighting since Thursday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The army moved to the position now occuabout three o'clock P. M., in considerable pied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gun boats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the army. The statements of the casualities of the eight day's fighting cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the atmost efforts of the enemy. The conduct of the troops in every command and under all circumstances was admirable.

when such an organization would be beneficial to arrived, and that aid is demanded by the rebels, as they fly from stronghold to stronghold. this time, seeks to fulfil the compact into because by such an organization, the aid and comfort which northern dough-faces promised, can alone be extended to the traitors of the south. It is another attempt at the fulfillment of a bloody bargain which was heretotore frus-

tempting this re-organization, with the halter That the organization of the Democratic party is for the purpose of affording aid and comfort to the rebel cause, no man of judgment, who understands the tendencies and is acquainted with the allegiance of that party,

will for a moment doubt. It is not organiz ing for the purpose of attempting political success in the loyal States because that is impossible. It is not consolidating its forces to achieve any particular legislation, looking to the support of the army or the payment of the debts growing out of the rebellion. These are questions which do not interest beyond those invested in mere political success. The object and the purpose, then, of this organization is to afford all the aid in the power of the northern dough-face Democracy to the de clining fortunes of a rebellion which the spiri of that Democracy has excited, and without the success of which that Democracy will be lost to further influences in perjury, peculation and treason

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, ents, or out of usua style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis trators' 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 insections. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters A of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Edmund Ful kison, late of the U. S. Army, deceased. All per sons indebted to the said estate are hereby noti fied to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

MARGARETT FULKISON. July 9, 1862. Guelich Township

NEW ADVERTISEMEMTS.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Grampian Hills post office, July 1st 1862 Harriet.Jane Henry, Mrs. Harriet Henry. Miss Rosetta Peary. Miss Mary A. Troy. Miss Elizabeth Dale 2. Mr. Theodore Hoyt, Mr. Philip Slimd,

Persons calling for letters will please say that hey are advertised. A. C. MOORE, P. M. they are advertised.

ESTRAY .- Came tresspassing on the premi-ses of the subscriber residing in Woodward township, on the 28th day of June last, a bay mare with dark mane and tail, and about pine year, old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her sway or she will be sold as the law directs July 9, '62, pd. WM. H. JOY.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. - Under an or-der of the orphan's court of Clearfield county there will be exposed to public vendue or ou ery at Kylertown, on Saturday the 2d day of Au gust, 1862, at 2 o'cloch P. M., the following de-scribed real estate, late the property of Jacob Keehner, decensed : The half of a tract or piece of land, of 174 acres and 145 perches, in the name of Christhpher Baker, situate in Morris town. ship, Clearfield county, said half containing about 87 acres and 73 perches being the east half of said tract. TERMS OF SALE .- One third cash, and the balance in two equal anual payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage By order of the Court. JUHN B. KYLER. July 9, 1862. Administrator

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending June 30th, 1862. ASSETS

Bills discounted. \$46,582 64 Pennsylvania State loans. 28,495 87 pecie. 4.195 51 Due from other banks. 9.504 68 Notesof other banks, 37,811 00 Dhocks, drafts, &c. 3,902 68 Over drafts. 109.84 Furniture. 209 71 Expense of plate engraving.ac. 764 75 Tax paid Commonwealth, 112 20 Loss and Expense : : : 219 14

LIABILITIES Capital stock, paid in, : : \$28,050 00 Notes in circulation, 22.870 00 Due depositers, : 73,978 50 Due individuals. : : : 3.987 12 Interest and exchange, . 3,072 40 -\$131.958 02 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield. Pa., June 30, 1862. Ho! for the Circus!

EMBRACE THF GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY '

PURCHASE YOUR GOODS AT

H. W. Smith & Co's, By so doing you will save enough to pay all expenses incurred while in town, and go home well satisfied, and with means

enough left for another trip.

We are selling goods at prices that defy all competition. And recollect our motto is

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

We will sell the very best articles, at the lowest figures, and warrant entire satis-

6th. The establishment of a Department of Agriculture. 7th. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

8th. The prohibition of Polygamy in the Territories.

9th. An overland Telegraph to the Pacific. 10th. A splendid Army and Navy.

Bill.

Considering the time the Republican party has been in power, these results speak trumpet tongued for its sincerity and vigor. rebellion upon honorable terms. The measures still pending in Congress are the Confiscation bill, which has passed the House but not the Senate-the bill to establish Provisional Governments in the rebellious States, which has been favorably reported in the Senate-the bill to admit WesternVirginia as a State, conditional upon the emancipation of the slaves therein-bills organizing the Territories of Arizonia and Launiwa ; to admit Utah as a State ; and to amend the Fugitive Slave law-all of which stand a chance of becoming laws.

in spite of the splenetic efforts of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham politicians and editors to belittle its character and labors, this Congress will have a position in history which will challenge the admiration of the intelligent and candid world for all time to come. It has inaugurated reforms that will heap lasting never again be disturbed by a rebellion in behalf of the great "Negro Idol."

A-HEM !- Our neighbors of the Clearfield Republican, in their last issue, ask the following pointed question :

"We would like to know if the gentlemen composing the 'Republican County Committee' of Clearfield county, sustains any relation to deceived, we will not bear the blame, for we the members of the 'People's State Committee?' | have plainly placed the facts before you. A Most certainly they do! They sustain the same intimate relation to each other, that exists between the Breckinridge-Vallandigham politicians and the rebels in arms. These committees are both in favor of sustaining the laws, preserving the Union, and whipping the rebels who are trying to destroy our civil and religious institutions ; which is more than we would be willing to say for the Breckinridge-Vallandigham leaders in the North and their "dear brothers" of the South. Are our neigh-

"So THEN ?"-The Clearfield Republican tried, last week, to annihilate us at "one fell swoop," as will be seen by the following quotation :

bors satisfied ?

"We are well aware that more than half the editorials that have appeared in the Journal for the last four years, were taken from this same paper (the Tribune) without the usual coming next to it underneath. In length it credit.

Come, neighbors, don't expose us so much at a time. Put it at one-fourth, and then the of stars equals the number of States (34), and story will last the longer. Wouldn't a small "fib" answer your purpose just as well as a lar rows, the first or last row containing four big one ? Do tell ? and don't keep us in suspense.

Sumter fell, a cry of indignation rang "RUMP CONGRESS."-This is the appellation four rows containing seven stars each and one TERMS AS FOLLOWS .- Ten per cent. of the Our Pennsylvania Reserves are reported to through the land and aroused its physical and applied by the editors of the Clearfield Repub- row six. have been badly "cut up". Col. S. W. Black | mental forces to the rescue of the government. purchase money in hand immediately on the sale was shot in the forehead on Thursday after- When the disaster of Bull Run filled the loyal the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in *Lican, to the Congress now in session. If truly* a *"rump," was it not reduced to that condi-tion by Secession ? Were the members who seceded from Northern or Southern States ? Were they the supporters of Lincoln or Breck, inridge ? Are the armed rebels Republicans or "Democrats ?"
HARRISEURG, July 7.—A most commenda-tion by Secession ? Were the members who seceded from Northern or Southern States ? Were they the supporters of Lincoln or Breck, inridge ? Are the armed rebels Republicans or "Democrats ?"
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HARRISEURG, July 7.—A most commenda-integration of the sale, and the remainder in bost to reinforce our army. More than this-ball's Blinf in all its bloody details spread the form the charge ment. The army is now encamped on high, rolling iteen miles from Richmond. The transports or "Democrats ?"
HARRISEURG, July 7.—A most commenda-integration the sale, and the remainder in ball's Blinf in all its bloody details spread the form the charge The army is now encamped on high, rolling iteen miles from Richmond. The transports or "Democrats ?"* being made. On third of the residue in hand at May 21, 1852.-pd. Executor lican, to the Congress now in session. If truly

the feelings and wishes of those who utter them. Men of this character care nothing for their country. Their aspiration are wholly absorbed in making political capital. They could not restain their feelings even when the troops under Gen. M'Clellan, (whom they are taught to look upon as their pet.) met with a 11th. The passage of the Pacific Railroad partial reverse; and yet, with all these facts before them, they have the audacity to claim

to be the only true Union men in the country, who are desirons of a speedy ending of the

Loyal men of Pennsylvania-loyal men everywhere-no matter by what political name you have heretofore been known, upon you rests the hope of the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution. You know, or at least you have the opportunity of knowing, that there are those in almost every neighborhood who sympathise with the rebels and traitors. You know, that some of this very class of men will likely be the first to claim your votes to elevate them to political preferment. You know, too, that when they are once in office,

In view of the work it has performed, and they will prostitute their position so far as to sympathise with the rebels, and to that extent, at least, aid them in their efforts to destroy the Government. Do you doubt this? We ask you to refer to the course pursued by some of the members of Congress. Some of them were elected as Union men, yet we find them opposing nearly every measure that tends to blessings upon the nation's welfare, and plant the vigorous prosecution of the war. If they its domestic affairs upon a basis which can are truly loyal men, as they claim, have they not a strange way of showing their loyalty ?

Would it be policy for the people, in the future, to place men of such doubtful and equivocal precedents in a position where they can do harm ? We think it would not. Are you willing to attend to your own and your country's interests ? It so, it is well. If you are word to wise is sufficient

THE WAY TO MAKE AN AMERICAN FLAG. - The following rule is obtained from an officer of the Navy, and at this time, when many persons are desirous to construct Union flags. and inquiry is frequently made, in consequence, of the proper proportions of such flag, may be useful. The length of the flag is, of course, proportional to the width of the stripes, there being thirteen of the latter, red and white alternately, the red being the first and last. The length of the flag should be twice the width, less the width of one stripe, or equal to the width of twenty-five stripes. The dimensions of the flag, therefore are twenty five by thirteen. The blue or Union square at the upper head corner is, of course, equal in width to seven stripes-a white stripe they should be arranged in seven perpendicustars only, the others five stars each; or the stars may be arranged in five horizontal rows, killed.

Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars ander a full head of steam, was run overboard. All the commissary and quartermaster stores were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores. The large house at the station, and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to remove, were left under the charge of our surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They number about seven hundred, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had longht the battle of Sunday retreated, under the cover of night, to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy. The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day, was as follows: Gen. Smith's division, supported by Gen. Naglee's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Summer and Franklin's corps were on the left. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. McCall's division, was posted out on the New Market road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from the direction of Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by troops that had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. At about 2 o'clock it became evident that some portions of our lines must give way. as the enemy were evidently throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island bridge, where the fight was shortly after renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides. This was a bloody struggle, and the field was strewn thick with dead and wounded. During the day our forces fell back three miles, reaching by next day their present position.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the enemy, who evidently expected to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both parties. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. They again advanced force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near e: ough for the use of musketry. The loss of our army during these seven days' engagements is not known, but twenty thousand is considered as near an estimate as can, at present, be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return. The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army. We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three lieutenant colonels and one major. The loss in field artillery during the seven days amounted to about thirty guns.

Gen. Reynolds and Capr. Kingsbury of his staff were taken prisoners, as was also Colonel Stockton, of Michigan. Gen. Mead, of Pennleave the field. General McCall was seen to day. He was taken prisoner. The extent of er, and his son, a lieutenant in the same regi-

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 29th, when General Mc-Call's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers and several pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

A SINGULAR FACT.

There is something peculiar and undefinable in the spirit of modern democracy. It has puzzled the politicians of all countries, to know whether this peculiarity related to a sylvania, was severely wounded. General dishonest purpose on the part of its advocates Burns was wounded in the face. Generals to benefit themselves only, or whether it par-Sumner and Heintzelman were both slightly took of a traud still deeper, and which conwounded in the left arm, but they did not templated the final overthrow of the government. We are not troubled on either of these fall from his horse during the battle of Mon- definitions, believing that both will apply with equal justice to the party in question. What his injuries is not known. Colonel Gosline, has struck up lately, and which now claims of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, our attention, is the singular fact that the should equal the width of ten stripes, or two was killed; also Capt. Gambles of the Fifth democratic party is struggling for organizafifths of the length of the flag. The number (regular) cavalry. Captain Whiting, of the tion at this present time. When the rebel-Fifth cavalry, was wounded and taken prison- lion was organized, the democracy of the north suddenly found themselves disorganizment, lost his left arm. Col. Pratt, of the ed, divided into angry factions, each intent on 31st New York regiment, was wounded in the the extinction of the other. While this was face. Major Russell, of the Third Infantry ; the condition in the north, the democracy in Lieut. Parker, of the Second Infantry, are the south were thoroughly organized. When

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUA-BLE TIMBER LANDS AND OTHER REAL ESTATE, AT CLEARFIELD, TUESDAY, JULY 29.1861

The following valuable tracts of Land will be sold at Public Sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county. Pa., on the day above mentioned, at the Court Hoase, in the borough of Clearfield, at 10 o'plock. A. M.

All that piece of parcel of Land, situate in Girard township, in the county of Clearfield afore-said, bounded and described as follows, to wit : Beginning at a hemlock corner on the line between tracts Nos. 5321 and 5325, thence east two hundred perches along said line to a cucumber grub corner, thence south 170 perches to a hemlock, thence west 200 perches. thence north 170 perches to place of beginning, containing 200 acres and allowance, being the same tract of land conveyed to said John P. Rider in his lifetime, by Robert Smith, assignce of James Yard, by his deed bearing date the 29th June, A D. 1835, duly recorded in the Recorder's office of the said county, in book F, page 114.

Also, a certain tract of Land situate in the said county of Clearfield and bounded and described as follows, to wit : Beginning at a hazel in the north east corner of warrant No. 1895, thence south 29 perches to a white pine, thence west 70 perches to a white oak, thence south along the

survey of Levi Lutz 101.2 perches to a post, thence south along said survey 124.8 perches to stones. thence west 134 perches to a post, thence north 24 perches to a white oak, thence west 45 perches to a post, thence north 30.8 perches to a post, thence east 197 perches to the place of beginning. containing 106 acres and 134 perches, more or less. being the same tract of land conveyed to the said J. Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by John Keating. by deed bearing date the 22d day of June, A. D. 1841, duly recorded in book H, page 454. Also, a tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate in

the said county of Clearfield, bounded and described as follows, to wit : Beginning at a stone corner 92 perches east of a white oak grub, which said white oak grub is the south west corner of patent No. 1895, (this tract of land being part of said patent), thence east 220 perches to a white pine, thence north 23 degrees east 46 perches to a hemlock corner, thence north 57 degrees west 28 perches to a white pine, thence north S3 degrees west 61 perches to a white pine, thence north 105 perches to a stone corner, thence west 160 perches to a maple, thence south 166 perches to place of beginning, containing 180 acres and 132 perches and allowance, being the same tract of land conveyed to the said John P. Rider, in his lifetime, by John Keating, by deed bearing date the 12th day of Sept , A. D. 1831, duly recorded in deed book E. page 281.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit Beginning at a maple corner, thence east fortynine perches to a white pine, thence one hundred and thirty-six perches to a post, thence west fortynine perches to a stone corner, thence north one hundred and sixty-six perches to place of beginning, containing 48 acres and allowance, being part of warrant No 1896 and conveyed to the said J. Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by John Keat-ing, by doed dated 29th July, 1841, daly record-

ed in deed book II, page 452 Also, accrtain lot of ground situate in Covington township, in said county, adjoining the thrnpike road on the north. land of Frederick Schnars on the east, and lands of John Yothers on the south and west, containing one acre being the same piece of land bought by the said John Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by article of agreement, from John Yothers.

Also a certain lot of ground situate in the said township of Covington in the county of Clearfield aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit : Adjoining the river, beginning at a corner at the river between other land of John Peter Rider and Lorma, thence 110 feet up the river. thence back to the mountain one hundred and fifty feet, thence along the mountain east one hundred and ten feet to Lorma's line. thence down said line one hundred and twenty feet, to the place of begioning, being the same lot of ground bought by the said John Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by article of agreement from John W. Rider.

With the exception of the two lots last mentioned, the above described lands are all covered with fine timber, convenient to the river. No better timber lands are to be found for sale in the coun-

Taction to the purchaser.

Our advantages for purchasing in the East, heing so superior, is the only reason why we can undersell all others, without injury to ourselves.

Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

The Brick Store opposite the Presbyterian Church, (on your road to the Circus), with the Stars and Stripes floating proudly above it. July 9, 1862. H. W. S. & Co.

GARDINER & HEMMINGS'

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

The most completely equipped Equestrian Establishment in the world ; comprising a bet-ter collection of beautiful trained Horses and Ponies, and a larger number of talented Performers than any company extant.

The managers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they are able to cater for their amusement, this season, in a superior manner, The wagons have been newly painted and decorated, the harness is entirely new. The wardrobe is of the most costly description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris during the past winter.

THE BAND WAGON

Is a triumph of art. It will enter town on the morning of the exhibition, drawn by a line of beautiful horses, seated in which will be Britner's Brass Band. They will be followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Luggage, &c. &c., the whole forming a Grand Processi

WILL EXHIBIT IN CLEARFIELD ON FRIDAY, JULY II.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Among the featuref of this establishment will be found the ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE, intro ducad this season for the first time in any travelirg arena Another great feature is the

ZOUAVE HALT.

This scene represents with striking vividaes scenes in the present war. At first the march. then the halt. (in which all the horses lay down and situp at the word of command), giving a correct idea of a night in McClellan's camp, termi

nating with the grand charge. The Horses and Ponies are the best trained is the profession, foremost among which is the grea Talking Horse Washington, who will be introduc ed by his trainer Dan Gardiner, the peoples favorite alown, who will appear at each extertain ment and enliven the audience with his stirring wit and laughable songs. The performers com-prise the Stars of both hemispheres, among which will be found the names of

R. Hemmings, Geo J Derious, Signor Parker, Mons. Moreste, B. King, R. King, W. Hill W. Green, C. Ricker, L. Swan, R. Ball L. Balino, Miss Eliza Gardner, Madame Camille, Little Winnie, Master Edward, and those three great Clowns, Dan Gardner, John Foster, and Young W, H. GARDNER, Agent. Will also exhibit at Luthersburg on Saturday. July 12 At Philipsburg Thursday, July 10. Dont forget Clearfield, Friday, July 11.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Letters Testa-mentary on the estate of Isaac Chambers late of Curwensville borough, deceased, having, been granted to the undersigned, all persons in debted to said estate are requested to make im mediate payment, and those baying claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the office of A. J. Patterson, Esq-in Curwensville. DANIEL OHAMBERS,