# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY SAMUEL J. ROW CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 16, 1862.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY?

out.

This is an important question, and one which should be well considered by every true and loyal man in the country. The present is the most trying time which we have ever experienced as a nation. An internal foe is now our enemy, whilst in former wars we had only a foreign power to contend against. The assassins knife has been applied to the nation's throat by her own children-by those whom his opposition to the war on all occasions : E. she had nurtured and reared up to exalted positions. And why have these men raised the fraticidal hand against their Government ? that place, which was on the eve of being sup-The only reason we know of is because they (the minority) have not been allowed to dictate to and rule the majority. The masses of the people have seen fit to disregard the threats of a few demagogues, who wished to rule them for selfish ends, and to lower them in that county, was a reproduction of one of to the condition of chattels. What then is the nature of this contest 7 It is a conflict of the few against the many-of au Aristocracy delegate to Charleston and Balimore ; James against a Republican Democracy-hence, a H. Walton, of Monroe, late Treasurer of the contest between fanatical oppression on the United States Mint, retained in office by Mr. one side, and freedom and intelligence on the Lincoln under promises of perpetual loyalty ; other. In fact, the very pillars of our free Stanly Woodward, of Luzerne, a Breckinridge superstructure have been assailed by a few delegate to Charleston and Baltimore. From spoiled and petted aristocrats, who have con-Philadelphia, we preceive that that precious ceived tha idea that they alone are fitted to pair of patriots, Andrew Miller and Jesse govern and control the nation. Are the Johnson, figured extensively. These being people willing that these rebels should sucthe cooks, the broth could not be other than it ceed in their designs? We know they are was, and when the resolutions were offered by not. We feel assured that the people desire Arnold Plummer, of Venango, one of the high the perpetuation of the institutions under priests who encouraged and sustained James which they live-that they have no desire to break down this free government and erect upon its ruins a monarchical one. But while we feel assure d that these are the

wishes of the many, there are some who, we equally opposed to all sectional legislation and believe, desire a different state of things. geographical purties which base their hopes for coutinued partisan success on the agrari-Are there not those who are constantly com-

THE BRECKINRIDGE POW-WOW. cracy of Pennsylvania are invited to the polls Frem the Philadelphia Press. at the coming election ! The nominations That was a rare love-feast at Harrisburg on made by the Breckinridgers are, Isaac Slenthe 4th of July, calling itself a Democratic ker, an old politician, for Auditor General, State Convention. With a few exceptions, and James V. Barr, the scurrilous editor of the Breckinridgers of 1860 were on the ground the Pittsburg Post, for Surveyor General. in force. The ball was opened by William Mr. Slenker has heretofore sustained an ex-Henry Welsh, chairman of the Breckinridge cellent character. Mr. Barr is probably the State Central Committee, who called the sanhedrim to order. The next important move the General Administration (and hence of a was to choose a president, which resulted in vigorous prosecution of the war) in Western

the choice, by a large majority, of the well-Pennsylvania. known Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, who Among the list of delegates we did not obplayed such a prominent part in the Charleston serve the names of those distinguished "states-Convention against Stephen A. Douglas, and men" who have heretofore given the benefit supported Breckinridge in the ensuing camof their intellects and energies to the "Dempaign, espousing the claims of his nephew, ocratic" party. These are John Hughes, of then the "Democratic" candidate for Con-Schuylkill county; Robert Tyler, of Bucks gress, and now one of the most conspicuous county; and John Tyler, of Philadelphia. chiefs in the rebel States, having followed They are all now in the rebel service, fighting the Breckinridge doctrine by removing himbravely for Breckinridge and Davis, and they self from the free States when the war broke will, no doubt, send up fervent prayers for Mr. Hughes made a speech, in the the success of Slenker and Barr, the candicourse of which he denounced the confiscadates of the Breckinridge Democracy of tion of the slaves of rebels as "a mendacious Pennsylvania.

### Response to the late call for Troops.

MASSACHUSETTS .- At a special meeting of 9th, a joint Committee with the Common Council was appointed to call a public meeting in Fancuil Hall, for the purpose of raising Norristown, and the editor of the Register at the quota of troops required of Boston under the late call. Suggestions have been made to raise a county fund of \$60,000 to induce prompt enlistment. Local authorities in the country towns are also moving vigorously in the matter.

> INDIANA .- Governor Morton's call for elev en additional regiments and six batteries of artillery, although only published on the 7th inst., has been responded to with the most hearty and confident manner by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties.

Onto .- The organization of new Ohio reginents will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Over eight hundred privates, on furlough, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are coming in every | ing my way to the ford in the swamp above day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- Resolutions passed the Legislature on the 9th, unanimously pledging the Granite State to furnish her full quota of soldiers under the late call. Meetings are being held, to encourage volunteers, in all parts of the State.

The Tender of Troops by the Loyal Governors. The following letter from Gov. Curtin puts

THE BUCKTAIL REGIMENT. HEADQUARTERS 1st RIFLES P. R. V. C. ) HAXALLS ON JAMES RIVER, July 1st,

Brig. Gen. SEYMORE, Commanding P. R. C. GENERAL :- 1 dave the honor to report that on the 26th I was ordered to take my reserve companies to the assistance of the cavalry, who were falling back before a force of the enemy, already advanced to Atley's Station. I moved rapidly forward, posted Captain Wismost offensive and unscrupulous assailant of tard's company at the Junction of the three roads leading to Meadow Bridge, Greenshaw's Bridge and Atley's Station; deployed Captain Irvin's company across Greenshaw's road, three hundred yards in advance, and moved Captain Jenett's company forward toward Atley's to act as skirmishers for the cavalry, beyond the road leading off to Shady Grove Church. A cavalry picket in front of Captain Irvin,s company covered Greenshaw's Bridge.

At this time the cavalry officers estimated the enemy's force in the direction of Atley's at one battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry. Captain Jenette had scarcely deployed, when the enemy's infantry appeared in his front in heavy force. He opened fire at short range, and with great effect. The enemy halted in confusion; when they had re-formed he gave them a second volley. At this moment I heard that my companies guarding the Meadow and Railroad Bridges had been withdrawn, by order of Col. Simmons, commanding the grand guard, and the enemy had immediately crossed. I immediately sounded the Board of Aldermen of Boston, held on the the recall, and directing Captain Jenett to move rapidly to the rear, I rode back to the Junction, where I found Captain Wistar already engaged with the enemy's troops, approaching from Meadow Bridge. His determined front, and steady fire checked their advance, but they were gathering heavier forces to the front, and soon forced him to retire .--His rout to Mechanicsville was already interrupted and he fell back to the North, contesting every inch of the ground. I went back to meet Captain Jenett's command, turned him off to the left and with a small rear guard of cavalry, made a wide detour to the North, with the desperate hope of cutting our way to Camp. Captain Irvin had been advised by the same messenger who brought me news of the enemy's flank movements, to retire to a sifer position, but declined to do so without orders. When I sent him orders it was already to late, and he was entirely surrounded. I heard some firing in his direction, but have not been able to learn whether any of his men were killed or wounded-none of them returned to

Camp With the other companies I succeeded, after a long, fatiguing march through woods and swamps, part of the way under fire, in makmy own camp. The three companies which had been recalled from picket had already come safely in.

I went into action on the evening of the 27th with one hundred and twenty-five men and six officers, all exhausted with the three battles, and rapid marches of the breceeding thirty hours. I could not have saved even this remnant of my command, but for the protection afforded by the entrenchments, the construction of which you ordered and supervised.

No troops nor batteries could have held my

falling fast and I should soon have none left, / I gave the order to retire just in time to e scape being surrounded. Here was lost one of the most gallant officers of the regiment. Capt. Phil. Holland was shot dead while steadying his own men and attempting to rally others. The enemy did not pursue us far, but turned to the left to attack the batteries; my regiment halted about 400 yards to the rear, where I made it the nucleus for rallying all the tragments of the Pennsylvania Reserves which came that way. The men rallied nobly, though still under heavy fire. They only wanted a point to gather, and the order to fall in. We soon had the colors of six regiments in the line, and a respectable brigade of troops, properly officered and in fighting condition. Among the officers who distinguished themselves, particularly in this rally and subsequent advance, I beg leave to mention the name of Mr. Charles Lamborne, of your own staff, Capt. Chandler Hall, of Gen. McCall's staff : Lient. Col. Warner, Capt. McDannals, Capt. J. B. Knox, Capt. Partridge, Lieut. J. B. Pettis, Lieut. G. S. Knee, and Lieut. D. M. May, of the Penna. Reserves. Lieut. Col. Fisher, Maj. Dare, Capt. Sundmyer, Capt. Taggart, and Lieut. Petricke of the 5th Penna. Adj McMurtrie and Lieut. Weaver, of the 12th Penna. Reserves, Lieut. Col. Olifant,

Capt. Wm. Leinar, Adj. Miller and Lient. Cochran, of the 8th Penna. Reserves. Of my own command, my only remaining officers. Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Allison and Lieut. Bittering, of the 1st Rifle Regiment, and Capt. Girard and Lieut. Shephard, of the United States sharpshooters, displayed the most ad-

mirable courage and coolness. At dusk, I moved the whole batallion, which seemed to put itself under my command forward in excellent line of battle toward the front where the fight was raging in the dense woods. Here I should have been utterly at loss as to where advantageously to place my command, but for the superior judgment and accurate knowledge of the progress of the battle possessed by Mr. Lamborne, who had posted the other divisions of the fresh troops as they had come up, and knew from his own observation the position of every corps upon the field. Upon his advice I moved by a flank up the Richmond road, and advancing steadily to the extreme front under sharp fire, halted to reconnoitre, on finding myself among the wreck of our own batteries where the action commenced. Gen. McCall had come out of the woods wounded and alone, and taken his place at the head of the column. After the halt, the General took me forward a few paces with him, and in the darkness suddenly we found ourselves close upon the leveled muskets of a column of the enemy which filled the road in front of us. We were ordered to halt and dismount, but I urned and escaped only slightly hurt, drawing two vollies from the enemy. General McCall was not so fortunate and is in the hands of the enemy. My men at the same time had captured the colonel of a rebel regiment with a small party who were scouting in our direction. I formed my first company across the road and went to the rear in search of a cannon to sweep the road in front. I soon became, however, so faint and dizzy from the effect of my hurt, that I was taken

to the hospital, and took no further part in he action, which soon terminated.

STRAY .- Came tresspassing on the premi township, on the 28th day of June last, a bay mure with dark mane and tail, and about nine years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs July 9, '62, pd. WM. H. JOY.

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

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

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Edmund Fulkison, 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 authen ticated for settlement.

MARGARETT FULKISON. July 9, 1862 Guelich Township,

Fashionable Millinery.

MISS J. &. E. MITCHELL. Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

(Opposite the residence of L. J. Crans, Esq.)

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have received an assortment of Fashionable Millinery boods, to which they invite their attention

We also do all kinds of millinery work on short otice in the latest style, and on reasonable erms. J. & E. MITCHELL May 21, 1862.-3m-pd.

Ho! for the Circus! EMBRACE THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY :: PURCHASE YOUR GOODS AT W. Smith & Co's. Н. 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 satisfaction to the purchaser. Our advantages for purchasing in the East, being so superior, is the only reason why we can undersell all others, without injury to ourselves.

Dou't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

The Brick Store opposite the Preshyterian Church, (on your road to the Circus), with the Stars and Stripes floating proudly above it.

July 9, 1862. H. W. S. & Co.

plaining about the extravagance and mismanagement of the Administration, in the hope of to the Constitution, and both are intended to making political capital thereby ? Are there aid disunion and subvert the Constitution, not those who find fault with almost every act of the Union armies, and rejoice over the slightest reverses which have attended their advance into the enemy's country ? Are there not those who proclaim that "it is murder" to shoot down the rebeis who are in arms against the government, for the purpose of prejudicing the people against the vigorons prosecution of the war? We presume, no one will deny these propositions. Then, is it wise to falsify the records of the country to the injury of the Government, in the hope of gaining a brief political supremacy? Is it wise to disparage the course pursued by our armies to the injury of the Union cause ? Is is our duty to treat them with kindness and it wise for a free people, whose national existence is bound up in the success of the Union armies, to raise such objections as these? We think not, and we believe that the masses | the Constitution requires us as loyal citizens, of the patriotic people are impressed with the same great truths.

These being facts, is it prudent for a free people to engage in party bickerings, whilst a ed of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and most desperate contest is being waged against their Government 7 Do not such things tend to encourage the rebels and make them believe that they may yet succeed in getting up | convicted by due trial by jury, are uuconstia fight between the several political parties in the loyal States ? And, what would be the result of such a contest? Would it not weaken the Government and strengthen the rebellion ? Will any sane man pretend to deny this ?

Then, in view of these facts which we have presented, what is the duty of every loyal man ? It is to uphold the constituted authorities in their efforts to maintain the government and suppress the rebellion-to encourage our armies in the field-and to countenance and sustain only those whom they know to be true to the government. To uphold such men as those who raise the questions we have enumerated, would be very doubtful policy ; for their only object seems to be to mislead the honest and patriotic people, in the hope that they may thereby, in the end, benefit those with whom they sympathise more than they do with the government.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE ARMY .- The President returned on the night of the 10th | lope, the British satirist of our country, who from a visit to the army of General McClellan, testified in his late work that they were "live where he spent some time, and gives to his Secessionists" only a few months ago, and friends a highly gratifying state of facts, all of that they bold ly proclaimed to him that they which it would be improper to publish. He were in favor of the enemies of their country. found the army, however, in the most effec- Such is the freedom of the press and the free-

anism of emancipation and hypocritical philanthropy, abolition, because neither is known and to prevent the restoration of unity, and peace, and concord among the States and the people.

Buchanan in all his treacheries, reported the

resolutions, nobody was surprised that among

"That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is

them were the following :

usurpation," and pledged the Democratic par-

ty against it. Among the delegates, we no-

tice such familiar names as John D. Evans, of

Chester county, who continues to proclaim

L. Acher, the late Breckinridge postmaster at

pressed for its treason after the fall of Sumter :

Philip B. Miller, the late Breckinridge post-

master at Reading ; W. W. Brown, of Lan-

caster, the right-hand man of "J. B.," whose

late speech before the Breckinridge meeting,

the old addresses of the ex-Vice President;

Kennedy L.Blood, of Jefferson, a Breckinridge

"That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in violation of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land.

"That this is a government of white men and was established exclusively for the white race ; that the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it consideration as an inferior but dependent race ; that the right of the several States to determime the position and duty of the several races is a sovereign right, and the pledges of not to interfere therewith.

"That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence unless that person has first been duly convictthat all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assumes to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offenses of which they have not been tutional and lead to oppression and tyrany. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws."

The first resolution quoted, that "the Democracy of Pennsylvania (that is, the Breckinridgers) is opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties," is handsomely illustrated when we recollect that the politicians uttering this sentiment advocated a disunionist for President in 1860, and are now earnestly sympathizing with him in his armed efforts to sectionalize and assassinate the Republic. The second resolution, declaring "in favor of the freedom of speech, of the press, and against the unlawful arrest of citizens," is doubtless intended as an endorsement of or compensation for those "Democratic" editors who, less than a year ago, were silenced or "suppressed" by an indignant people for their Reed, and other entertainers of Anthony Trol-

to rest some misapprehension in regard to the unanimity which existed among the loyal governors of the loyal states, in the tender of a glorious victory, would have been a disastertroops to the President of the United States. The letter is addressed to the Evening Bulletin. on account of certain statements which ap-

peared in that journal on this subject: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG,

#### July 5th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: In answer to the inquiry which appears in the Evening Bulletin of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the terrific musketry firing of the day. Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared, we could not reach, by telegraph, either Governor Kirkwood or Burton, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburg, on the morning of the Burton, asking that his name be resigned to also. the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer. and his willingness to co-operate to any extent, in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Governor Burton was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Governor Kirkwood, I uni-New York, to Messrs. Grimes and Harlan, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they know it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no approbation.

I am, very respectfully, yours &c., A. G. CURTIN.

Brilliant Cavalry Affair at Booneville Missis-

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War CORINTH, July 6 .- Official reports have been just received of a brilliant affair of our inst. Colonel Sheridan, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments comprising nine hundred and twenty-eight men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments of rebels. numbering some four thousand seven hundred treason, and also of such patriots as Wm. B. men, which he defeated and drove back after seven hours' fighting. Our loss was forty-one killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy must have been very great. as he left sixty-five dead on the field. The official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Colonel Sheridan for promotion, for gallant conduct in battle.

## H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THEN AND NOW .- In 1851 Jeff. Davis ad candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Henry Stuart Foote, a prominent member of dressing large audiences on the question of Union majority 1,009. Ten years later, 1861.

sition, which was the key to the whole line, without such protection. But for these enous rout.

My position on the field of Gaines Hill was on the right of the first brigade. The enemy were concealed by the woods in front, except two of their batteries, which I could see at a distance of five hundred yards. I directed my fire chiefly upon these, compelling them frequently to change position, and finally silenced them entirely. The Fifth regiment on my left, the conduct of which afforded a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy's infantry with the most

Our position was unchanged throughout the action, lasting nearly four hours. The battalions upon our right, one alter another disappeared, leaving an interval of five hundred yards between us and a battalion of regular infantry which, driven from the woods, where it had met the enemy, was reformed again and 4th inst., I received a letter from Governor sgaff to meet the attack, but finally retired

> At this time, an hour before sunset, my am munition was nearly spent, though it had been carefully used. Gen. Reynolds sent me word that he was looking for a battalion to relieve mine. No relief could be found, and we continued on the field.

The enemy, finding our fire slackened, came out of the woods and formed for a charge. We gave them a volley which staggered them, and the 5th regiment Reserve Corps having also reserved its fire, moved up with a rush and a cheer to within 150 yards of their line, ted in despatch with Governor Morgan, of and delivered a fire which drove them into the woods. For a time all was quiet in our front. but the fight raged on the left wing of the 5th. and our troops seemed giving away. I soon assume the responsibility, to sign the name of found that a large force of the enemy, probably fresh troops, had come up on my right and opened an infilading fire which raked my whole line and that of the 5th. I changed front to meet this attack, and gave the enemy a parting volley with my last round of ammunition, but I had no cover from their fire, and doubt the Governor of Iowa will stgnify his directed my men to take position behind a low ridge on the right. This, however, I found to be exactly in range of our own batteries and

observing that the retreat had become general I allowed my men to fall back with the others. I reformed my command near the hospital, where it remained during the evening. When the reinforcements had come up and the enemy was checked, I rode over the bridge, and under instructions of an officer of Gen. Mccavalry, near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st Clellan's staff with the help of the Ist Rifles and Capt. Wister halted the stragglers and reformed nearly 2,000 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the meadow at the end of the bridge. I then went back to report to Gen. McCall.

Our loss in killed and wounded was one officer and twenty-five men. On the night of the 28th we marched through White Oak swamp, marched nearly all the next day, and did picket duty on the Nichmond road during the night of the 29th. Many of our stragglers and slightly wounded had come in, and we entered the action on the 30th with five officers and 150 men, and five officers and 84 men of the United States sharpshootsrs.

tive condition, and in much larger force than dom of speech which these "Democrats" My first position was in the rear of the batpublic rumor generally accorded. While the plead for. The third resolution declares that wit : Adjoining the river, beginning at a corner teries on the right of the brigade. When the vocated the secession of the Southern States Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usua at the river between other land of John Peter President was there a review of the entire "this is a Government of white men, and was brigade made its charge I remained to supstyle will be charged double price for space occupied from the Union, and ran on that issue as Rider and Lorma, thence 110 feet up the river, port the batteries, moving to the left of the army took place in his presence and of all the established evclusively for the white race," a thence back to the mountain one hundred and fifty Parrot guns. The charge was brilliant and feet, thence along the mountain east one hundred To insure attention, the CASH must accompagenerals and their staffs. The sight is said to trnism thus stated in order to prevent the emsuccessful, but the enemy giving our troops and ten feet to Lorma's line. thence down said ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. the Whig party, was the nominee of the have been imposing in the extreme, the latter ployment of negroes to do the work that de-Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis-trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and line one hundred and twenty feet, to the place of no time to return, hurled itself in masses up-Unionists of the State for that position. An beginning, being the same lot of ground bought part of the review being by moonlight, the stroys so many of the white men in the Ameron the left of our line, where you were endeavanimated contest ensued, both candidates adby the said John Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by article of agreement from John W. Rider. all other transient Notices at the same rates enthusiasm of the troops, at seeing the Presi- | ican army, notwithstanding the armed Breckoring to reorganize those regiments which had Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less become broken in the charge, and encourag-Union or no Union. The following was the With the exception of the two lots last mentiondent, knew no bounds and the most deafening inridgers in the rebel service employ their insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square. ing them to meet the attack. I had been ord, the above described lands are all covered with result of the election : For Henry Stuart cheers were given wherever be appeared. The blacks to aid them in procuring the means to dered to take position still farther on your fine timber, convenient to the river. No better Foote 28,738; For Jefferson Davis 27,719; left, but had only reached a point in the rear President reports that the loss in killed, defeat the white defenders of the American timber lands are to be found for sale in the coun-BRIDGE ELECTION .- The stockholders of the Clearfield Creek Bridge, will hold an of Nelson's house, and behind a crowded and wounded, and missing will not exceed fifteen flag. The fourth resolution opposes the connine-tenths of the people of Mississippi were ty ERMS AS FOLLOWS .- Ten per cent of the election, at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield on Saturday the 26th of confused force of our own troops when the in favor of disunion ; and it is stated that the fiscation of the estates of the rebels, because same Henry Stuart Foote referred to above is thousand for all the late battles. purchase money in hand immediately on the sale attack commenced. I soon saw our troops being made. On third of the residue in hand at giving way, and halting, faced my men by the July, 1862, for the election of Managers of said bridge for the ensuing year. "they have not been convicted by due trial by now a passive if not an active Second Some idea of the trade in strawberries may rear rank to the then front. We lay down the confirmation of the sale, and jury ;" ergo, it would require a trial by jury JAMES B. GRAHAM, upon the ground while all our own troops ran be formed from the fact that one house alone, WILLIAM PORTER, to prove that Breckinridge, Davis, or Beaure-APROBOS .- The editors of the Clearfield Reover us. I begged their officers in passing to Clearfield July 16, '62, and others concuring. in Cincinnati, has forwarded five hundred publican last week produced quite a feeble reform behind us, and when our front was nngard, is a traitor. How steadily and sincerebushels per day for three weeks past to the masked, rose and gave the enemy a volley, ly the sympathizers with treason stand by the "detonation of sound," but whether it was D.R. W. W. SHAW, offers his professional services to the citizens of Shawsville and vigage on the premises. and continued firing for some minutes; but finding that we were the centre of a murder-ous fire at very short range, that my men were  $\begin{array}{c} D^{R. \ W. \ W \ SHAW, offers his professional sector of the premises. Any information can be obtained by applica-$ tion to H. B. Swoope, Esq., or to the undersigned attention and promptness. If use 1, 1862cities cast and west. Besides these vast quan- murderers of the liberties of their country ! caused by the discharge of a pop-gun or the tities were carried and sent to the aimy. And it is upon such a platform the Demo- jingle of a- a useless bell, deponent saith not. ous fire at very short range, that my men were attention and promptness July 1st, 1862.

presence of my force which still remained half trenchments the battle of the 26th, instead of an hour on the ground, and then retired in good order, no doubt checked an advance of the enemy, which would have cut our lines in the very centre, its weakest point.

They were already feeling their way down the road, and had a powerful column ready to make the dash. The loss of my command in this action was much greater in proportion than in any of the proceeding. I have this morning but three officers and sixty men of my own regiment, and three officers and twenty-eight men of the U.S. Sharpshooters, for duty. We were under fire for awhile this morning at the battle of Malvern Hills, but soon retired, according to your order, under the bluff. I am pained to mention the loss of Capt. Drew, of Wisconsin, Company G. U. S. Sharpshooters, a brave, skillful and much beloved commander. He was shot dead early in the action.

As to the conduct of my command, both officers and men, I can only say that it more than realized my highest ideal of the soldier's character. I cannot name individuals where all are equally distinguished. No commissioned officer of my command is unequal to the command of a regiment, and no non commissioned fofficer remains who does not deserve a commission.

My Adjutant, Lieut. W. R. Hartshorn, one of the best officers of the service, was severey wounded in the head on the evening of the 26th, and was doubtless taken prisoner in the hospital at Savage's Station.

Quartermaster Lieut. H. D. Patton, an officer of great energy and activity, was of the highest service to me in the engagement of the 26th. Sergeant Major Roger Sherman who shared the greatest danger in every action with the most remarkable self possession, was lost on last evening and is probably wounded and a prisoner. I beg leave also to mention the earnest and untiring labors of Chaplain Rev. W. H. D. Hattan in caring for the wounded, encouraging the exhausted, both on the field and in the hospitals. Assistant Surgeon W. J. Humphrey has been throughout these battles, always at his post and attending to his duty.

Private John Doyle, a stalwart giant of Easton's Battery, well known as the "Infant," after the loss of their guns came as a volunteer to my command, where his dashing gallantry, ready wit and evident enjoyment of the occasion were a continued source of encouragement to all about him.

In conclusion, General, I beg to express the hope that the conduct of my men during some of the most trying scenes of these eventful days may have fallen under your own observation. I will forward a complete list of causualities at as early a period as possible. Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant, ROY STONE. Major 1st Rifles commanding

General Curtis has divided his forces in Arkansas, and at last advices was reported as safe.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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 aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit Beginning at a hemlock corner on the line beween 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, assignee of James Yard, by his deed bearing date the 29th June, A D. 1835, duly recorded in the Recorder s office of the said coun ty, 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. 1896, thence south 20 perches to a white pine, thence west 76 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 94 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. ing the same tract of land conveyed to the said Peter Rider, in his lifetime, by John Keating,

by deed bearing date the 22d day of June, A. D 1841, duly recorded in book IL page 454 Also, a tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate in

the said county of Clearfield, bounded and de scribed as follows, to wit : Beginning at a stone corner 92 perches cast 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 emlock corner, thence north 57 degrees west 28 perches to a white pine, thence north 83 degrees west 61 perches to a white pine, thence north 10. 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 261.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in said ounty, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple corner, thence east forty nine 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 deed dated 29th July, 1841, dal y record-ed in deed book H, page 452

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in Coving ton township, in said county, adjoining the tarn-pike 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

two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds with personal security, to be approved by the trustee and the court, which said bonds are to be further secured in a mort-