

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 8, 1862.

PROPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

FOR SURVEYOR OFNERAL, HON WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COURTY.

ABOUT ABOLITIONISM, ETC.

The Breekinridge: Vallandigham editors and politicians, whenever they find themselves hard run for an argument, resort to a plentiful use of epithets. There is no one, how: ever, for which they seem to have so great a partiality as for that of an "Abolitionist." Does a Congressman give his support to the District of Columbia Bill, or the Bill confining Blavery to the States in which it now exists, and he is descried as an "Abolitionist," Should a loyal Democrat, throwing aside his party prejudices, declare himself an unconditional Unionist, and in favor of the National Administration carrying on a vigorous war against the Rebels, and immediately he also is declared to be an "Abolitionist." Let a man argue that Slave labor is detrimental to the interests of the white man, and consequently, that its diffusion should not be encouraged, and these gentlemen at once denonnee him as an "Abolitionist." Does a man advocate the cause of Freedom-oppose the extension of Slavery-commend President Lincoln-condemn Jeff Davis-favor confiscation of rebel property—subsisting our armics upon the enemy-employing contrabands to dig ditches, to throw up entrenchments, to build fortifications, or perform any other labor that would relieve the white soldiers, and | thorities. along the whole line of Vallandigham batteries off goes the charge of "Abolition! Ab

Heretofore, these epithets were only used by these Breckinridge-Vallandigham polititicians to disparage and belittle the friends of the National Administration, with the hope of destroying the influence that was being exerted in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. But, since the recent call for 300,-000 additional volunteers was issued, this cry of "Abolition" and "Abolition war," seems to have been taken up with renewed vigor; probably with the view of retarding enlistments. If this is the object, all who engage in it, are treading on rather dangerous ground, as will be seen by the following section of an Act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, on April 18th, 1861 :

Sec. 1. That if any person or persons, be-longing to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other, the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or government thereof, or knowingly or willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or proarms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming, any combinations, or plot, or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized of pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of the State or of the United States of America, or shall with intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the Government of this State or the United States, endeavor to persuade any person from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association ofready organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for this purpose; every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and he fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion of the court : Provided, That this act aball not probiblt any citizen from taking or receiving any civil commission for the acknowledgement of deeds or other instruments of writing.

"Anorung Anolitionist." The last Clear: field Republican contains a bitter editorial against Parson Brownlow, denouncing him as an "Abelitionist" and a "humbug." Andy Johnson was denounced in a somewhat similar | self and taithless to its high trust, if it shall press when he declared himself an unconditional Unionist; and so will be every other Southern'man who asserts that the permanency of the United States Government is superior to, and of more value than the institution of slavery. If our neighbors across the way continus their denunciations of these men, they need not be surprised if "Abolitionists," acsording to their own showing, become plenty

Little Cambria has her quota of two comexpected to leave for Harrisburg on Friday last, and sixty names were on the muster roll of the other. This makes nearly 2,000 men ing out of the war.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM.

Below we give an extract from the Richmond Inquirer, and another from the Clearfield Republican, on the financial condition of the United States Government. We do not pretend to say that these editors feel and think exactly alike; but, as their articles express the same ideas, it looks very much as if they were "blowing through the same quill." Perhaps, a satisfactory solution may be found in the fact that the paragraph appeared in the Republican just five days after the one in the Inquirer. Here are the extracts, side by side : From the Richmond Inqui- From the Clearfield Re-The depreciation of north- "The shipment of ern paper money continues specie to Enrope duand increases. Sales of gold ring the third week were made at the Stock in July, was \$1 846,-Board in Baltimore, on Monday, at 20 per cent premium. 000, against \$1,750 closing at 121 asked 120 bid. during the same week At New York market large last year. The total sales were made at 20 per shipment since the cent. The sales at the First first of January last is Board, N York, were made \$36,000,000 against at 1191 | U. States sixes '81 \$6,400,000 for the at 981. Foreign exchange same time last year. in N York rated a few days same time last year. Sego at 130 a 131; which is Gold is worth 20 per 21 a 22 per cent above the cent while the Governpar value. Perhaps the ment legal tender green most significant feature in backs are discounted ? the shove figures is that til per cent, which when States is should be below properly understood par. Not many weeks ago means that you can they commanded a hand buy\$123worthofgreen some premium. Now they backs with \$100 of gold rate lower than even Lin. This shows a deprecicoln's paper money, altho ation of nearly one that rates 20 per cent below fourth, and it is not its face. They have lost yet one year since this count paper currenty or honesty of their day: by " was tonogarated ernment, and they say so This is a more sudin that mode in which a den and rapid decline Yankee most certainly than occurred under

TREASON IN EMBRYO. - We heard of a man, a few days since, who declared that, if he was drafted, he would retuse to go to war.

We heard of another who asserted that he would resist the payment of the National tax We also heard it intimated that leagues were in process of formation, having both of popularity of the man who commands this

these objects in view. The Government has at all times, but es. to his God and his country, seems to be an eby Rebels, a claim upon the personal services of every citizen. It also has a perfect right to tax his property to raise means for carry. ing on the war. The man who will deliberately resist either, is repudiating his obligations to the Government, and to all intents and purposes is in rebellion against its au-

So THEN .- A telegraphic dispatch received at New York from Columbus, Ohio, states,

"The Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt of Louisville, were arrested at the house of the notorious rebel Judge Clark | expects every man, who is not standing shoulof Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandig-

This is nothing more than could reasonably be expected. The course that that "small patriot band" has pursued, ever since the breaking out of the war, would naturally lead them into the rebel ranks. Breckinridge showed his true colors long ago, and Vallandigham is not far in the rear. Such are the leaders of the so-called .. Democratic party."

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has issued a call for 300,000 additional men, as will be seen by the following paragraphs from an order issued on the 4th day of August :

thousand (300,000) militia be immediately iquitious rebellion, is either a fool or a madcalled into the service of the United States | man. No sane man in the north this day, can to serve for nine months, unless sooner dis- | doubt that our cause is just, or that the smiles

fifteenth of August furnish its quota of the to expect the undivided and impartial assiscuring, or persuading others to enlist for that | additional 300 000 volunteers authorized by purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from

The Philadolphia Ledger says : "We are gratified to learn that the near approach of the time promised for the appearance of the Stamp Corrency is bringing gradually into use a much freer supply of silver change. Yesterday and the day before, we understand, there was more specie in circulation than for a fortnight previous. The stamps will soon be in use, when the change difficulty will no doubt cease. As the small silver coins are dealt in only by weight, they are worth little, if any more, than the Government notes, and as the difference daily lessons they will more and more come into circulation."

TREATY WITH INDIANS .- The treaty with the Ottawas of Kansas is officially proclaimed. Their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe is to terminate at the expiration of five years, and all of them be deemed and declared full citizens of the United States. Ample provisions will be made for their improvement in all that proclaims to civilized life, and as far as possible for the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites. The lands to be sold to actual settlers at not less than \$1 25 per acre.

A Humpud Execution. The Chambersburg Times says, "much grain is left standing for lack of harvest hands." The same paper stated a few weeks since that their neighborhood was awarming with uniggers and working for much less than white inhor could be obtained, in consequence of which white laborers were thrown out of employment." &c.

- 4 44 E -Forbearance to traitors is crucity to loyal men. Our government will be unjust to itmanner by the Breekinfidge-Vallandigham | fall to employ and improve all means at its command, within the fair scope of the laws of war, to overcame and subdue its implicable showers, and the air in cool and pleasant. and unsparing toes.

The Mobile Advertiser states that General Breek idridge has command of the troops on the opposite side of the river, at Monroe, La., and is marching to capture the Yankov batteries over there, and prevent supplies reaching the Yankee Heat,

followed Gen. Curtis on his way through the gallop, carrying him at a headlong speed State to Helena, and demanded that arms be through the streets of the city. No persoagiven them to form the first regiment of Ar- | sion would induce the horse to stop; the panies nearly ready for the field. One was kansas volunteers. This will be done at once. young Mazeppa dare not dismount; and many

Postmaster General, having been nominated nies, were startled out of their propriety and for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth | composure at the spectacle of a horse, unsadas First Assistant Postmaster General.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL".

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 19th, 1862. DEAR Row :- There seems to be a persistent and settled determination, on the part of some would be military leaders of the north, to find fault with every effort, or movement, which is made by either of the grand armies which have been concentrated at different points to quell the great rebellion which has now assumed such gigantic proportions and is spread over such a vast extent of our once happy country. The prolific tirades which are conceived and nourished in their over-fruitful brains, and hurled against our Generals, would, perhaps, under other circumstances entitle their authors to consideration. Judging from their tone, the unitiated would suppose that Napoleon in his palmiest days, was as these self same leaders, and one is almost led to believe that they must have some spiritual premonition of all the movements which are about to occur, in order to enable them to criticise upon the merits of this move or that; and all this from personal observation taken somewhere within the bounds of Pennsylvania. This persistency, which at first was passed by in silence, has at length culminated in the unmistakeable and just indignation which is everywhere manifest throughout this portion of the army, unprincipled men who have sacrificed all their pretended and boasted patriotism upon the unvallowed after of political ambition, now assume to take the reins of Government into their own hands, and to prescribe the manner in which the war must be conducted to insufe success. These same men, it will be understood, always manage to keep in the fore ground the poculiar claims to superiority of this military commandor or that, as the ease may be; not only to the predjudice of those whose patriofism, abillty and ready adaptation of means to the end, cannot be doubted, but to the predjudice of the cause in which we as a Nation have speaks his true opinion the old Continental such an absorbing and vital interest. And, they say so in dollars and system." why all this? Is it because such a course sents." will subserve the interest of our common country in this the hour of her greatest peril ? Far from it. But on the other hand, it requires only the casual observer to see, that there is in the whole movement a deep seated partisan jealousy, characteristic only of the embarrass the administration in the proper conduct of the war. The patriotic efforts and portion of the army, his singleness of purpose in the discharge of the duty which he owes

pecially when, like at present, it is attacked | ternal eyesore and in direct contrevention to the interests of this class of patriots whose paid friends are ever on the alert for an opportunity to make capital, for them, out o the present unfortunate condition of the country. Such conduct in times like the present when our Government is struggling for its very existence against enemies on all sides, it is, to say the least treasonable, and soldiers have long since learned to regard those who do not give to the Government their hearty cooperation and support as traitors at heart. and unworthy of confidence. The soldier who has sacrificed all the ease and comforts of home, and has offered his all, even life itself, to avenge the insults and indignities which have been heaped upon his beloved flag, der to shoulder with him in the field, to overlook all the minor considerations of party and stand by his country, and to concentrate all the legitimate means in his power to the vin-

dication of the rights of civil and religious liberty and the supremacy of the Constitution The time has now arrived when every man must show his hand-must stand or fall upon his own individual merits-must either be the whole-souled friend of the Government or its deadly foe. There has been too much dallying with treason in the past--too much tenderness exercised towards traftors-and too many offerings of aid to the common cause with one hand, while a cleuched dagger was held in the other. But, it is gratifying to

know that the people have been watching these moves, and have at length taken the matter in hand. That man who seeks now to turn aside the current of popular opinion from Ordered first that a draft of three hundred | the legitimate object of crushing out this inof Heaven are not upon our honest efforts; Second, That if any State shall not by the and, with this conviction, we have every right

tance of every honest loyal man in this crisis.

I would not be understood as wishing to im pugn the motives (in a sweeping sense) which may control the actions of men; but, while we are outside the bounds of loyal States, the records of many such men have found their way here, and the influence thereof has been productive of evil. It has a tendency to weaken the coufidence of many in the ability of the Government to carry this war to a successful and final lasge in time to prevent foreign intervention; and thereby a prolongation of the war to an indeffinate period There is no disguising the fact, that we need men of strong hearts, immediately, to fill up our serried ranks; and it behooves every man to take an interest in the matter and to see that the men are rapidly sent forward. Let no man who can wield an influence for good, stand in any position that is susceptible of doubtful interpretation. Let our citizens in different localities be equal to the emergencles which are now more than ever forced upon their consideration. Let all the means compatible with civilization and humanity be brought into requisition against this rebellion. and, let an unwavering confidence be placed in the integrity and ability of all our Generals, and we have no fear that the men, good and true, will soon be forthcoming and then the vital blow will be soon struck that will sink this rebellion so deep in infamy that no resurrecting power will ever reach it.

At present all is quiet bere, but the ground work for another move is going rapidly on; and, from appearances, something decisive may be looked for before long. As yet nothing definite has transpired in regard to our losses during the series of battles in front of Richmond. Without the official data, it is idle to speculate upon the extent of them. The reports are looked for with interest. The boys have well recovered from their fatigue and are again ready; but, it will not do now to say that they are spoiling for a fight. The weather has been almost unendurable, but within the last few days we have had copious

Yours truly, A MASSULINE GODIYA IN CHICAGO .- On Sat orday evening last, several young men of Chicago were bathing in Lake Michigan, when some horses came down to drink. The young men mounted several of them and had a fine trolle. Presently one of the animals became Six hundred loyal residents of Arkansas frightened, and set off with his rider at a full of the citizens of Chicago, who werelenjoy-The Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant | ing the twilight on the front stoops and balcoTHE PRESIDENT DEFENDED

The following article, from the Chicago Tribune, we commend to the attention of those who have been ready to assail the President, while defending the policy and strategy of Generals who had less claims upon their

The covert allegation in a late number of the New York Times, that the President has thus far conducted the war, in opposition to the advice of his Generals, and that the disasters of the Virginia campaign were due to his intermeddling, is so wholly false that we wonder how the editor of that journal, who ought to have been better informed, could have permitted the charge to have place in its colums. The truth is, and we should say to Mr. Lincoln if he were here, the crowning never possessed of half the military accumen fault of his Administration has been his deference to the opinions of his military advisers. He found himself at the head of the Government-the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy-when this war broke out. He naturally looked to the officers subordinate to himself for instruction and advice in matters purely military. These men, most of whom were graduates of West Point, had no sympathy with him or his views. They were mainly partizans of the South. Forming a distinct class in our nationalty, separated from the body of the people by their appendence on the Government, the life-long tenure of there offices, and the nature of their employment, they were an Aristocracy in the heart of a Demogracy, and as such were the silent admirers it not the quiet supporters of the cause of the South. The President was thrown into their hands. With his characte ristle modesty and unwillingness to indulge in self-assertion, he permitted them to manage affairs in their own way, generously attribsting, when he differed with them, the disagreement to his ignorance and their superior learning. His language has always been this "I do not pretend to know much about mili tary matters; the country knows that I am not a soldier, that I am only a lawyer. If I should set up my will in opposition to what they recommend and mistortune should tollow, I should not have forgiveness for my assurance. He they must be permitted to go ahead. There can be no two plans adopted. And as they are or ought to be experts in milpolitical demagogue and calculated only to trary matters, I must not interfere with their plans." This, we say, has been the language that he has always held; and as much as we army and the country to the tender mercies of the men who are too favorbly affected to our enemies, we can but admire the modesty and patriotism, which, in this crisis, subordinates self to considerations affecting the pubfic weal. We have an instance to show how this disposition of the President has worked. fore him, and though he all the while protest- | and this accounts for so few being injured. ed that the movement did not command the approbation of his judgment, he finally consented that it be made. The result the country knows. Once more: When his patience. was exhausted by the long delay of Gen. Mc Clellan before Manassas, he ordered a forward movement, not only once but three several times. That was Lincoln and the expression of his military notions. But strategy came once more into play; one excuse after another was alleged, and at last the command, Forward March! was recalled, and Richmond is

We state these things not to assail others, but to vindicate the President, who is nominally responsible for the mishaps that have occarred. He, we believe, is in favor of action, of earnestness, of celerity. Were he to trust to his own sound judgment and cease to be governed by the advice of men who have thus guided to betray, victory would perch on our banners. And we trust that the day is not far off in which he will vindicate himself and become in reality what he is officially, the Commander-in-Chief of our forces on land and at sea. But as long as he yields to "strategy" which proves to be only folly, as long as he waits preparation that has no results, and as long as he trusts men who do not know whether they want to fight or not, just so long may we look for repetitions of what has already

A BRAVE SOLDIER .- We clip the following very flattering notice of Lieut. E. F. Brenner, from the Lancaster Express. He is well known to many persons in this county, being

the brother of J. C. Brenner of Morrisdale. A correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the army of the Potomse, pays a just tribute to Lieut. Brenner, formerly of this city. He says: "I had the honor to pass through the recent terrible six days battle, under the command of Lieut. E. F. Brenner, formerly of your city. You will be pleased to hear that his intropid valor and berole conduct have elicited from the general of the division, (General Sykes) and all other officers, the highest encomiums, and procured for him the distinguished staff appointment of Brigadier Quartermaster, which, I feel it a privalege to say, he honors more than the appointment can honor him.

"I will not particularize at length, but merely state that the Lieut., being in command of a comparatively small body of troops, was selected because of his well known antecedents to conduct the most perilous part of the retreat, during which he always succeeded in defeating the enemy, though at a disadvantage of three to one against him; his cool courage and firm, soldlerly, commanding charactor invariably bringing his men out of difficulties, from which a lesser mind and weaker arm never could have extricated them.

cellis conduct has since been the theme of general conversation, and it is universally conceded that smong his brother officers he is chief among equals'. The Lieut., however, with characteristic modesty, speaks lightly of his setions; I saw him mount his horse this morning and ride out as unpre tentionaly as the hamblest soldier in the army, while he was the "observed of all observers."

Lieut, Bronner has been in the United States army about twenty years. He was an orderly sergeant in Texas at the time the intamous treason of Twiggs surrendered that division of the army to the robels. Mr. Bren-ner, like the rest of the gallant men in the ranks, had not been infected with the treason of their superior officer, and remained true to the old flag. Our citizens will therefore rejoice to learn that he has met with that recognition of his patriotism and soldierly qualities which true merit should but does not always

SINGULAR EVENT .- On Saturday last, Bald Eagle, Mrs. Polly Wilson, died to all appearances. Her coffin and abroud were ordered, and the necessary arrangements for her funeral were made, Strange to say she revived, and is doing well. She has been sick furnished by Cambria county since the break- District (lows,) has tendered his resignation | died and unbridled, ridden by a rider uncom- for some months. Her age is about 75 years. -Bellefonte Press.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

MEMPHIS, August 1 .- The Bulletin of this morning has the following from authentic sources among other-interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels:

"We have some inkling of the subject dis cussed at the conference of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th July. It is understood that they must lose more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely : from Cumberland or Williamsport into Penusylvania, from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Calro into Illinois. "It is alleged that the following plan of op-

rations for the remainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon. First, the immediate obstruction of the ames River, so as to make it impassable for McClellan to use it as a means for communica-

tion with the Fort, and for their transporta-

tion of reinforcements and army supplies. "Second, the occupation of Williamsburg, forktown and the entire Peninsula. "Third, the recovery of the whole territory f Virginia, and the suppression of the Balti more and Ohio railroad; for the recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River and expulsion of the Federal troops from l'ennessee and Kentucky. When these ob-

eauregard's plan was proposed. Fifth, to make the Potomac and Obio river once their basis of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Vir ginia to Mar. land.

ects have been accomplished, then Lee and

"Sixth, to harl upon Washington from Richwond a column of two hundred thousand troops and capture that city. The liberation of Baltimore and the invasion of the North at the three points named above, becoming in turn the invadors, they hope to make it neces sary for us to keep at home for the defence of ur cities five hundred thousand troops."

Fourness Mosnon, August 2 .- The arrival of the mail boat this afternoon brings some particulars of the attack made by the rebelatteries on Gen. McClellan's position from opposite Harrison's Landing. The attack was made at midnight with, it is said, four batteries of flying artillery, some being above and some below the point of attack. They throw six twelve-pound shell, some round and others conical, but not one of them exploded; Their fire was intended, no doubt, for our may deprecate its effect in turning over the camps, but many of the shot fell short and thus did some little mischief among the shipping which was laying at the Landing and at anchor in the river. Several vessels and steamers were struck with fragments of shell, but none were burt in them.

It is reported nine of our soldiers were killed and only three wounded. The attack being When the Peninsular campaign was proposed, | made at such a late hour of the night, and our Mr. Lincoln was opposed to it. His plan was army expecting rather an attack in front, for our army to go ahead in unbroken force caused some delay before our guns opened on the line of the enemy's retreat, and to fire, when our siege guns were brought to bear hasten to Richmond with such speed as it upon them, and in less than forty minutes the might be able to command. This was the ob- rebels were silenced. The firing was very vious dictate of good policy and good sense. brisk while it continued. Many of the ene-But the famous strategy of which we have my's shells were thrown over among our heard so much, was shaken in his face; the camps, but these did not explode. All those decision of a Council of War was held up be- which exploded fell much short of the camps,

It is supposed that the object of the rebels in this demonstration was to draw the Federal ounboats down the river so as to enable their goats, including the new Merrimac, to get

It is estimated that the rebels threw over five hundred shell, which lay this morning seattered over the field. Some lodged in the masts of vessels. All that is known of the effect of our firing is that the rebels retreated, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries presented a shattered appear ance, and many are cut comptetely down.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 28 .- Colonel Guitar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Colonel Shaffer, and Major Cloppee, of Morrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d owa Cavalry, 650 strong, was attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, vesterday, by a party of rebels under Porter and Cobb, 900 strong. After fighting till atter four o'clock, p. m., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 72 to 100 filled and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured the enemy's guns, ammanition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported to have been killed. Colonel Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them closely.

Caino, August 2 .- Advices have been received by Gen. Strong, from Bloomfield, Mo. that about one hundred of Cofeman's men were surrounded in that town by some five or six hundred rebels, that a sharp fight was going on, and that our troops thought they could sustain themselves until reinforcements which have been sent from Cape Girardeau could reach them. Letters from a rebel mail captured at Corinth on the 29th ult., indicate a rebel movement on Chattanooga and Nash

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with S1. Strays, S1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrays, \$1,50; Administrays, \$1,50; Administrays, \$1,50; Administrays, \$1,50; Administra trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates Other a ivertisemen's at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given, to the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Curry, dee'd, that the undersigned having been appointed, by the orphans' ourt of Clearfield county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator to those entitled to receive it. I will attend to that duty in Clearfield, at the hotel of George N Colbora, on Tuesday, August 25th, and all interested will attend on that day or be forever de-bared. A. J PATTERSON,

J. M'MURHAY: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 MATERVEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF Summer Goods

Having purshased our stock of Summer Goods in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore on the most favorable terms, exclusively for each, we now invite our friends and the public to an ex-amination of our large stock and low prices. Wo will sell as cheap at retail as any house in the

Our stock consists of Ladies dress goods in great variety, such as silks, alpacas, morinos, debages, ginghams, calleos, lawns, bareges, ribbons, belts, hostery, gloves, white goods, laces, edgings, funcy notions, perfumery, &c. Brown and bleached domestios, Irish linen. Boots and shoes, a large stock. Gentlemen's wear, such as cloths, cassimores, satincis, tweeds and vestings, hats caps, bardware and cutlery. Greecius, fish, salt, plows, sole leather, iron, nails, steel, glass, Ac We hope by strict attention to business and low

prices to receive a liberal patronege. Let all come and examing our stock and prices. Highest market price paid for all kinds of umber. McMURRAY & IRVIN. Burnside, Clearfield co., Pa., Aug. 6, 1862.

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

YAMP MEETING .- A camp meeting will be held near Mt. Joy Church commencing on the 29th of August. The church is between 2 and 3 miles north of Clearfield, and connected with the East Baltimore M E. Conference. J. F. BROWN, Paster.

ESTRAY .- Came treespassing on the premitownship, on the 28th day of June last, a bay mare 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.

Fruit Cans!

JUST RECEIVED 1000 FRUIT CANS AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE

And for sale by Richard Mossop, Clearfield, Pa

AUTION, ... All persons are hereby caution od against purchasing or meddling with the following property, viz one yoke of red and white oxen, wheat and other property, now in possession of A B. Parrett and in care of E. C. Barrett of Forguson township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order; having only een given to said Barrett on loan.

WM IRVIN

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE The undersigned keeps constantl on hand his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty a full stock of Flour. Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasces, &c. Also, L. quors of all kinds, Tobacco, Sugars, Snuff. Ac ; allwhich he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar! JUST RECEIVED 10,000 POUNDS ASSORTED SUGAR,

AT THE OLD PRICES, AT SHE CHEAP CASH STORE OF R. MOSSOP, CLEARFIELD, PA.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT STIR 1 500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing out of the wicked rebellion that is now distracting our beoved country. Come and help us save the present and best dovernment find ever gave to man Men will be enlisted for any Pennsylvania regiment in the field Twenty-five dollars bounty and one months pay in advance. Clothing, food and medical attendance gratis. Recruiting office in Graham's Itow Clearfield Pa.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. Sith Reg. P. V. 0, 1862. Recruiting Officer

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE .- The attention of persons desirons purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Keating ownship, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lo raine lands, viz : A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas Willing containing about 1160 acres, situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 31 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another smaller tract of land, situate at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to-July 30, 1862. J. B. GRAHAM. | Executors. G. L. REED.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARappraisement of the estate of John SEAL Young late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased I, James Wrigcy, clerk of the orphan's court of the said county of Clearfield, do hereby certify that at an orphans court held at Clearfield, the 17th day of June A. D. 1862, before the Honorable the Judges of the said court, on motion the appraisement was approved m. st. and notice to all persons in interest o come into court on the first day of next term, and shew couse why the said appraisment shall not be approved absolutely, to be given by publication in one newspaper published in Clearfield

unty, for three successive weeks In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Cleurfield, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1862. July 30, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk

ORPHANS' COURT SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, in the borough of New Washington on Monday the 25th August, 1852, at 10 o clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit :-

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the said township of Burndide, bounded and deeribed as follows, to wit : Beginning at a post sorner on the south east end of the John Backhouse and John Cheesman tract, thence along the line of the same north 72 degrees west 190 perches to a corner post, thence by residence of John Backhouse south 18 degrees cust 89 perches to a post corner, thence by John M'Quillian's purchase south 73 degrees east 190 perches to a post corner on the line of the said Backhouse tract, theune north 18 degrees west 89 perches to the place of beginning containing 100 seres and allowance. Tenns or Sale .- One half in hand, and the femainder in one year to he secured by bond and mortgage. SAMUEL SEBRING. mortgage. SAMUEL SEIRING, July 30, 1862 Adm'r of John Young, deed.

LINDSEY'S

BLOOD SEARCHER. friends of my medicine, I deem it proper to exation them and the public, generally, against the use of an article prepared and sold by a man calling himself "Geo. H. Keyser, Pittsbury, Pa.," who has the impudence to call it

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER, and states that it is made from my recipe, and, as if to carry out a regular game of 'Stop Thief.' he tells the public that there is a consterfeit in the market." to see that his name is over the cork of every bottle" Ac. He also publishes the most extravagant certificate headed "A Blind Man Cured"—"A Bad Sore Leg Cured," Ac. I allowed him to proceed in this way for nearly twelve months, knowing that those who had either used or sold my article would have nothing to do with his, but I found there was a number nnacquaint ed with mine who were induced from the above statements to give his a trial. The consequence was disappointment to them and injury to me. as they would at once pronounce Lindsey's Blood Searcher a humbug, without knowing that mine

ONLY GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER which has proved itself to be invaluable in the

Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cutaneous dis-eases, Erysipelas, Boils. Pimples on the face. Sore eyes, Scald Head, Tetter affections, Old and stubborn Uleers, Rheumatic

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Jaundice, Nalt Rheum, Mercurial diseases, General debility, Liver complaint, Loss of appatite, Low spirits. Foul stomach, Female complaints, Together with all other

disorders from an improper condition of the circulatory system. As a general Ton-ic, its effects are most benignant, and cannot

fail to benefit, where used perceveringly.
and according to directions. Those destring my genuine Blood Searcher must be careful in purchasing, as counterful medicine is like counterfeit money, it can be afforded at low prices which is a sufficient indusement with some to endeavor to palm it off for gennine Buy only from Respectable Dealess Ack Die

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For sale by J. R. McMurray, New Washington and H T. Henderson A Co., Bethlehem, and all good druggists and storekoopers throughout the J. M LINDSEY, M.D.

D. R. & P. Kinports, wholesale and retail agents, Cherrytree, Indiana county, Pa. Bimon Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole agent July 30, 1862. Iy