THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 13, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
HON. WILLIAM S. ROSS,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

We recently got hold of an article in a paper with pro-slavery proclivities, which, after alluding to the President's emancipation and colinization policy, and setting forth the need of raw labor in the United States, to till our wild lands, to work our mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, etc., and the inducements which have always been held out by us to immigrants, goes on to say:

"It seems hardly credible that in view of these acts, these necessities, and this policy uniformly pursued both by the North and by the South for more than a quarter of a century, it should now be gravely proposed by any person of responsibility deliberately to give away, or to pay for the privilege of getting rid of that labor which has cost us so much, and which we have striven for so many years and at such sacrifices to procure. Other nations have more sense. Denmark offers to take all our contrabands off our hands and guarantee their well being on the island of Santa Cruz. Hayti offered, two months ago, to take all the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, and feed and clothe them at her expense there until they could be transported to the Haytian Republic. Jamaica has begged at intervals, for six years, the privilege of being allowed to relieve us of some of our blacks, who, according to our leading papers and some of our politicians, are such nuisances. Venezuela is an earnest suitor for some of the surplus la- of which we seek to get rid. Other nations have, in various ways, testified their utter willingness to pick up the priceless gift which we seem so anxious to throw away. These regions—the Danish and British West Indies, Hayti, Venezuela, etc., etc. know what it is to be without labor. They have suffered acutely from the disease of which we have merely had premonitory twinges and distant visions. They know what it is to see noble estates and gorgeous valleys abandoned to wild beasts, birds, and weeds, merely from want of labor."

Now, here is a writer whom we can respect. He indulges in none of the slop-trap and hunting phrases about "nigger-worshippers" and "abolitionists," which are so common now-a-days; but he sets forth a plausible reason for the faith that is in him. In doing this, he not only tells us how all the slaves that may be freed by the war or by emancipation, may be disposed of without cost to the Government, but he rebukes his own party friends who talk so loudly about the North being overrun with blacks, and of their being brought into competition with free, white laboring men here.

We do not agree with the writer of the above, that Slave labor is such a "priceless jewel," nor do we apprehend that such results as he intimates would follow gradual emancipation. Only give the opportunity, and proper encouragement to the large Teutonic element which pervades the North, and it will soon wend its way South and make that Section of our great land flourish beyond anything the world has ever witnessed.

TREASONABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States in the State of Indiana, have brought to light some fearful disclosures, in reference to the treacherous objects of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Information of the existence of the Order in that State having been given to the jury, they set about to investigate the matter. The Jury examined two hundred witnesses. The testimony taken is full, direct and overwhelming, as to the existence of the "Knights" in that State—of its treasonable character—of its having plans to avoid or defeat legal proceedings against them, and that they are sworn to resist the collection of the National tax and prevent enlistments to the Union army.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Of the enormousness of the revelations of the dark deeds and treasons made by the witnesses, some of the Grand Jury seemed themselves incredulous. They mixed with the crowd in the Convention (Wednesday) on last Wednesday (July 30th), and the signs they could not see were laughed and exhorted by others of the hooded persuasion." But to convince the leaders of the dangerous nature of the operations of this order, we give the following extracts from the report of the Grand Jury.

"The Knights of the Golden Circle have signs by which they can communicate with each other in the day or the night time, and more effectually had a signal or sign which may be recognized as a great mystery from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies, receiving the sign, are reminded of their obligation not to injure the member giving it. This signal is given to every member upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, 'to shoot over each other.'" Many members of the order examined before us admit the binding forces of the obligation and pretend to justify it as correct in principle."

"Not only are the loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to resist the payment of the Federal tax and present enlistments in the armies of the United States."

The Jury thoroughly investigated the subject, and on proof that is incontestible, in addition to the above, they show that there are 15,000 of the "Knights" in the State of Indiana, who are in league with the Southern Secessionists. With such an array of treason in the North, what freeman will not stare with amazement at the disclosures made? Can you longer wonder at the tardiness of the enlistments in some sections of the loyal North? Can you longer express surprise at hearing men proclaim themselves in favor of resisting the collection of the National tax? Certainly not. You have the reason before you. Here is a political order, the members of which have sworn to accomplish the objects named. What, then, is your duty? It is to use your influence, and your means, in procuring recruits for the army, and to stand by the Government in the enforcement of the laws. The enemies of the country are putting forth every effort to accomplish its destruction; therefore, it behooves the loyal men everywhere to be vigilant, and to use all honorable means at their command to frustrate the wicked designs of the rebels of the South, and of their aiders and abetters in the loyal States.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the friends and supporters of the present National Administration, met in County Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 7th day of August, and the meeting was called to order by J. B. McEnally, Esq.

On motion, Wm. Hoover of Bradford township was elected President of the Convention; Philip Antes of Lawrence, and Gen. B. Smith of Girard, Vice Presidents; and Jos. R. Arnold and S. J. Row Secretaries.

The list of the townships being called, the following delegates answered to their names, to wit: I. Thompson, Sr., Alg. Holden, D. Adams, Sr., Isaac Southard, Wm. Hoover, Joseph Winnery, Isaac Wilson, Alex. Solt, James Irvin, J. R. Arnold, Andrew Wilson, S. C. Patchin, J. B. McEnally, M. A. Frank, Joseph Irvin, J. Fulford, A. C. Finney, R. V. Spackman, M. Woods, S. H. Lachlin, S. J. Row, G. W. Kline, Daniel Albert, Samuel Richards, Geo. B. Smith, P. A. Livergood, Geo. Shirey, John Smith, Jona. Speckman, Thos. Graham, Lewis I. Irvin, Robt. McCully, D. J. Catheart, Isaac McKee, Wm. T. Irwin, Allen Mitchell, Thomas Rollen, Rudolph Litz, Geo. F. Tate, Milo Hoyt, Thos. A. Tate, Isaac Conklin, Joshua Tate, Philip Antes, L. K. McCullough, G. H. Lytle, Geo. D. Bess, Wm. Caldwell, D. E. Brubaker, J. H. Clowser, D. Brubaker, Sr.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in view of the great events now transpiring, upon which depends the fate of the country, and believing that party strife about petty offices, which do not involve questions of public policy, should be avoided; therefore, we deem it inexpedient to nominate a regular ticket for county offices at this time, but recommend the support of such candidates as are best entitled to our votes on account of their loyalty and competency—men who are earnest and honest in their determination to put down this wicked rebellion.

Resolved, That this Convention elect three Senatorial, and three Representative Conferees, to meet a like number of delegates from the other counties composing the several districts, to nominate suitable candidates for State Senator and Assembly.

Resolved, That deeming it inexpedient to make what are called party nominations, our instructions to our delegates in said conventions are, that they use their best efforts to nominate such men (of whatever party they be) as will most efficiently sustain the Government and render real service to the country.

On motion, G. H. Lytle, Wm. McBride, Lewis I. Irvin, were appointed Senatorial Conferees; and Col. S. C. Patchin, Thomas Graham, and J. B. McEnally, Representative Conferees.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the Conferees have power to appoint substitutes.

Convention adjourned.

We have been kindly furnished with a private letter, written to a lady in this place by her brother, from which we make the following extract:

COLUMBIA, TENN., July 28, 1862.—DEAR SISTER:—. . . I am pleased to hear of the efforts the ladies are making to alleviate the sorrows and sufferings of the poor soldier. It is a pleasure to be remembered by friends at any time, but how much greater is it, when that remembrance comes in the tangible form of a delicately prepared assortment for the palate of some soldier, who has been confined long time from home privations and obstinate disease, or in the form of a neatly prepared package to dangle some paying board received on the back of Catsup; only a few such articles are needed. And even while writing to the benevolent ones, whose tender sympathies induced them to send me such a package, the thought comes to me, that perhaps some poor fellow is perishing with hunger, and I have given to another the comforts that were sent to me. Oh, how many times I have wished that I could be with you at home—more especially when I am called by a purpose to relieve the sufferings and distress of a mother that is prosecuting for the maintenance of those principles for which the patriots of the Revolution bled and died. I can only say to you—go on, and your efforts will be gratefully appreciated by a noble and generous soldiery.

MODE OF DRAFTING.—When drafting is resorted to, there are three classes from which men are taken. Those from eighteen to twenty-five years of age form the first class, those from twenty-five to thirty-five the second, and those from thirty-five to forty-five the third and last class. They are drawn in the order of the classes. If sufficient men are obtained from the first class, they will serve for nine months. If another requisition is made, at the expiration of this period, then they are taken from the second class, or those between twenty-five and thirty-five; and if a third, from those between thirty-five and forty-five.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP NEAR HARRISONS LANDING, VA.,
August 4th, 1862.

DEAR ROW:—More than four weeks have elapsed since anything of interest has transpired, in connection with this army, to break the silence which for nearly the whole of this time has brooded over it. Correspondents of sensation newspapers have taxed all their ingenuity, and made terrible drafts upon their immagination, to supply the fast increasing demand of the people for news from McClellans army, but in vain. During the interval, each successive day has been looked forward to with increasing impatience, for something to occur to relieve the anxiety and suspense, necessarily created by the expectation that some movement would be inaugurated, by which the long coveted occupation of the secesh Capitol would prove a reality, and the old stars and stripes once more float in triumph from its walls. We of the army have not been insensible to these hopes and these expectations, but we have yet to realize what we now so fondly anticipate. Indeed, we have become so accustomed to the apparent inactivity of every thing, day after day, retiring at the close of each without for a moment doubting that the dawning of another day would commence with the same dull routine of business. But the spell has at last been broken. Excitement takes the place of monotony, and the truth has forced itself upon us that the unusual silence was only the calm that precedes the storm.

At midnight of Thursday last, we were startled from our quiet slumbers, by the thundering of incessant discharges of Artillery, which was enough to startle the soundest sleeper from the most profound slumber. At the first discharge I jumped from my bed and passed quietly out of use, if possible, whether I could divine the cause of so unexpected and so sudden a disturbance. Being, as yet, only awake about half-way through, (and not knowing in my haste and in the darkness whether I went out of the rear or front of the shanty,) I had some vague apprehension that our wily foe was about to steal a march upon us, and had made a desperate attack upon our right in the hope that they would be enabled to take advantage of the surprise, and force themselves inside of our entrenchments. A few moments served, however, to dispel this illusion; and after taking a hasty observation from surrounding objects the truth flashed across my brain, that the firing on the part of the rebels came from the opposite side of the river, and from batteries that had been placed in position during the day under cover of the thick woods that skirt the southern shore of the river, and directly in line of our camp. It was a hellish design that inaugurated such a move at such an hour in the night; when they, no doubt, expected to murder our men by the wholesale. In this they would have, perhaps, succeeded but too well, were it not for the precautions which our wise Commander never fails to take to insure his noble army from the possibility of surprise from any quarter. If he had been unmindful or unsuspecting of danger from this direction, (the dating of the rebels in boarding and burning a schooner a few nights ago, and the subsequent capture, it is said, of six or seven of these same desperadoes while on a similar mission on Wednesday evening preceeding,) would have dispelled all doubts as to the vigilance exercised on Thursday night. Scarcely had their missiles been sent on their deadly errand, than they were quickly replied to from the heavy batteries on this side of the river, and in a few minutes the whole river from Westover's to Harrison's Landing were illuminated by the blaze of Artillery. The gunboats lying between these two points participated in the duel, and quite a number of shots were sent from them in the direction of the enemy. The fight lasted about two hours when the firing of the enemy ceased; which indicated that their whole design was not accomplished. The design of this attack upon us seems to have been—in the opinion of those competent to judge—to attract the attention of some dozen or more of our gunboats from a very important position, so that they could attempt to execute a threat, previously made, of clearing the James river of our craft, with their monster iron clad (Merrimac No 2) and running down to Norfolk a la Arkansas and re-establish the supremacy of the waters of the Roads, formerly held by Merrimac No. 1. If this is the true solution of the affair they will have another glorious victory to record in the columns of the Inquirer. They, however, utterly failed to engage the attention of any member of the obliquitous little fleet, save the Galena, who without changing her position, sent a pair of her one hundred pound dispatches to the enemy to know what they would have. Our casualities as near as I could learn, were, three man killed and about the same number wounded. Also some five or six horses killed, or wounded, so that they had to be killed, as an act of mercy. One rifle shell was thrown into our battery, but as it did not burst, there was no damage done. This was the case of four fifths of all that were thrown, otherwise the destruction of life must have been much greater.

Friday it was understood that a body of men from this side were landed on the opposite shore with instruction to burn some houses, that were being used by the rebels for lookouts to watch our movements, and also, by their sharp-shooters to pick off of the boats such men as came within their reach. Saturday a large body of men were sent across the river to fell the timber, and thus break up the harrowing places of these murderers and blood thirsty assassins.

Battery A, is no longer a myth. She once more rivals any similar battery in the service. We have at last received four other "Napoleons," which to all appearances are as worthy of our attachment as those we so reluctantly parted with on the 27th of June. All our other losses in ordnance stores have been supplied, and in a day or two we will have our battery in working order again. Our teams have been fitted up with fine men from the Reserve Infantry, and, as horses, are all they their several parts in enclosing the new camel transportation of this section of the Army of the Potomac. The horses here are being replaced and soon we will be in such a condition, that the rebel hordes may advance and find us awaiting. How soon that will be, it is impossible to tell; but the relief to the troops has not been restored, and we should not be surprised if the time would come very soon. The men are in good spirits, and think that are sick are improving in health, as a general thing. The stragglers have as have not, have been very salutary to their effect upon the temperature of the air.

Yours, &c, W. E. F.

PLANS FOR THE REBELS.—Authentic advices from Washington from officers on Gen. Pope's staff state that the plans of the rebels are daily becoming more clear. They are gradually reinforcing Lee's, and unquestionably mean to attack Pope—whether at Fredericksburg or at Rapidan Station, or Gordonsville, is of course unknown. But that the rebels mean to try to crush Pope first, and capture McClellan afterwards, is becoming evident. They have already moved a very large force at or near Gordonsville. General Pope is wary, and will not be taken by surprise. Some of the most important military movements on the Rappahannock and its branches are not made public, and good results are expected soon.

VOLUNTEER—DRAFT.

It is maintained by the best Journals in the country, and among these, with great force by the *Missouri Democrat*, that it *is an essential feature of our government to keep up no standing army, except it is one of merely nominal strength, in times of peace.* The force of this argument is obvious, as our form of government contemplates, and the Constitution provides that the country should depend for its armies on the militia. The militia of the country is defined by an early act of Congress, which provides at length for its organization and regulation, to comprise "each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years," with certain exceptions. (See act of Congress of 8th of May, 1792.) It is obvious, therfore, that with us, the duties of a citizen towards the the country in respect to military service are different from those countries in which it is a part of the system and policy of the government to keep always on hand a large standing army, ready for any emergency. Under such a system, as in the European monarchies, those persons who do not serve are loaded alike in time of peace and war with the most oppressive taxes to support the expense of the lazy standing armies, and in this way alone, purchase exemption. Their system contemplates that in case of war the standing army shall meet the contingency. Ours contemplates that the people, "the able bodied white male citizens," shall bear the burden. The duty of military service in time of need, is as clearly and undeniably a duty, as is the obligation to obey the ordinary police laws of the country, or to pay taxes for the support of the government.

The proper way of enforcing this obligation is by drafting or conscription; by a method which compels, with impartial justice, every man who owes the obligation to strictly perform it, just as another system compels a man who owes a pecuniary tax to the government to pay that tax. In reality, and according to strict justice, we might as well advertise for persons to pay the taxes which the Government needs for its support, as advertise, as we now do, for volunteers to pay this tax of military service. The system of volunteering will do well enough when only a few troops are to be raised; for there is always in a country a certain class of persons, who, from their peculiar character of circumstances, can much more easily bear the burden of military service than their neighbors, and who are perfectly willing to do so. Some are wild and adventurous spirits, who go for the novelty and excitement. Some are persons who have a natural liking for a soldier's life. But these classes are soon exhausted, and the moment they are exhausted, volunteering, as a system begins to appeal to the ardent and patriotic. It works upon their feelings, compels them to go, and leaves the dull and selfish to their enjoyment and ease, it operates on the frank and willing man, and fails to touch the coward and the shirker. What should we say to a system of pecuniary taxation, which puts the whole burden of the country's support on citizens of public spirit, and entirely exempt the miser and the niggard?

Will it be said that the rich are taxed to pay the bounties and so do their share? This is no answer. The mere paying of a slight tax is nothing to the rich man, compared with the hard, toilsome, dangerous service which the volunteer undertakes. A man worth a half million gives a hundred dollars, and has done his duty—for the hundred dollars is fully worth, it seems, the life which the volunteer, who takes the money as a bounty, lays down on the alter of his country. This is democratic doctrine with a vengeance. One would think that the poor—those whom some of our aristocrats call "the lower classes,"—were the only persons interested in the preservation of the country.

We are face to face with a terrible exigency, which demands the whole resources of every class. We are assailed by a peril as great as that which menaced France, just after the Revolution. As she sent forth into the ranks of her armies her professional men, her artists, her merchants and manufacturers—all the strength of the country without regard to social position, which, in the great danger, was totally lost sight of—so let us draft into our armies, from all classes, strength sufficient to fill up the old regiments, to raise any additional number that may be required, and so put down the rebellion. At present the government seems in the position of a physician who has, and knows he has the power to restore a patient, but who, from mere lack of decision, refuses to make those vigorous applications which he is conscious, the occassion demands, and so sees, under his very eyes, the life of the sufferer ebbing gradually away. Give us this decision, then, in the earnest and united action of a fresh army, and the end will be a result which will strike terror and death into the very heart of rebellion!

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 8.

An order to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices.

First, By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered, that until further order no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals and military officers of the United States, are directed, and all police authorities especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard, and on the frontier are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major Turner, Judge Advocate, Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

Second, Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his County or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States and conveyed to the nearest military post and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post, and also the sum of five dollars a month to the officer making such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third, The men of business capacity is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 6, 1862.—Ordered, That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraphic lines at the date of the order calling for 300,000 men be exempt from military duty as long as they remain in such service. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The National Republican, of Washington City, denies the truth of the Evening Star's paragraph, that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring class of whites. The Republican says, the story is pure fiction.

FIRE AT SEA.—DREADFUL DISASTER.—SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.—The steamship Golden Gate, Hudson, commander, sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage, and 95 crew. She had also $1,400,000 in treasure, of which Kirby, Byrne & Co. had $10,000, and Meader, Loler & Co. $10,000. On the 27th ult., at 4.45 p. m., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, where the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was heard. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, three and a half miles distant, the flames meanwhile making fearful headway. At a quarter after five the upper deck fell. Soon after the steamer struck the beach, and the passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive. The ship burned to the water's edge and soon disappeared. Those passengers who reached the shore made their way to near Manzanilla, where they arrived on the 28th inst., as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama. Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with 30 persons on board, has not been heard from, but probably made the shore south of Manzanilla. The St. Louis arrived here to-night, bringing 78 of the Golden Gates passengers—all that are known to be saved—and a portion of the crew.

Capt. Hudson, with a portion of the crew, remained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

"Omnibus qui prosunt sequimur," or "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood, aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home. [Madison, Ind., Banner.]

CINCINNATI,—August 8.—Special despatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman who has arrived there from Knoxville, Tenn., reports that a force of 15,000 infantry with due proportion artillery and cavalry, was at that place expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with $1, Strays, $1; Auditors notices, $1,50; Administrators and Executors notices, $1,50 each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at $1 per square, for 3 or less times. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. Pennington, late of the United States Army, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM FEATH,
Aug. 13, 1862. Administrator

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to public sale at the house of Widow Smeale in Pike township, on Thursday, August 28th, 1862, 8 cows, 7 head cattle, sheep, hogs, bees, carriage, cook stove, parlor stove, bedsteads, tables, chairs, and other household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day. Terms made known on day of Sale.

Aug. 13, 1862. CALVIN BAILEY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Thompson, late of Chest township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

WM. FEATH,
Burnside township, JAMES McEWEN,
Aug. 13, 1862. Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Yingling, Esq., late of Burnside township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

WM. FEATH,
Burnside township, JOHN YINGLING,
Aug. 13, 1862. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at his residence in Pike township, on Saturday August 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 3 cows, 16 young cattle, colt, hogs, sheep, bees, side-saddle, bridle, timber and boards, shovels, log chains, hay by the ton, oats by the bushel, corn and buckwheat in the ground, plows, harrows, cultivator, bedsteads, settee seats, chairs, cook and parlor stoves, cupboards, and a variety of other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Aug. 13, 1862. ELIAS FAZENMOYER.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, Aug. 18, 1862. For full particulars of course of study,

See Circulars.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, $5 00
Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 6 00
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, 7 00
Latin and Greek languages, 8 00

To insure a thorough course of acquiring a thorough English Education, and one which is equally serviceable to business men intending for active business advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [aug6] C. W. EATON, Principal.

CAMP "LUCY FARROW," Lebanon, Ky., August 4th, 1862.

Private Robert P. Thompson of company M, 9th Pa. Cavalry, aged 27 years, 6 feet 1½ inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, light hair, born in Lancaster county, Pa., by occupation, when enlisted, a farmer and resident of Clearfield county, Pa., having deserted sometime during the month of June, 1862, and gone to his home. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and return to his company.

Also, private Frank M. Vanscoyoc, of same company, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, born in Blair county, Pa., by occupation, when enlisted, a farmer, having deserted January 20, 1862, and gone to his home in Snyder township, Blair county Pa. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and return to his company.

By order, JAS. B. BELL, Capt. Co. M,
Aug. 13, 1862. 9th Pa. Cavalry.

CAMP 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.

July 30, 1862. J. F. BROWN, Pastor.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Woodward township, 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.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned 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. Barrett and in care of E. C. Barrett of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order; having only been given to said Barrett on loan.

May 28, 1862. WM. IRVIN

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., all of which 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 THE CHEAP CASH

STORE OF R. MOSSOP, CLEARFIELD, PA.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT 84TH.—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 beloved country. Come and help us save the present and best Government God 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 Row, Clearfield Pa.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg't P. V.
July 30, 1862. Recruiting Officer.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Kearns township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Loraine lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 3459 warranted in the name of Thomas Willing containing about 1100 acres, situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 3½ 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

G. L. REED,
July 30, 1862. J. B. GRAHAM, } Executors

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, ss.—In the matter of the appraisement of the estate of John Young late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased. I, James Wrigley, 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 &c. &c. and notice to all persons interested to come into court on the first day of next term, and then come why the said appraisement shall not be approved absolutely, to be given by publication in one newspaper published in Clearfield county, for three successive weeks.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Clearfield, the 17th 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, 1862, 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 Burnside, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner 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 east 89 perches to a post corner, thence by John M'Quillian's purchase south 72 degrees east 190 perches to a post corner on the line of the said Backhouse tract, thence north 18 degrees west 89 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and allowance.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half in hand, and the remainder in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

SAMUEL PEGRING,
July 30, 1862. Adm'r of John Young, dec'd.

LINDSEY'S

BLOOD SEARCHER.

In renewing of my acquaintance with the many friends of my medicine, I deem it proper to caution them and the public generally against the use of an article prepared and sold by a man calling himself "Geo. H. Keyser, Pittsburg, 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 counterfeit in the market," to see that his name is over the cork of every bottle" &c. He also publishes the most extravagant certificate headed "A Blind Man Cured"—"A Bad Sore Leg Cured," &c. I allowed him to proceed in this way for nearly twelve months, knowing that those who had either seen or sold my article would have nothing to do with it, but I found there was a number unacquainted 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 ours was the

ONLY GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER

which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Pimples on the face, Rose Rash, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Tetter and Ringworm, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, and Liver Complaint. Mercurial diseases are effectually cured, Sores of every description, Boils, Fever Sores, Fistula, Piles, Scald Head, Ulcers from an impure and debilitated state of the circulatory system. Any person living in the vicinity of Pittsburg, who is afflicted with any of the above diseases, can have a bottle of the Blood Searcher sent to their residence, free of charge, by leaving their address at the office of the subscriber, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

Those desiring my genuine Blood Searcher must be careful in purchasing, as counterfeit medicines is like counterfeit money, it can be obtained at low prices which is a different inducement with some to endeavor to palm it off for genuine. Buy only from Responsible dealers. Let me directly for the

BLOOD SEARCHER

prepared by ME, and take no other.

For sale by J. R. McMurray, New Washington, and B. F. Henderson & Co., Bethlehem, and all good druggists and storekeepers throughout the country. J. M. LINDSEY, M. D.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

D. B. & P. Kinports, wholesale and retail agents, Cherrytree, Indiana county, Pa.
Simon Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa., Pole agent.
July 30, 1862. 1y