Raftsman's Journal.

BY LEONARD I. KOH.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 20, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
OF YORK CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

HON. WILLIAM H. ROSS,
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE TRAITOR VALLANDIGHAM.

The Richmond Enquirer, under date of August 6th, mentions as important and gratifying news, that

"Vallandigham is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great force and appeals."

If the Government expects to suppress this rebellion speedily, it should commence with those sympathizers who are throwing obstacles in its way at home. Is it high time that such men as Vallandigham be either put in irons, or transferred to their sweet friends. Loyal men are beginning to inquire, why the Government permits such arch traitors to escape, while another lay are punished. The Baltimore American, in referring to Vallandigham's Dayton speech, says:

"We tell our voters that to-day there is no worse damper upon the hearts of the truly patriotic in the Border States, than those foul utterances tolerated elsewhere. It is the poison on which keeps the fire of Secession blazing in the hearts of the disaffected here, and in the Slaveyr States; which brings the government into disrepute, and indefinitely prolongs a deplorable conflict. And we are sure that we only faithfully picture public sentiment here when we say that the avowed treason contained in this Dayton speech, would go far to imperil the citizen's safety had he written it here. And all this is done under the tiirest seeming. He is perfectly tractorious in his denunciation of abolition, seeking thus to blind the vision of the people, and identify it possible the Government with the guilt of the worst faction. He boasts that he is representative in Congress, he has cast votes for an army bill, or navy bill, or appropriation bill for this war;" but felicitates himself in good set terms that he is doing all to prevent the war being successful. The nation has had enough of such men; and it is important that they are tolerated as the curse of a class, weaker but not less deadly in the end of the Union than themselves."

OUR VIRGINIA ARMY.—Viewed in all their aspects, we consider the movements of the army of Virginia, since Gen. POPE took the field, gratifying and encouraging. It is to be lamented that we met with so severe a loss at the battle of Cedar Mountain, but the mettle of our soldiers there has inspirited the whole country, and has wonderfully increased confidence in the army. All that is wanted to secure success is good generalship, and that we think we may reasonable expect with such leaders as POPE, BANKS, and BURNSIDE. It is very clear that JACKSON met with a repulse he did not expect, and that he hastened to escape from a conflict he did not dare to proceed with further. He may make a stand at Gordonsville, but with BURNSIDE pressing down upon his right, and threatening to cut off his communications with Richmond, he will fight very shy. If he makes a stand there, and is defeated, he may lose his whole army. It is very probable that he will not venture on the experiment, but hasten to place himself beyond the danger of a flank attack, or of having his communications cut off by Burnside. Altogether we feel very hopeful of the success of our Virginia army, and shall not be surprised to see Richmond fall before many weeks are over.

FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH CORN CROPS.—The *London Economist*, the most accurate authority of its class in England, has the following paragraph in its issue of July 26th:

"The late prospect of a fine and abundant harvest, which, in the early part of the season, cheered the hearts of farmers, has now finally passed away."

The importation of foreign corn into Great Britain, therefore, will be fully equal to that in 1861, which, (according to a parliamentary return just issued on motion of Mr. Caird, the most scientific and successful of British agriculturists,) was 16,180,591 imperial quarters. We may therefore confidently look to large orders for the purchase of our cereals, and a large influx of gold during the present year. The quotations on the 26th ult. in London, for American and Canadian fancy brands, was 35s. to 37s. for 196 pounds.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—In a recent letter, Hon. Robert J. Walker, late of Miss., and Ex Secretary of the Treasury, makes the following statement, which will astonish a great many persons:—"From a long residence in the South, and from having traversed every Southern State, I know it to be true that cotton is raised there most extensively and profitably by non-slaveholders, and upon farms being exclusively white labor. In Texas especially this is a great truth."

The Great West is getting to be independent of Louisiana. The State of Ohio will produce fifteen millions of gallons of sorgho syrup this year. This is enormous. The importation of plantation molasses and refined syrups into Cincinnati, to supply Ohio and portions of Kentucky and Indiana, and the Kanawha Valley, has varied in quantity from three to five millions per annum.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. M'COOK.—The following was the last story of the unfortunate officer. While on the road he met a man and asked of him a good place to encamp. The man told him that on the hill beyond was plenty of good water. At the top of the hill a spot was found, and the General immediately commanded the encampment to be formed about; which was done. A number of shots were fired; eleven of them piercing the General's body. A rebel horseman came up and asked them to halt. While attempting to obey, he gave the order a second time; and discharged his pistol into the General's side. Captain Burke of the General's Staff inquired how to stop firing, as there was a sick man in the carriage. Another guerrilla came up and was about to fire, but the General told him that it was unnecessary, as he was mortally injured already. He was conveyed to the house, the guard firing rapidly away to save his life. The people of the house wanted to consume the General, as the house would be burned if he should die there. But it was not done.

Recognizing Captain Burt, of the Ohio 5th, the dying General addressed him: "Andy, (meaning Governor Johnson,) the problem of the war is to be solved by me. You Alexander and the rest that I have tried to love as a man, and die attempting to do my duty."

The death struggle now came on. He took the hand of Father Beatty and exclaimed: "I am done with life; yes, this ends it all, you and I part now. But the loss of 10,000 such lives as yours and mine would be nothing if the sacrifice would but save a government such as ours."

The assassination was a deliberate one. The sutler of the 30th Ohio had overheard the guerrillas as they were arranging it, but had no opportunity to communicate the information. A little before his decease, Colonel Vandever of the Thirty fifth Ohio, drew his will. He bequeathed his property to his mother, and presented his two favorite horses to his brothers Daniel and Alexander.

DISLOYALTY IN MT. PLEASANT.—The Westmoreland *News* gives the following account of a treason caused by the outrageous conduct of a rebel sympathizer residing in Mt. Pleasant:

"Mr. John W. Carpenter has for a length of time been supposed to be sympathizing with the rebels, and by his language had rendered himself obnoxious to the people of Mt. Pleasant and vicinity. On Tuesday of last week he received a letter, requiring him to hang out the flag, or he would be called on to take the oath of allegiance. On receiving this they made a small flag, and attaching it to the son Robert's shirt tail, and putting this on over his clothes, the young man walked through town to the post office and back, armed with club and pistol, using at the same time the most insulting language. The father had preceded the young man part of the way, and returned with him home. This outrage soon gathered a crowd, and they marched to Carpenter's house, and had him go before Justice Fleming, and take the oath of allegiance. When this was done the crowd dispersed, as the young man had made good his escape. Mr. Carpenter, Sr., came to Greensburg and made information against a number of the most prominent citizens of that place, and legal process has been issued, when all the facts in the case will be determined by a judicial tribunal. No punishment would have been to severe for the perpetrator of this outrage, and we only wonder how he escaped the roughest usage at the hands of the justly indignant citizens. A court of justice may decide that this assemblage was a "mob," but the daring insult offered, the character of the people engaged, and the order and decorum which marked their proceedings will doubtless palliate the offence in the eyes of the law, and justify their conduct before the world."

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF RICHMOND.—A letter from Fortress Monroe says: We continue to have reports, through rebel sources, of disease and distress in Richmond. If one-half be true, the condition of that city is little less than that of the plague, which the present almost unprecedented hot weather cannot fail to aggravate. That many have fled is absolutely certain, for considerable numbers have reached Norfolk, where, among the Rebels, the reports referred to are scarcely denied.

Intelligent officers from Richmond direct confirm the opinion expressed by those coming before them, that everything that came under their observations indicated that the city was ripe for a pestilence. Among other things it is represented that in the burying places in and around the city large numbers of dead bodies lie unburied in a state of putefaction; while in the jails, hospitals and other places where men are confined, dead bodies were ordered to remain in a decayed state. There is also a great scarcity, not only of medicines, but of disinfecting material, as well as no disposition to make use of what they have. A lady recently arrived in Norfolk confirms all previous rumors concerning the sanitary condition of the rebel capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Information was received to-day that Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, has been arrested for discouraging enlistments and other treasonable practices, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette. He is the politician who made a speech recently, in Ohio, advising the Democrats to stay at home to control the elections, and who saw in a vision, blood at the ballot box at the fall elections.

FOUR men of Danbury, Connecticut, applied, on Saturday last, to a surgeon to have their hands dressed, three out of the four having deliberately severed the fore finger of their right hands, and the other the fore finger of the left hand—the latter mistaking the hand—and demanding a certificate of exemption from the draft. What should be done with such miscreants.

A most dastardly occurrence took place last Thursday a week, at East Liberty, Summit county, Ohio, in which a band of Secessionists mobbed a meeting which was called for the purpose of raising soldiers for the war. Twelve of the ringleaders in this villainous proceeding have been arrested and put in jail at Akron.

Col. Corcoran has reached Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, }
August 1st, 1862. }

DEAR ROW.—It becomes my yearly pleasant duty to acknowledge the receipt, within the last two weeks, of a couple of copies of your highly prized Journal, for which favor I hardly know how to express my thanks. That messenger also met me with a hearty welcome in my dear home circle, from which I have now been absent one of the longest years I ever experienced. How much more pleasant are the receipts given me here, in this land of strangers, I leave you to judge. Among the old familiar names in it, is Hawkins; and you will readily believe he received a hearty shake of the hand, as those together by a tried friendship are too strong, especially as, when I left the old county, I left him in the full vigor of manhood, and now I find him, after the lapse of forty two years, with the snows of seventy winters upon his head. Yet, my dear Row, I am not surprised with a tried friend, for my experience has taught me that I have always found a friend in Raftsmen. Whether it arises from the fact that they are a class of men who are thrown together by a tried friendship, or from the fact that they are all of one trade, I cannot say, but I know I have a friend in Raftsmen. That may seem a queer reason, but I have found it a true one. But on the other hand, I have found a Raftsman a friend indeed, and I have always found him a friend in need. I have had my pleasures with Raftsmen, and I have had my sorrows with them, but I have found more pleasure than sorrow in their company, and I have found more pleasant moments than sad ones. I remember that there were many pleasant people to visit and many pleasant parties to attend in the days of yore, and I remember that those days were the days of my youth, and the days of my youth were the days of pleasure, and I remember that I was pleased to see, and had met some of the most pleasant days of my life with Raftsmen, and I have found them, as a class, possessed of good sense, good humor and gentlemanly deportment, and by separate locality and by good report, I have endeavored to associate with the really superior younger men when I had one, and to be.

Now, I am not not sure because I get a little homesick once in a while, I should be willing to give up the struggle and let secession triumph. Rather, that may not, before the other should be settled in any way. Although in the Government, my good children should grow gray, serving in the same way. If I were not in the service of our country to-day, I would be to mourn—not as I have to, if I live, until all traitors shall succumb to the laws and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. I have seen one end of the Elephant and am bound to see the other. I wish I was at home to join the brave boys of our own county, who I am sure will give a ready response to the call of their country. Come on brave men of Clearfield, and let us make short work of this dirty little job—for until it is done we all get it with a will. We have no cause to thank at the conduct of the representatives of the 9th Cav district. They are first in the fight and last out of it. They have covered themselves all over with glory. Come on then, brave ones of old Clearfield and do likewise.

I have seen much of the hardships and inconveniences of war, and can assure you it is no child's play—yet, so far as my experience goes, the service is not harder than I anticipated. Then, if we are to fail, far better fall in the discharge of such a duty as now devolves on every true American, than die at home like a craven coward, and such is he who fears to face the enemies of a government like ours. But, all this is uninteresting to you, and doubtless you would wish to know our whereabouts and whatabouts.

The beginning of another month, finds the Penn's portion of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, (and that portion comprises the greater portion of said Regiment, the Baltimore portion of it having mostly deserted and gone back to that place which is more congenial to their feelings than a Union association,) enjoying all the inconveniences of this rebellious bush-whacking inhospitable land, and so far as I can see, with the sorry prospect of remaining here for a season, with an abundance of beating about the bush to drive out the whackers, picketing, scouting, foraging and reconnoitering. The only prospect I see of immediate relief is, that old Jackson may put his threat in execution to play us a tune for another skedaddle—thereby answering the expectations of the Jackson worshiping inhabitants of this vicinity. He is said to be now at Gordonsville, (35 miles from here, with forty thousand, and getting more,) for our benefit especially. He is not likely to undertake it without more than double that number. But, whenever he does come, he will be apt to find the flying Dutchman, (Beigle) with his pumps on and ready to step to his tune. If he comes, I would advise him to bring his dinner with him, as his friends are almost in a state of starvation, and we have none to spare, and therefore he would find us unwilling to divide our present scanty supply with such as he. The railroad is not repaired between this place and Warrenton Junction, a distance of 35 miles, and we are allowed but one team to each company, which has to draw all our forage, (no small item) 10 to 15 miles over hard country roads, and from wherever corn, oats &c, is to be found.

The inhabitants eat corn bread, principally, themselves—then they have host of darkies dependent on them. The corn crop this year is a perfect failure here, and we are feeding all the old stock that Jackson left—most of the planters having sold themselves short to him. The worm and rust has destroyed what we have not trampled down, fed and destroyed, of this year's wheat crop; and that of last year has long since found its way to Richmond. The oats and potatoe crops, of which they are in the habit of raising but little, is almost worthless; and what the poor class especially is to do, but starve, (if the war continues until winter) I do not know. There is no chance for them to get anything from the free states, or from anywhere else—in fact, they are not allowed, without a pass, one mile from home, and there is nothing in the way of groceries or dry goods here—even Sutlers are now prohibited from bringing any goods across the Potomac.

We have just received an order to saddle up—strike tents, and take two days rations—will finish when we stop.

August 4th, Camp six miles below Rapidan station, in one of the most beautiful sections I have ever witnessed. Very few white men to be met with and not too few she darkies—the masters having left on our approach and taken all the niggers with caring. Jackson's army spent considerable time in this vicinity and used up a large portion of the corn and other provisions, and we will take principally the balance—thus leaving the natives the alternative of seeing them in the free states or staying here and starve. Rather a novel way of stimulating slavery I think, but it will produce that effect to a great extent.

Yesterday we made a reconnoissance, about three strong, to Orange Court House, where we found the enemy in considerable force, but much inferior to ours. They had stretched wires across the streets to prevent us from making a charge—but it would require a greater obstruction than that to stop yankees, when they are spoiling for a fight. The New York 6's were ordered to charge, but I am sorry to say, they refused, until two companies of the Vermont 1st were placed at their heel. The white green mountain boys were not at all bashful. Down went the wire-blockade at a cut from their sabers, which were soon redandened with blood of the enemies of our glorious old government. Down the streets, with the velocity of a whirlwind, went the entire Battalion, amid showers of bullets from the windows of houses and from behind sheds, barns and fences, until we overtook a portion of the flying masses, when the din of sabre clash and pistol shot, for a few moments, was incessant and all was done and confusion for awhile—when, all rebels, who had not made good their retreat surrendered, and who with bleeding heads and finishing hearts were marched out of the village and on the road to Culpeper. Some dogs or two were left dead, or too badly wounded to be removed—but we brought off fifty-three, including one Lieutenant and several non-commissioned officers. One of ours was shot dead, and two severely, though not dangerously wounded. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Crawford, to whom much praise is due for its success and prudence.

We have just returned from Raphael station, where we can receive the mail, (several of their pieces—showing that the inquiries here interest many of keeping up courage at their late movements,) that I had sent, &c. We are now there with our whole division, and all Culpeper to the Rapidan, I guess. This is my first opportunity we have gone to any extension for twenty days or so to make a trip or two to town, to receive some of the presents to my friends here and Raytown. I am certain we can catch some of them and their horses are worth getting if they are not.

I will close for this time as I have already written more than you will have patience to read. I hope soon to have something worth writing you, especially if we keep moving to Washington. Yours as ever, S. E. B.

P. S. The Lieutenant has returned with permission for one week to-night. I anticipate some rare sport. Rush on the Clearfield boys, as they are the men we want.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Aug. 18, 1862.

DEAR ROW.—I wrote you but a few days since, at which time there was but little news to impart from this vicinity, but for the past two days important events have crowded on fast, one upon another, that I could find no time to record them, and now, that I have a brief respite, and that of uncertain duration, I am at a loss to know where to begin.

The Jackson has again been amongst us and whenever he comes, and wherever he goes, he is sure to kick up an excitement. But, of the general particulars of his coming and going you will have been advised before this and I can say, and by more who pass them mine,—so I will say nothing of that; only, I have the old Butcher has made good his assertion—having to our then the completion of a job for which he asked and was granted time to perform himself—that of burying his dead; which hasting enterprise our men are now engaged in. I have just returned from the battle field where I saw at least from 75 to 100 rebels, who have forever ceased their efforts to destroy this glorious old union, lying unburied, (and a revolting sight it is) and I could not help thinking, as I saw the loathsome turkey buzzard tearing and devouring a mutilated carcass and croaking forth his gladness in hoarse discordant notes for his revolting carrion feast, 'tis but a fitting doom for traitors. But I would speak of another part of the drama.

Gen. Buford commanding the Cavalry in this vicinity, made a reconnoissance early last week with several Regiments of Cavalry, to Madison court house, where he established his head quarters. We were engaged in reconnoitering and scouting the country in all directions—making us useful in annoying others, and ourselves as comfortable as possible on scarce chickens, eggs, ham, potatoes, &c., (there are no more guards placed over rebel hen roosts.) Well, nothing serious occurred up to Friday morning last, when, a scouting party was called out of the 1st Maryland Cavalry—composed 40 men of Company G, (your correspondent being one of that number) commanded by Captain J. H. Stewart of Pittsburgh Penn's; 39 men of Company B, Captain John Hancock, of the same place; and 16 men of Company L, Captain Thistleton. We proceeded toward the Rapidan. When about 7 miles out, we met a suspicious looking man, from whom we could gain no information—but placed him in arrest. Some two miles beyond, and within one mile of the river, our advanced guard was fired upon, by what appeared to be an advance guard of the enemy. Ours returned the fire and retreated for the main body—it being something like 150 yards behind and around a turn in the road. Captain Stewart ordered the fence thrown down on our right and a line to be formed in the field, (woods on the left); which order was promptly being obeyed, when out of the woods on our left and front rushed a multitude of the enemy—and from a woods at the end of the field, not more than 12 rods distant, swarmed the gray jackets in an abundance—forming line of battle as they come out. Our only chance was to retreat, the order, "by fours, right about," was given, when we commenced slowly to get out of that—their shot flying thick and fast, which we returned with some effect, as the appearance of several riderless horses from the rebel ranks, plainly indicated. Some saber strokes were exchanged in our extreme rear in the road. The enemy was fast marching toward the upper end of the field, evidently to flank us, and our column was hurrying forward, when I rode up on to a bank, which gave me a fair view of what was transpiring. From this position I fired two shots from my carbine, when the dixie boys rushed into the road—dividing our column not more than five or six rods below where I was standing. One of them in the field deliberately fired a revolver, striking my poor horse in the neck, making him bound with pain. Our rear came up and passed. I started to fall in, when my horse stumbled and fell with me. I knew he was wounded as he was not in the habit of stumbling. I thought now or, for Richmond, I sure enough. But he sprang to his feet, and I to his back, and drawing my revolver I fired at the man who shot my horse, but missed him. I commenced reloading my carbine as my horse galloped up to our rear, when a ball struck and knocked the carbine from my hand. Our rear was halted by like shout, for a few seconds, in the narrow road and the rebels did proper as I seems you, before the word could be passed to the front to move out. Some 8 or 9 men fell; in fact I thought they were all falling, when we got nicely moving again. My horse seemed over a head, nose and ribs, and down we went again. This time we were in full retreat, and the rebels close upon us—but my horse was again on his feet and I was not long in mounting, just as a shot mounted our rather, give a h—ll of a W—. But I always feel safe when I am on my mount; trusty little horse, and I gave him the spur and them the last bullet in my revolver, and was soon up to our retreating column; where I found our orderly Sergeant, Wm. Eastwick of Pittsburgh. I had noticed him several times occupying the rear, as it to cover the retreat of his companions, and amusing himself by alternately cursing the rebels and cheering and shouting—in short, making noise enough for a whole family, and all the time loading and firing his carbine with astonishing rapidity; and pretty generally to effect—as I saw him tip two of them out of the saddle. He is a brave fellow and deserves another and later chance at them—which, I think he will have before very long, as we are now again under Gen. Beigle, who will likely find us something to do.

The losses sustained by our Company are severe—four of our best men we know are dead, three severely wounded, seven and our Captain missing. The other companies did not suffer so much, owing, I suppose, to the fact of their being in advance on the retreat—only one being killed and several wounded. We lost on the road 18 to 25 horses, and many others injured. At one time the rebels flanked us on both sides—they ran at about 7½ miles. All three of the Captains before named were captured.

Our dead were buried in the church yard at Madison Court House. They nobly done their duty in defending their country against a savage and unscrupulous foeman.

The killed were Richard King, Robert Wilson, Samuel Hoyt, Sergeant Mosher Mowry, Sergeant T. Foster, L. D. Hall, P. Shannon, John Hall, D. Tutt. Wounded—Wm. Sillyer, severely in groin, Chas. Stamps, in foot, W. Nagel side of the head.

I have received the Journal, and it affords me much pleasure. Yours as ever, S. E. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in larger type, come at one of usual size, will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany all orders. All Transient Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., must be paid for when handed in. Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, &c., charged as advertisements. Persons sending us Marriage Notices will please hand them in at the time of the ceremony. There is no fun in writing them after the "happy event" has taken place.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending July 5th, 1862.

Bills Discounted,	$105,220 24	
Pennsylvania State Stock,	25,000 00	
Due from other banks,	21,747 07	
Notes of other banks,	14,000 00	
Checks, Drafts, &c	1,284 00	
Cash on hand,	7,000 00	
Furniture,	1,000 00	
Expenses of State organizing,	1,000 00	
Tax paid Pennsylvania,	1,000 00	
Loss and Expense	1,013 93	
		$181,764 31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00	
Notes in circulation,	47,750 00	
Due Depositors,	31,007 31	
Due to Banks,	3,000 00	
Interest and exchange,	1,007 00	
		$181,764 31

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.
Clearfield, Pa., July 21, 1862.

COUTZER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, at Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Fourth Monday of September, 1862, for confirmation and allowance.

The Final account of Mary Ann Wrigglesworth Administratrix and Elisha Fenton, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Avery Wrigglesworth, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The Final Administration account of William Hoover, Administrator of Caspar Potter, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The Final account of J. M. Smith Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Eri Smith, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Clyde and William Porter Administrators of James W. Stranford, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The Administrators account of John M. Macumber Administrator of the estate of Austin Brown, late of Huston township, Clearfield county, deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY,
Aug. 20, 1862. Register.

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, 3 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 est a e 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 VIRGLANG,
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, 10 young cattle, colt, hogs, sheep, bees, side-saddle, bridle, timber and bee-sticks, shreads, log chains, hay by the ton, oats by the bushel, corn and buckwheat in the ground, plows harrows, cultivator, bedstead, settee, desk, 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 PEARSOMOLE.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, per session of eleven weeks:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography,	$2.50
Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	3.00
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping,	3.00
Latin and Greek languages,	3.00

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers decided 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. (may20) C. W. EATON, Principal.

CAMP "LUCY CARSON," Lebanon, Ky., August 5th, 1862.

Private Robert P. Thompson, of company M, 9th Pa. Cavalry, aged 20 years, 6 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, light hair, born in Lancaster county, Pa., by occupation, when enlisted, a farmer, and a 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 the company.

Also, private Frank M. Townsend, of same company, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, born in Weir county, Va., by occupation, when enlisted, a farmer, having deserted January 26, 1862, and gone to his home in copper township, Weir county Va. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and return to the company.

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

Flour! Flour!! Just receiving and constantly on hand and for sale, good family flour, at cash price, by
Jan. 15, 1862. MERRELL & NAGLE.

CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held near Mt. Joy Church, commencing on the 29th of August. The church is located 7 and 7 miles north of Clearfield, and connected with the East Baltimore M. E. Conference.
July 30, 1862. J. F. BROWN, P. C.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Woodward township, on the 26th 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. IRY.

Fruit Cans!

JUST RECEIVED 1000 FRUIT CANS

AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE,

And for sale by Richard Mosey, Clearfield, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain promissory note given by me to Jacob Hoover, for one hundred dollars, dated about the 1st day of April, 1862, for the reason that the consideration for which said note was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled to do so by law.
July 30, 1862. WM. IRVIN.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Provision and Grocery Store in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Ogden, on Second street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand a full stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Candies, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Fruits, Confectionaries, Nuts, Crackers, Cheese, Vinegar, Soap, Starch, Candles, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Willow Ware, Wooden Ware, Glass Ware, Queensware, Stone Ware, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Matches, Notions, &c., &c., &c., all of which he offers to purchasers on the most favorable terms. Give him a call. Remember the place, two doors north of the Clearfield House.
(may21) DANIEL LITZ.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

JUST RECEIVED 10,000 POUNDS

ASSORTED SUGAR,

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

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT 84TH.—One hundred able bodied, patriotic 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 greatest and best Government that 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 New Clearfield Pa.
CAPTAIN GEORGE, Capt. 84th Reg't P. V.
July 30, 1862. Recruiting Officer.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber of persons desirous of purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Karthaus township, Clinton county Pa., known as the Carson lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 800 surveyed to the name of Thomas Willing containing about 1100 acres situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 25 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 75 acres and allowance and having a good eating beach thereon. For terms apply to
G. L. REED, } Executors
July 30, 1862. J. B. GRAHAM, }

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, ss.—In the matter of the appraisement of the estate of John Wray 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 of, and notice to all persons in interest to come into court on the first day of next term, and show cause 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 18th day of July, A. D. 1862.
July 30, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk.

upper extremities. Those joints are all swollen, tense and tender. His tongue is furred; his skin at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 99. He has now used propylamine twenty-four hours.

This gentlemen is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning, as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines even anodynes, that there may be no misgiving as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case in a future clinic.

THE RESULT—A FAVORABLE VERDICT

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 proposed 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 purchases the most extravagant certificate headed "A Blind Man Cured"—"A Bad Sore Leg Cured," &c. I advised him to proceed in this way for nearly twelve months, knowing that those who had either end of such 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 regret to me as they would at once pronounce Lindsey's Blood Searcher a humbug, without knowing that mine was the

ONLY GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER

which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the face, Rose eyes, Scald Head, Tetter eruptions, Old and stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Disease, Gout and Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Loss of appetite, Low spirits, Pain beneath, Female complaints, Together with all other Disorders from an impure and Action of the digestive system. As a general Tonic, it stands are most unequaled, and cannot fail to benefit, when used perseveringly, and according to directions.

Those desiring my genuine Blood Searcher must be careful in purchasing, as counterfeit and spurious is like counterfeit money, it can be afforded at low prices which is a sufficient inducement with some to endeavor to palm it off for genuine; buy only from Responsible Dealers—for the County for the

BLOOD SEARCHER

prepared by ME, and sold by no other.

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

D. E. & F. Kimport, wholesale and retail agents, Cherrytree, Indiana county, Pa.
Simon Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa., Pain agent.
July 30, 1862. 1y