

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

VOL. 8--NO. 52.

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 27, 1862.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrona Station.	TRAINS.	WEEK DAYS.	
EASTWARD.	ALTONA.	9.07 p.m.	9.50 a.m.
Trough Exp.	1.00 a.m.	2.12 a.m.	
Fast train.	7.45 a.m.	8.18 a.m.	9.13 a.m.
Mail train.	10.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	1.20 p.m.
Way train.	7.50 a.m.	7.18 a.m.	6.28 a.m.
Trough Exp.	8.05 p.m.	8.18 p.m.	6.58 p.m.
Fast train.	6.45 p.m.	6.04 p.m.	5.08 p.m.
Mail train.	3.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.21 p.m.
Way train.			

The fast line does not stop between Huntingdon and Altoona. The way train only runs between these two points. Enoch Lewis, Gen'l Supt.

We tender our thanks to such of our patrons as have responded to the bills sent them some weeks since. Those who have neglected to comply with our request must not be surprised if the Journal should fail to reach them next week—we having given notice to that effect in our issue of August 6th. The names of such of our subscribers as have been punctual in their payments, will be retained on the list. Hereafter, all new subscriptions must be accompanied by the cash, as we desire to bring our business, as near as possible, to the advance pay system.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for September is to hand. It is the incomparable Lady's Book; and why any Lady would be without it, is beyond our comprehension.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The September number of this highly popular Monthly is on our table, and contains its usual budget of interesting articles. The "Continental" is becoming more popular every day, and merits the liberal patronage extended to it.

A HALF SHEET.—On account of the loss of three of our hands, we have been compelled to issue a half sheet this week. We have, however, "enlisted" one new chap, "of three years, or during the war." We have also the promise of another "recruit," and thus we should be so unfortunate as to be "outfitted" once more by "Old Uncle Abe," we will be all right again next week.

FATAL CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Lewis L. Reed, son of Josiah R. Reed, of Lawrence township, was killed on Monday the 25th day of August. It seems that he was engaged in drawing some logs off a barling with a pair of horses, and whilst going down the hill at a fast pace, the stick to which the horses were attached caught on a log and threw the end round with much force, striking the boy on the back of the head, knocking him down with great violence his face striking another log and breaking the jaw bone. The injuries were so severe to cause death in about half an hour. He was about 16 years, and a boy of much promise. His untimely end will be deeply mourned by his parents and numerous friends.

WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass whiskey manufactured from perhaps adzeolans of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells one shilling, and if of a good brand is considered well worth the money. It is drunk in a nut or two—it fires the brain, rouses the passions, sharpens the appetite, deranges and sours the physical system; it is gone, and often eyes, parched lips and aching heads its followers.

On the same sideboard upon which is served this a newspaper. It is covered with half a million types, it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, the neaper costs less than the glass of grog, the use of a few grains of corn. It is not less than true, that there is a large community which can juice cheap and newspapers dear.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.—Gen. Catlin, the famous printer and inventor of the habits and customs of Indian life, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "The Breath of Life," in which he undertakes to demonstrate that the common practice of breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to health. He says that it is not a natural habit, for when God created man "He breathed the breath of life into man's nostrils," why should he not continue to live by breathing in the same manner? The mouth made for the reception and mastication of food for the stomach and other purposes; but nostrils, with their delicate and fibrous lips for purifying and warming the air in its passage, have been mysteriously constructed designed to stand guard over the lungs—ensure the air and equalize its draft and repose. The atmosphere is nowhere enough for man's breathing until it has passed this refining process, and therefore it is prudent and dangerous of admitting it in its natural way, in double quantities upon lungs, and charged with the surrounding epic or contagious infections of the moment. The impurities of the air which are arrested by the intricate organization and mucus in nose are "blown out again from its interior by the returning breath. The air which enters the lungs is as different from that which enters the nostrils as distilled water is from the water in an ordinary cistern or pond. He argues that the habit of breathing with the open mouth is particularly full

points out a number of diseases which are traceable to this cause, and among the rest ascribes the early decay of the teeth to it.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

ACQUIA CREEK, Va., Aug. 18, 1862.
DEAR ROW:—After a suspension of 4 or 5 days, (under marching orders) we were at last, on Thursday the 14th relieved, by orders from the Landing between Harrisson and Westover's, and got our Battery on board as quickly as possible. Accordingly, with these instructions, "we pulled up stakes" about 6 p.m., and by sundown we were on the road to the river, which we reached in about ten minutes march. We supposed that we would go directly on board the transports, but in this we were sadly mistaken. This time it was not up to time, and the two other Batteries were ahead of us. However, we managed about 11 o'clock to get our guns and Caissons on board the "City of Norfolk," which was a very large, capacious freight boat, and well adapted to the purpose, as we had no further trouble than to turn our pieces on wheels, or without taking them apart as on a former occasion. This was done in a very short time, and the caissons getting on board soon after, the boat dropped down to another landing to complete her lading, by the addition of the 6th Penna Reserve Volunteers. After waiting till our patience was well exhausted (and having no place to tie our horses so that we could snatch a little repose) we learned that we would not go on that boat, and were obliged to wait till sunrise before a boat made fast to the dock to receive our horses; and by the time we had them on the boat it was 9 o'clock. After this we dropped down and took the balance of our load, the 5th Regiment on board.

At 11 o'clock the "South America" for her trip was the name of the Boat—started on her trip down the James. We now, for the first time, had an intimation of our destination; which we learned from the Mate of the boat and Pilot was Aquia Creek. We had a pleasant trip down the James river, embellished by the splendid scenery along either shore. At 7 in the evening we cast anchor off Newport News, for the night. Early on Saturday morning we got under way and in a short time we ran by the wreck of the "Cumberland," and a little further on we saw the "Congress." It is a sad contemplation, to review the circumstance by which these noble ships, and their daring crews, were sacrificed for vindicating the cause of truth, justice, and humanity. About 7 o'clock we touched at Fortress Mound, and as the boat was short of provisions, the pilot concluded before running out into the Bay to run up to Norfolk to lay in a supply of provisions, the Steam Frigate Minnesota with her ugly looking guns ever bearing on the deceitful town as a monitor to all that the Authority of the Flag of the Union, which now floats in triumph from the domes of the principal buildings, must be respected.

The object of our visit being soon accomplished we were ready to proceed on our way. But, as the boat was very heavily loaded; (having on about seven hundred men and one hundred and thirty head of horses) and being withal a very old one, and as the wind was very high, the Pilot did not deem it prudent to venture on the Bay. We however, dropped down and laid over off Sewalls Point till evening, and the wind abating somewhat, we weighed anchor and stood out on our trip. Instead of the wind falling as supposed, it continued to rise, and by the time the boat reached the Bay the waves were running very high, and the Pilot being somewhat timid ran to the eastern shore, in order to get calmer water. This was well enough while it lasted, as we were running directly against the wind, it blowing strong from the North-east.

Running to this point would not answer our purpose all the time, and in order to get into the mouth of the Potomac it was necessary that the Boat should be held to a different point. About this time the wheel came into more experienced hands than a Government Pilot, (who seems to be a necessary appendage to all government transports) the Mate of the boat; who succeeded, at a great risk, in altering our course, and brought the wind on our quarter. There was great danger of being swamped, as each succeeding wave would make the old boat tremble like an aspen, and at times the waves would fly completely over her bow much to the discomfort of some of the "boys" who were trying to take a little nap. At one time the water came well nigh extinguishing the fire under one of the boilers, but this did not materially retard our progress. We kept steadily on and daylight found us in sight of Point Lookout at the mouth of the Potomac. We were yet two miles out of our course, but to judicious management we got on the right track again, and proceeded on our way up the river.

Point Lookout is being rapidly fitted up for Hospital purposes, and already there are a goodly number of large Hospital tents erected there for that purpose, and boats are daily being relieved here of their invalid passengers. No better place could be selected as it always has the advantage of fresh breezes from the Chesapeake and Potomac. It also has the advantage of fine groves of pines, whose grateful shade is always a pleasant relief from the scorching rays of an August sun. No more pleasant scenery could be found along any river, than that which abounds on the shores of the Potomac, and scattered along in such profuse variety.

We reached our destination about three o'clock, p.m., of the 17th, and in less than one hour we were safely landed with all our effects once more on terra firma. Here we found our guns in readiness for us, when we attached our horses and went out about a quarter of a mile to camp and waited for the rest of the detachment.

While there were no accidents occurring to any one on board of the "South America," the "City of Norfolk" was not so fortunate. One of her boats belonging to our Battery, who was lately detailed and transferred from the 6th, and also one man belonging to the 6th, took it into their heads to sleep on the top of the wheel house, while they were anchored at the mouth of James river the night of the 15th. The boat starting in the morning before they were awake, the motion threw them off into the water and both were drowned. The name of the one belonging to our Battery, was McDonald, but from where I do not know. The name of the other I did not learn. The cause

of their rashness in selecting such a place as this for sleeping, is attributed by some to the influence of bad whiskey.

As to our destination, I am not prepared to speak with certainty; but like the rest of those who are out of the ring, I can only be governed at the present time by opinions derived from promiscuous quarters. It is however, the general supposition that we will be sent first to Burnside at Fredericksburg, and from thence to Pope, to once more join in the advance upon Richmond. If such should turn out to be the case, you will perhaps hear more of the Reserves, which may add something to their wide spread reputation for fighting pluck; and if the opportunity present itself, they will perform deeds of heroism, that will make them an imperishable lustre upon the records of the gallant State that sent them forth to do battle for the Nation's glory.

A move on Richmond from the direction already indicated by Pope, will be much more disastrous to the cause of secession, than by operations on the Peninsula—inasmuch as the occupation of the Shenandoah Valley will forever be lost to the rebels, and will also deprive them of their most fruitful source of subsistence. With this important appendage to military operations cut off, the secession leaders will perhaps have a lively time in keeping even their conscripts in the harness, as they can endure almost anything else, while living, better than hunger.

Generals McCull and Reynolds have been released, and appearing before the first Brigade of the Reserve corps, were received with the most fraternal demonstrations of delight. The Gen. thanked the men for the manner in which they respected him, and paid a glowing tribute to their bravery and endurance. I observe that Gen. Meade has recovered from his wounds and is about again. I am informed that Gen. Reynolds and Meade will assume their respective commands immediately and the Division in a very short time. This will infuse a new life into the whole Division; for the men, as a general thing, do not like Seymour. No one doubts his ability or his bravery, but there is a very prevalent opinion that he is too selfish, and too ambitious for place. This, with legal Pennsylvania and conscientiousness, do not do very well, and hence he fails to command the confidence and respect of the men—which is always the surest prestige of success, both to the man and to the cause.

I see by the Journal of the 6th, that I am called to account, for doing injustice to those whom credit is due. I disclaim all such intentions, and if I have inadvertently made some "mistatements," I recall them with pleasure; but I do not hold myself altogether responsible for them. Not being present, I availed myself of the information of a third person, and on the strength of that information, made the statement. I would not give a fig for a regiment of "friends," who while I was in a helpless condition, would desert me in the hour of danger, so that I should be obliged to apply to other parties to have me taken to a place of safety. I do not intend any reflections, but merely say this much, to clear myself of any imputations; as I draw the inference that no subject is taken up with some degree of warmth.

The weather is yet very warm here, but we have much better water, and a purer atmosphere than on the Peninsula, where every thing is surrounded by swamps and Mosquitoes.

Particulars of the Indian Massacre.
St. Paul, August 23d.—Parties from Minnesota river reached here last night, stating that they estimated the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at five hundred. The opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered along the road and trails. It is believed that all the missionaries were killed. The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. Freiber, an interpreter, who has spent the most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone, trusting to his knowledge of the Indians, and disguised, escaped detection. He dressed and painted himself in savage style, and arrived at the Upper Agency in the night. The place was literally demolished, and death visited all the houses. He saw the former occupants lying dead, some on their door steps, some inside, and others scattered in the yards. He went to the house of Hon. J. K. Brown and recognized every member of the family, eighteen in all murdered. He visited Beaver Creek and found fifty families killed. He went to every house, and recognized the bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants. Among those recognized at the Agency were N. Givens and family; Mr. Galbraith and children; Dr. Wakefield and family; John Loddens and family; John and Edward Mayer, and two Missourians—Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. Mr. Riggs.

Ex-Governor Sibley is now marching to the belt of Fort Rikeley. The scout reports that bands are united in carrying out a concerted and desperate scheme, and says he will be too happy to find the powerful bands of the Yankons and other powerful bands not united with them.

Mr. Freiber, the disguised Indian interpreter, writes to Gov. Ramsey from Henderson, on the 21st, that he left Fort Ridgely at 5 o'clock a.m.; that there were then two thousand Indians around Fort Ridgely, and the wooden buildings were still burning. He thinks that other tribes have joined the Sioux, and they now present a formidable army.

A reliable letter dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says: The injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense; another such scene of woe can hardly be found in the South as in McCleod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley and other counties. In St. Paul, and adjoining counties, all available horses are being gathered up, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary punishment of the audacious Indians.

It seems to be the general opinion among the best informed of our citizens that the present Indian troubles originated with the secessionists of Missouri. Major Galbraith, one of the Indian agents says there are now under arms 10,000 Sioux, besides other tribes from the Northern Missouri.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT BATON ROUGE.

Official Report of Com. Farragut.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Admiral Farragut, among which are the following:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, }
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7, 1862. }
SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held the iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did. On the 4th inst., I sent the Tennessee to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the night of the 5th she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack on Baton Rouge, by the ram and two gunboats, the Webb and Music, and calling for assistance.

At daylight, the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as they got ready. I arrived here to-day at 12 m. in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson and Scioto. I had sent the Cayuga up before me, agreeable to a request of General Butler, in consequence of the guerrillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival, I was informed by commander W. D. Porter that yesterday morning at two o'clock the enemy's forces, under General Breckinridge, attacked General Williams, drove in his pickets, etc. General Williams, having had ample warning, all was prepared for him. The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until ten o'clock p.m., by which time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles. But unfortunately the gallant General Williams, while cheering on his men, received a Minie ball through the heart.

Gen. Williams had informed Lieutenant Commanding Ransom the evening before of the plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him, and when he did so, our gunboats Kiro and Katahdin opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, and producing great dismay and confusion among them. Lieutenant Ransom had an officer on the State House, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy were repulsed, Commander Porter went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict, according to the concerted plan. As he came within gun shot, he opened on her, and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering apparatus, for she became unmanageable, continuing, however, to fire her guns at the Essex.

Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak point towards him, and loaded a gun with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of this projectile, a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered that she was on fire, which he continued by his exertions to prevent from being extinguished. They backed her ashore, and made a line fast, which was burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn until she blew up, with a tremendous explosion. Thus ended the career of the last iron clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for secession, but on the return of the Essex not a soul was to be seen. I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to New Orleans, and depart immediately for Ship Island with a light heart, that I have left no bugbear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. G. FARRAGUT, Flag officer Commanding the U. S. Blockading Squadron.

To HON. GIBSON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

A letter from Baton Rouge says, that Nim's battery thrice repulsed the foe and did great slaughter among them. Breckinridge is said to have lost his right arm by a cannon ball. The battle took place on the edge of the town. General Williams being unwilling to expose the helpless women and children. We captured a large number of prisoners, including Capt. Blunt, Breckinridge's aid. Gen. Williams, who was killed, behaved like a hero, and Capt. Nim's men are entitled to imperishable glory. The loss of the enemy must have been severe, as our men charged and recharged upon them. We have taken three guns. Another account says, the strength of the rebel troops is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000, under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss is 250 killed and wounded, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to the statement of the prisoners taken was immense.

The transport steamer Lewis Whitman ran into the gunboat Oneida, fifty miles above New Orleans, on the night of the 6th, and the transport sunk. She had on board the body of Gen. Williams, with an escort of six of his body guard; also, forty-two of our own and three rebel wounded. The body of General

Williams was recovered, and thirty-eight wounded soldiers and three of the body guard were saved.

The official report of Col. Cahill, commanding the post after the death of Gen. Williams, states that the rebel force was about ten regiments, and that after a fight of great severity, the enemy were repulsed. General Williams was killed by a rifle ball through the chest. During the battle our forces were at one time obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from their original position, and the enemy was thus able temporarily to occupy the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, the Seventh Vermont and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipment. They were, however, driven out, but our number being much lessened by sickness, and the men in the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed expedient not to pursue the enemy, who had retired several miles, and is still retiring. I am expecting that it is possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing of my troops in the strongest positions.

Our force engaged numbered less than 2,500. The enemy had at least 5,000 men, with twelve or fourteen field pieces, and some cavalry. Brig. Gen. Clark and his aid, Lieut. Zerger, delivered themselves up to us as prisoners of war. I have also seventy wounded prisoners and about thirty captured. Breckinridge, on the 6th, asked permission in writing to bury his dead. Col. Cahill replied that our men were engaged in the work, which would soon be accomplished. Passengers from Baton Rouge, state that our loss was 70 killed and 215 wounded. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him and was finally killed whilst rallying the 27th Indiana regiment, who had just lost a field piece. The gun was retaken, and Gen. Williams fell pierced by a bullet.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—A fight occurred on Friday, in Jackson county, about twenty miles south-west of Lexington, between parts of Colonel Phillips and Crittenden's regiments of State troops, 800 strong, and about 3,000 rebels, under Quintrell and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of the State forces. The federal loss in the engagement is understood to have been one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals.

In the fight at Independence on the 11th, General Hughes who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at Wilson's creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Colonel Boyd and Colonel Thompson were wounded—the former fatally.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The reported defeat and capture of Federal troops is utterly false. A dispatch from Gen. Morgan, dated at Cumberland Gap, says De Courcy's brigade and the 14th Kentucky Regiment, on the 5th and 6th inst., had several engagements with Stevenson's division, in forcing the rebels outnumbering us four to one. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lieut. Col. Gordon Eleven, of Tennessee, was taken prisoner. Our loss was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Two companies of the 10th Ohio regiment were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but they succeeded in cutting their way out. We captured a lot of forage, tobacco, and mules.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862. To Major General Pope: Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. Banks and his corps, on your hard earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers. Your troops have covered themselves with glory; and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLOCK, General-in-Chief.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Aug. 20.—A force of cavalry from the post under Capt. Frank Moore, while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak ridge, west of Hohenman, and killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three Captains, and also captured twenty-seven horses and about one hundred stand of arms. Capt. Moore and one private were wounded, but none were killed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Gen. Kelly, at Cumberland, Md., says that our pickets were fired on at the bridge on the Romney road, yesterday afternoon, and one man was mortally wounded. A force was sent in pursuit, and overtook a party of bushwackers and attacked them, killing the notorious guerrilla, Bob Edwards. The rest escaped to the mountains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Key West letters report the capture of the English steamer Columbia, with a cargo of forty Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, army blankets, and other articles intended for the rebels, by the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba. The Columbia is a new iron propeller of four hundred tons burthen, and the cargo cost \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Captains Downey, Irving and Griffin, and Lieutenants Bogley, Gannon, and other officers, amounting to one hundred and sixty in all, who have been confined in the Charleston jail, arrived here this morning. They are all well.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—Col. Wynkoop's 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, attached Col. Forrest's rebel force on Cheat river, near Sparta, and killed thirty of them. He then withdrew, and rejoined General Nelson, at McMinnville.

An Irishman took off his coat to show a terrible wound he had received at the battle of Bull Run. Not being able, however, to find the wound, he suddenly remembered that it was his "brother Bill's arm."

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer, Restorative, and cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Phlegm. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

MORRISDALE HOUSE.—The undersigned, after having taken the Morrisdale House, situated in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate. April 2, '62. GEORGE RICHARDS.

WANTED.—A blacksmith, who can carry on a shop. A single man, who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will employ by the month or the day, and tools rented to him. The stand is one of the best in Clearfield county. Apply or address WM. C. IRVIN, July 2, '62. Barnside P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Eitzweiler, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. MARCH 29, '62-47. D. F. ETZWEILER.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned keeps constant on hand in his store room in Philipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Turkey, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liqors of all kinds. Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., all of which are offered to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar27] ROBERT LLOYD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—All persons are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between J. Boynton and Wm. A. Nevlins has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left for two months from this time in the hands of J. Boynton at Smith's Mills, where all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call within that time and settle. JONAS BOYNTON, WM. A. NEVLINS, July 30, 1862, 31.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT SITH.—500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing 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. Three months pay in advance, and one month pay in advance. Clothing, food and medical attendance gratis. Recruiting office in Graham's Row Clearfield, Pa. MATTHEW WOODEN, Captain, 84th Regt. N. Y. July 30, 1862. Recruiting Officer.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of purchasing valuable Timber Land is invited to the following tracts of land situated in Keating township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lorraine lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas Wing, containing about 100 acres, situated 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, situated 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. GIBSON, Executor. July 30, 1862. J. B. GRAHAM, Executor.

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, \$4.00. Latin and Greek languages, \$6.00. To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half session and no dismission except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [may30] G. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

AYER'S SASSAPARILLA.—Is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances, of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for all diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely well by those who suffer from Scrophulous complaints, and who are afflicted with many rankling disorders arising from impurities of the blood. This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the system at that season of the year. By the timely exhibition of this powerful medicine, the system is purified, and the body is restored to its natural state of health. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is well adapted to the treatment of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Scrophulous and Scrophulous complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Bores, Tumors, Skin Itch, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Syphilitic affections, Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Dolorous, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

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During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a great quantity of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they do not contain little, if any sarsaparilla, but painful disappointments, has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla, which find their way to the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall retain the name from the load of obliquity which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 51 per bottle, 6 bottles in one package \$5. C. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Elias Luthers, Ansonville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.