

# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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BY SAMUEL J. ROY.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT 3, 1862.

### PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL  
**HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN,**  
OF YORK COUNTY,  
FOR GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
**HON. WILLIAM S. ROSS,**  
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

### A NEW MONSTER.

The old United States Bank, as a contemporary remark, was in its day an invaluable institution to the Democratic party. It was made to serve as a scape-goat for all the evils, real and imaginary, to which the country was subjected. If anything went wrong, there was always that unfortunate bank, or its ghost, ready to be pitched into it. Long after it was dead and buried, politicians drummed away upon its hide, and probably they would be pounding it yet, had not the ingenuity of some one among them conceived the idea that poor, luckless "abolition" would be a hobby which would not tire or die by constant riding; and the scientific and disciplined manner in which it, ever since, has been used by that party, determines clearly the correctness of the inventor's conclusions. If a Democratic Convention was held, it adopted, as a matter of course, resolutions breathing fire and death against "abolitionism." If a Democratic office-seeker, from President down to a borough or township constable, had anything to say on political topics, he at once went to demolishing "abolitionism." If a Democratic newspaper editor wanted a theme to preach about, he straightway exhorted against "abolitionism." The discussion of the tariff, free-trade, protection, currency, banking, finance, revenue, or any of the other practical topics connected with government, was avoided if possible, for whoever undertook it was sure to get into trouble and lose friends by it; but as to "abolitionism," nobody cares for it—everybody is afraid of it—no one is willing to own it—hence it was safe to fight that, and so it has been catching it, right and left, in season and out of it, for a decade or two of years. But there seems to be no killing it off! In 1850, the champions of Democracy pretended to throttle it by compromise. In 1854, they feigned to choke it with the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. And now we find another desperate onslaught made upon it by Mr. Francis W. Hughes, the Chairman of the new light Breckinridge-Vallandigham Democratic State Central Committee. Two long epistles, in the shape of Addresses, has he issued against the "demon of abolitionism," threatening its existence; and recently he sent these, accompanied by a letter, to Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, asking him to exert himself at influencing Mr. Lincoln and his Administration to use all the power of the Government to crush out this new monster, which he seems to think more dangerous to the Union, and to the Government, than Jeff. Davis and his Rebel Army. This letter certainly presents a curious scrap of political history, as well as showing clearly the purposes and inclinations of the so-called Democratic leaders; and as such we print it in our columns, (on first page,) together with Mr. Seward's reply, which is the sharpest rebuke which we have yet seen administered to a semi-traitor since the war began.

### THE "DEMOCRATIC" TICKET.

We observe, by the published proceedings, of the Early of Elk county and Dr. Boyer Assembly, have been nominated for the which met at "Democratic" Conference observe that Co. on the 21st. We also been nominated for the Patton of Erie has party. The "Democracy" by the same therefore, now a full party ticket county have. The nomination of Dr. Boyer of field county, "will no doubt be surprising" especially, to the honest portion of the party, when they remember that Capt. Larimer was the choice of this county. By what game of "hocus-pocus," or "sight-of-hand" performance such a result was obtained, we do not pretend to say, as we do not "know all the facts in the case." But, if we were permitted to express an opinion, we would say that, perhaps, Capt. Larimer was too much of a war man—too much of a true patriot—too honest to subscribe to the edicts of Hughes and Vallandigham, and, therefore, did not suit the wire-pullers and friends of "that small patriotic band" who "are entitled to the gratitude of every" rebel now in arms against the Government. And hence, Captain Larimer was not nominated at the Ridgway conference. And so with the other nominations. If our memory serves us right, every Douglas, or unconditional Union Democrat was shoved aside, and none but those of the ultra, or Breckinridge-Vallandigham stripe nominated.

**GEN. BANKS' OPINION OF THE BATTLE.**—The following remarks of Major General Banks to General Geary, after the battle of Cedar Mountain, are significant. Gen. Geary was lying on the grass suffering from his wound, when Gen. Banks came up to him and said: "General, I grieve for your misfortune as I do for so many of our friends, but I believe no fault can be found with us, and sure I am that from the beginning of the world no men fought better than our troops."

### THE UNION AS IT WAS.

Below we publish two articles from the Philadelphia North American, defining the phrase "The Union as it was," which is so frequently used by the Breckinridge-Vallandigham papers and politicians. The articles should be carefully read and reflected upon by every true patriot who has the interests of our country at heart, and who desires the success of the Union cause and the defeat of the southern rebels and their northern sympathizers.

### The Union as it was.

This phrase, which is now becoming so common in all Democratic newspapers, resolutions and addresses, demands something more than a passing notice, for it has a deep significance of some kind at this time. No one now hears these parties speaking of the Union as it is. They are for "the Constitution as it is," that is as the Dred Scott decision interprets it; but the Constitution, pure and simple, as it was understood by those who framed it, meets with no favor at the hands of these would-be exponents of Democracy. As for the Union unconditionally, that is something entirely out of their books, and might as well be searched for in the London Times.

Setting aside for the moment their view of the present aspect of things, let us cast a glance at this new-fangled idea of theirs—adherence to "the Union as it was." We have looked carefully through all their fulminations to ascertain what they desire to be understood as meaning. They have nowhere laid it down explicitly, and beyond the mere phrase we have nothing to indicate their object; but as they reiterate it with a care and perseverance somewhat remarkable, we feel more and more desirous of knowing something definite.

There was the Union, as it existed for some years, without any national constitution. That was a league cemented by the strongest ties of affectionate regard and common interest. Those who formed that Union were driven to it by a common danger. The States they represented were poor and rude, but they fought, by means of that Union, through years of bloody war against one of the mightiest Powers of Christendom, and successfully, too. Still the Union, as it was then, had no constitution. It cannot be that which the Democratic politicians are now so anxious to restore, as they repeat with emphasis their exclusive devotion to "the Constitution as it is." We may, therefore, set it down as certain that this sort of a Union is not what these politicians are after.

Then there came a period when the Union, as it was established, had as its governing policy the gradual abolition of slavery, and in that benignant era New England and the middle States got rid of their slaves, and the northwest was guaranteed to freedom by Jefferson's ordinance of 1787, under which Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin came into the Union. That was the period which laid broad and deep the foundations of our national greatness, for the north, which has achieved such a prodigious progress, was rendered free of slavery by it. Yet the Union, as it then was, cannot be the ardently longed for Union of the current Democratic politicians, for they harp on nothing but the horrors of abolition.

Then there was another period of the Union as it was, when the Jeffersonian policy was extended by Clay in his Missouri compromise, which guaranteed to freedom all the territories north of the parallel of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, an immense area. Under that act Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon have come into the Union as free States, and had it been continued in force many more must have come in also free. That was an anti-slavery, or what the Democratic managers now call an abolition era, and hence it cannot be that these politicians refer to that status as the one to be restored.

This brings us down to 1850, when a new era arrived. That period brought into the Union the whole of California as a free State, in defiance of the pro-slavery party which threatened secession and rebellion. The admission of that State destroyed the equilibrium of the free and slave States, by giving the preponderance to the former, and so ended forever the traditional policy of pairing off a free and a slave State for admission. Is that the Union as it was, to which the Democratic politicians now refer with so much admiration and fond regret?

We do not think that any of these can be the periods referred to, and yet they cover the entire history of the republic from its inception down to the year 1854, a career of steady and irresistible progress toward freedom. Never for a moment did the nation dwindle in its pathway of liberty, from the time when it was declared and the colored hour when independent until the repeal of the 21st box was opened. If, then, the Union as it was—Compromise, it ought to mean—the Union as it was for what from the time it was organized downward—it is quite clear that it expresses the steady progress toward the suppression of slavery.

But it would be folly to suppose that the Democratic politicians mean anything of that kind, eaten up as they are by an idolatry of slavery, and therefore they must mean to shirk this great fact which stares everybody in the face from every page of our national history down to 1854, and refer only to the Union as it was under Pierce and Buchanan. It would have been a great deal fairer and honest to say so candidly, and as they have failed to make the confession, we make the exposition for them, and challenge denial or confutation. Here the public may see reflected, as in a mirror, what is meant by these tricksters, when they advocate the restoration of the Union as it was—not the Union of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Clay, but the Union of Pierce and Buchanan—the Union of the Dred Scott dictum, the Union of perpetual and hopeless bondage.

The Union as it was suffered violence at the

hands of the rebels only. They assailed it and destroyed it because they would neither live in peace as it was, nor trust to legal modes of modifying its laws in the matters they professed to complain of. The rebels and their sympathizers are the only enemies of the Union as it was, and they are deadly, life-long, unscrupulous enemies, who will not rest from violence against it until they are crushed into helplessness. The loyal States and loyal people are fighting to restore the former equality and prosperity of the whole Union. The end they aim at is as necessary to one section as to another. Everything that the people of the south can find to be their interest hereafter will be attained through the success of the Union arms. There is no man of sense in the whole disloyal region who does not know that the substitution of new, despotic, quarrelsome authority like that of the confederate States would be a scourge forever in the future, as it has been in the year past. Secession is an atrocious cheat, a sham, an utter ruin to the foolish dupes of its leaders. They are ruined by their own act, and we must fight to restore to them all that can be restored of the blessings of the old Union.

It is falsely asserted by secession sympathizers in the north that we are fighting to set up new theories of government, and to make the Union essentially different in future. On this pretence they attempt to get up a party opposed to the war, and give as much aid and comfort to the rebellion as they can and keep from arrest. The people, however, know the falsity of all this cry about "the Union as it was," uttered by half loyal lips. They know that in every essential it is the Union as it was that will be restored. That which is incompatible with future peace and prosperity will alone be struck from the list of conditions which will surround us after the war; but whatever the war shall show to be incompatible will be brought to an end without a shadow of doubt. The people of the south are entitled to exemption from rebellion and its terrible consequences hereafter, as well as ourselves. We are entitled to peace also. No cause for war has been given by the loyal States, and one war, forced on us by the desperadoes of secession, will suffice for the next century. If there can be no indemnity for the past from the subdued rebels, there must at least be security for the future, and it is in a spirit of the purest devotion to the glorious memories of the Union as it was that we shall demand ample guarantees that the fires of another rebellion are not left in the ashes of this.

It passes comprehension that any other than a secessionist should attempt to make anything of this pretence of devotion to the Union as it was against this patriot war. As a cover to treason, the attempt to create a party on that point is perfectly consistent and intelligible, but not otherwise. It is true that the determination is everywhere formed to settle the contest so that it shall remain settled, not to destroy the rights of the people of the south, but to save them as well as ourselves from another such devastating war. Precisely what may be necessary for this purpose all are not now agreed to say; but before the war ends there will be substantial agreement. That which originated this rebellion must not have power to originate another, and whether that is the necessary and inseparable outgrowth of slavery as a national institution—for such those who are now secessionists have done their best to make it—is for the full course of events to show. The Union as it was had its spirit explained, by a long list of honored southern statesmen, on this very point of slavery. While Calhoun survived, one of the olden statesmen remained to represent a new creed, but he was the only one. With him, it is universally agreed, the game of rebellion began. He first clamored to make the Union something it was not before. His successors, in attempts to break up the old Union, have added many heresies and many crimes, but they are simply cumulative on the original criminal intent. This body of haters of the Union have now become numerous and malignant enough to assail it in arms, and for the time to break it up, but they must perish, and with them the basis of the whole scheme of treason.

No doubt we shall have many hypocritical mourners over the death of Calhoun's treason, which Jeff Davis finally developed. No doubt many will cry out that all these men claimed was part of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." No doubt all these clamorers would have been glad if Calhoun had succeeded in his rebellion of 1833, and that, when this had failed, Jeff Davis should have triumphed in 1861, utterly sweeping away all that the old Union guaranteed, and involving us in endless warfare as the alternative of refusing to become parts of a new despotism. But the people are overwhelmingly loyal, and they reckon no sacrifice too great to save themselves from this impending ruin. They will turn out a million of men in arms to crush this rebellion, and in crushing it, they will take care that its secret springs are destroyed, even if, in doing so, they take the trines of some of the institutions and overshadowing grown to poisonous and over of Calhoun and Jefferson under the cultivation in greater part under the Union as it was.

**A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.**—The (N. H.) Patriot tells this story: A good farmer from an adjoining town came into our office the other day and paid his subscription to the Patriot. From a capacious leather bag he deposited the shining half and quarter dollars. We looked on in astonishment, not having seen so much silver coin in a long time. He mistook our astonishment, for suspicion. "They're good, ain't they?" "O, yes," said we. "You looked as if they wasn't; but I know them—the real feelers; had 'em in my trunk more'n ten years. I don't believe in your pesky rag currency. I'm a Jackson man; and if the General was alive, he'd sweep the banks and the rebels altogether. Good morning!"

### IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It turns out that the commanding heard nearly all day yesterday by persons in Fairfax county was that of an engagement between Scanlon's brigade, of General Cox's division, and a force of the rebels, considerably outnumbering them, at Bull Run, the contest being for the possession of the railroad bridge at that point. We believe that the rebels retained possession of it at night-fall, but have every reason to think Scanlon must have dislodged them from it at an early hour this morning. Last night he certainly expected to be able to do so. Our impression is that his loss throughout the day's skirmishing was considerable. The main engagement of yesterday, however, was that of Hooker's division, with a considerable rebel force, at Bristow Station. It appears that the movement of the enemy on Friday, from the south bank of the Rappahannock via Jefferson, in the direction of Little's Washington, was actually designed to throw the most of the rebel army across the Rappahannock, at the base of the Blue Ridge. This was done, and it is this morning ascertained here that it was yesterday morning, probably, for the most part, massed at or near White Plains, in the valley, between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run ranges, seven or nine miles north-east of Warrenton. At an early hour yesterday morning Hooker's division—doubtless despatched to that point by General Pope on account of the affair there of the night before—came up with a large rebel force about Bristow Station, with whom he had a heavy engagement, lasting nearly all day. In the course of it, Hooker drove the enemy, step by step, back to the vicinity of Manassas Junction. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the day's engagement there, was about three hundred. General Pope is said to regard the affair as a signal Union success. It is evident from these facts that the late skirmishes on the Rappahannock were little more than feints on the part of the rebels, who aimed to get in between Pope's army and the fortifications around Washington. We opine that having done so in a measure they will have rather a lively time in getting out of the position they have thus chosen. It is not proper for us to publish any facts concerning the movements of the vast Union army now in the enemy's rear, already made, to punish his temerity. We however, know them to be such as incline us to believe that a very few days will see the end of rebels in arms in Virginia. We may add, not improperly, we trust, that not only are the fortifications around this city so garrisoned, equipped, and prepared as to enable them successfully to withstand any attack that such an army as that of the rebels might make upon them, but that there is, also, a large reserved force of disciplined veteran troops in such a position, with reference to them, as to make the assurance of their security doubly sure, even without the certain cooperation of the large Union force lately upon the Rappahannock. From the facts concerning the movements and position of the rebels we narrate above, it is evident that their purpose is either to put Bull Run between themselves and Pope's army, and while assaying to prevent (with a comparatively small force) the latter from crossing it, to assail us in and about our fortifications; or else to attempt to cross over into Maryland, marching via Leesburg. Twenty-four hours, at first, will surely solve this problem of their present aim. It matters not which scheme the rebels have in view; as their most inevitable fail, met as it will be by our two united great armies, and the troops at the fortifications immediately surrounding this city.

**MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.—10 P. M.**  
To Maj. General Halleck, General in Chief: As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right towards Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take part there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division to march upon Gainesville by the Warrens and Alexandria pike. Reno and one division of Heintzelman to march on the Greenwah and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap being driven back to the east side. The forces sent to Greenville were designed to support McDowell, in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker marching towards Manassas came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms. This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton. He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will be on him at daylight from Centreville and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. [Signed] JOHN POPE, Major General.

**HEADQUARTERS FIELD AND BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30.**  
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: We fought a terrific battle here yesterday,

with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters yet, but I shall do it in the course of the morning as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull Run, which fact, greatly increased in enthusiasm of our men. The news just reached me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent. JOHN POPE, Major General.

**STRAYED.**—Strayed away from the subscriber residing in Lawrence township, about the 10th August last, one pair muley oxen about 4 years old—color red with white faces; one has a white spot on side—well matched. Any information of their whereabouts will be gratefully acknowledged. JOSEPH SNYDER, near Klyertown.

**ESTRAY.**—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Bloom township, about the 11th August last, a red and white steer—the head and shoulders being red and the hind part nearly white—and three years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property charges, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Sept. 3, 1862. G. PHILIP GUELICH.

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**LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on August 10th, 1862. Barrett, Miss T. A. Jamison, Sergt. Archibald, Rev. T. M. 2 Eyer, John, 2 Graham, Miss Sarah Nulph, Mrs. Mary Halsey, Mrs. Mary A. Peters, Anthony Henry, David Preston, Henry W. Hill, Miss Mary A. Whitcomb, Lenzo Jessup, John Weld, John, Esq. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution among the heirs and parties interested in the estate of James White, late of Karthaus tp., deceased, will attend for that purpose, at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday, September 11th, 1862, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present. Sept. 3d, 1862. JOHN M. ADAMS.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to hear and report upon the exceptions filed to the administration account of Geo. W. McCully, administrator of the estate of Jacob Lippeny, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday 13th September 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present. JOHN M. ADAMS. Clearfield, September 3d, 1862.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 24th day of September instant, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain tract or piece of land situate in Boocaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, with a two story frame tavern house and stable thereon erected, bounded by lands of Isaac Ricketts on the north, and lands of George Dillon and others on the south and west, said lot and premises levied on being now in the occupation of Isaac Ricketts. Seized, taken in execution, and Isaac Ricketts terre tenancy. ALSO—By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by lands of Sebastian Farst, on the west by lands of Henry Kaar, on the north by lands of John Ehrgood, containing sixty-eight and one-half acres, more or less, having about forty acres cleared, with a house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Ehrgood. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Clearfield, Sept. 3, 1862.

**Fashionable Millinery.**  
**MISS J. & E. MITCHELL.**  
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa., Opposite the residence of L. J. Crans, Esq.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the people of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have secured an assortment of Fashionable Millinery, to which they invite their attention. They also do all kinds of millinery work on short notice, in the latest style, and on reasonable terms. J. & E. MITCHELL. 21, 1862—3m-pd.

**SALT!**—SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent bags at \$2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of number 27. R. MOSSOP.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Notices 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 insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count as a square.

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**SHERIFF'S SALES.**—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 24th day of September instant, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain tract or piece of land situate in Boocaria township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, with a two story frame tavern house and stable thereon erected, bounded by lands of Isaac Ricketts on the north, and lands of George Dillon and others on the south and west, said lot and premises levied on being now in the occupation of Isaac Ricketts. Seized, taken in execution, and Isaac Ricketts terre tenancy. ALSO—By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by lands of Sebastian Farst, on the west by lands of Henry Kaar, on the north by lands of John Ehrgood, containing sixty-eight and one-half acres, more or less, having about forty acres cleared, with a house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Ehrgood. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Clearfield, Sept. 3, 1862.

**Fashionable Millinery.**  
**MISS J. & E. MITCHELL.**  
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa., Opposite the residence of L. J. Crans, Esq.

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### PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

**H. B. WOOD,** Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to. D. O. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a. May 14.

**J. CRANS** Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 16.

**W. M. McCULLUGH,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, with L. J. Crans, Esq., on Second Street. July 3, 1861.

**WILLIAM A. WALLACE,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, adjoining his residence on Second street. Sept. 1.

**ROBERT WALLACE,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nages jewelry store. May 26.

**H. F. SABLE,** Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's, Main street. Nov. 10.

**H. BUCHER SWOPE,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door east of Graham & Lynton's store. Nov. 10.

**J. P. WATZ,** Merchant and dealer in Front St. above the academy, Clearfield, Pa. [J12]

**J. PATTERSON,** Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa. Office opposite the New Methodist church. Jan. 13, 1862.

**WILLIAM F. IRVIN,** Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in English and Domestic Merchandise, hardware, gunwares, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

**D. R. WACEMPELL,** offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and Klyertown townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Klyertown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

**J. B. MULLAY,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Residence in brick building of J. Boynton, 2d st., one door south of Lantich's Hotel.

**JOHN GILCH,** manufacturer of all kinds of Cabbages, Clearfield, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes and sells on short notice, and attends to all orders. April 29.

**RICH D. MOSSO** Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Liquors, &c., Market street, a few doors west of J. O. O'Connell's, Clearfield, Pa. April 7.

**LARRIB & TE,** Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will send promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856. JAS. B. ARBER. ISRAEL TEST.

**D. R. MOSSO,** offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nages jewelry store. May 11, 1859.

**THOMAS McCULLUGH,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the Clearfield Bank, under other legal instruments prepared with rapidity and accuracy. July 2.

**S. H. LANCING,** CHARLES HOLMES, NEW WATCH JEWELRY STORE. The undersigned have located in the borough of Clearfield, the store formerly occupied by R. W. Lantich, and are prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will be promptly returned. The work is done by experienced hands, and is guaranteed to be of the best quality. Come one, see the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, '62—3m-pd. LAUCHLIN S. HOLMES.

**WHITNEY GOLDEN SALVE.**—The undersigned offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nages jewelry store. May 11, 1859.

**K. O'CONNOR, NIELSON COFFEE.**—The undersigned offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nages jewelry store. May 11, 1859.