

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 24, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

- FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY. FOR SUPERVISOR GENERAL: HON. WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS: HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, OF WARREN COUNTY. FOR STATE SENATOR: HON. LOUIS W. HALL, OF BLAIR COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY: MARTIN S. SHANNON, OF Jefferson Co. WARREN COWLES, of McKean Co.

"IS THE SOLDIER DISFRANCHISED?"

The Harrisburg Telegraph, answers the question "Have the soldiers a right to vote?" in the affirmative, and adds, "that in equity and justice that right is as clearly defined as the right to life and property. Thousands of men have entered the army, whose interests are at stake on the character of the Legislature of the State, and whose whole welfare, perhaps, depends, upon the policy which may be inaugurated by any Legislative action. When these soldiers enlisted, they had no idea of losing their citizenship. When they entered the army, they did not dream of becoming aliens, shorn of all right, disfranchised and out-cast from a voice in a Government for which they were asked to peril their lives and shed their blood to sustain. Yet a majority of Democratic judges of the Supreme Court, have decided that the law which enfranchises the soldier, is unconstitutional—that the soldier is to all purposes a slave, so far as being deprived of a voice in the Government is concerned—and that when a man enlists in the army to fight the battles of his country, renounces all his political rights—shuts himself out from all participation in the control of the Government and surrenders his freedom for vassalage to any political tricksters or demagogues who may be sufficiently bold to hold him in oppression. The law which gives the soldier, absent from the state, in the service of the government, the right to vote, is still on the statute book. We insist therefore that the franchise be extended to every camp containing a company or regiment of men from this State.—We trust that the proper steps will be taken to insure the exercise of the franchise to the soldier, in the choice of Congressmen and members of the Legislature. Those who oppose the extension of this right, are those who place their plans of success upon the presumption that the decision of the Supreme Court has disfranchised the soldier. Our Supreme Court will not have the right to sit in judgment on the returns for Congressmen and Legislators.

THE COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given, a respectable number of the citizens of Clearfield county assembled in the Court House on Monday evening last, and organized by appointing John W. Wright, Esq., as President; James Irwin, J. B. Hewitt and Philip Antes, as Vice Presidents; and Thomas Graham and S. J. Row, as Secretaries. On motion, Ellis Irwin, H. B. Swoope and B. Spackman were appointed a committee to wait on Hon. Louis W. Hall, and request him to address the people assembled. Mr. Hall being introduced to the meeting by the committee, he proceeded to give his views in reference to our National troubles. His remarks were comprehensive, argumentative and convincing—leaving no doubts in the minds of his hearers as to where he stood in the present great crisis in our Nation's history—being ever ready and ever willing to sustain the Administration in all its efforts to crush out this most wicked rebellion and in restoring the laws and extending the authority of the Constitution over all the States of the Union, by every means at its command. Mr. Hall having concluded his remarks, Mr. Swoope was requested to address the people, to which he responded in his usual happy manner. After which the meeting adjourned.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We place at the head of columns, this week, the name of Hon. G. W. Scofield of Warren, as our candidate for Congress. Also, the names of Martin H. Shannon of Jefferson county, and Warren Cowles of McKean County, for Assembly.

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

have now presented to their State and District tickets, of good and true men—in whom they can rely on all occasions in this hour of our country's greatest peril—men who will stand by our National Administration in every effort to crush out treason and rebellion, and who will not palliate the offenses of the rebels nor aid them by pretending to fight an imaginary political foe. We will have something more to say in reference to our candidates, next week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

The Committee of Councils reported yesterday that the number of volunteers enlisted in this city is thirty-nine thousand and two hundred, being over her quota for the two calls of the President, and that she is entitled to a credit of six thousand on any future call.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC "SKIZZLE."

After the Herculean labors of the candidates and runners of the "Great Democratic Party" of Clearfield, for some ten days, including Sunday,—and after the profusion of enormous posters, printed in the largest type the office of the "organ" could furnish, (that were to be seen in the most conspicuous places all over the county) we expected the greatest outpouring of the "Democratic" masses that was ever witnessed in our quiet village, on Wednesday last, which was fixed upon by Frank Hughes for the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other places, Frank was obliged to postpone his celebration, as the people were too busy in driving the rebel marauders from the loyal soil of Maryland, to engage in the manufacture of Loco-foco bunbun. The time of the Democratic citizens of Clearfield, however, not being thus occupied, a large number of them obeyed the behest of Hughes, and were promptly on hand. It was a motley crowd. All over the house we observed familiar faces—faces that we had seen quite recently among the throng of "halt, lame and blind" that filled our town for a week, seeking exemption from the Draft. The meeting was organized by Dr. R. V. Wilson, the Chairman of the County Committee. Finding, doubtless, that he knew more about the "constitution" of his patients than the Federal Constitution, he cut his remarks short, after a very considerable display of teeth and tobacco.

Incidents of the Maryland Campaign.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Chambersburg, says a deserter from Jackson's body-guard escaped to that place on Friday night. It was Jackson's purpose, he stated, to invade Pennsylvania. The cold reception given by the Marylanders greatly disappointed the rebels who expected fifty thousand recruits, and did not get five hundred. More than that number of their own soldiers deserted, and their negro servants generally ran away. A detachment of cavalry from Harper's Ferry rode up to Williamsport and captured seventy-four prisoners, having in charge a train of fifty wagons, laden with spoil. Two or three of the prisoners were Marylanders, who had taken the oath of allegiance, and another was no less a person than Cleggett Fitzhugh, the nephew of the wife of Gerrit Smith, the celebrated radical abolitionist. Fitzhugh had just sent his aunt and her children North for safety, prior to joining the rebels. Fitzhugh has been engaged in business for Holker Hughes, an extensive iron monger of Franklin county, near the Maryland line, in a township called Quincy. He served as his head clerk. He acquired notoriety as the man who arrested (in company with Daniel Logan, a celebrated negro catcher) John E. Cook, the co-partner and confederate of John Brown. Cook had escaped, and, taking to the mountain ranges, had kept them until he had gotten within the lines of this State. Fitzhugh met him when Cook, exhausted for want of food, ventured down from the mountains to seek it. Meeting Fitzhugh, he gave him the Masonic sign, which the latter returned. Cook at once entered into conversation, and told him who he was, and his condition, asking for relief. Fitzhugh told him to come with him. Logan, at a given sign from Fitzhugh, seized Cook from behind and being a powerful man, he held Cook fast. The latter, a very nervous, active man, who had hunted, scouted and fought Missouri border ruffians in Kansas, resisted desperately, and would have eluded even Logan's grasp had not Fitzhugh interfered with them. The force of two athletic men was too great for Cook, and he was brought hither, taken to jail, remanded by Governor Packer to Virginia and hung.

A COMMON TERM BEAUTIFULLY DEFINED.

An old soldier, in appealing lately to his son to go and fight for the government and the Union said: "Perhaps you have never thought what your country means. It is all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses, those trees, those girls who go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live—this is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances which she has left you, the earth where she rests—this is your country! You see it, you breathe it, everywhere. Think to yourself of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be your country. We owe it all that we are, and who joyously the advantages of having a free country, and does not accept the burdens of it for its honor, and is a bad citizen. Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.

Adjutant Slawson, of the 17th Indiana, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender, was announced. He reports the garrison numbering 4,000 to 5,000, comprising the 17th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th and 69th Indiana regiments, one company of cavalry ten pieces of artillery. The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, being completely surrounded by Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000. Our loss in killed and wounded is 50. The rebels acknowledge the loss of 700 on Sunday.

Fletcher Webster, recently killed at Bull Run,

was the oldest son of Daniel Webster. His younger son was in the army in Mexico, and died in the service there. His daughter, Mrs. Appleton, died some years ago, so that now there is none left of the blood of "Websters."

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Affairs on Tuesday.

BATTLE FIELD THREE MILES FROM BOONSBORO, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.—I paid a visit, this afternoon, to the battle field of Sunday, where the rebels attempted to check our march. The field is located upon the top of a steep mountain on the road to Frederick, Maryland, where the rebels had planted a very heavy park of artillery, in order to sweep our forces if they attempted to climb the hill. They would have succeeded effectually, if our forces had taken the regular route, but instead of doing so, they outflanked the rebels on the left and came on them unexpectedly, while a great force of them were lying in a large field concealed behind a high stone fence. Here our forces came on them through the woods, and while they were getting over the fence they were dreadfully slaughtered. I counted myself, in a space of ten feet square, twenty seven dead rebels, while the field and the roads were covered with the remains of others. All along the road from the mountain, and even several miles below Boonsboro, we saw remains of rebels on the road side. The slaughter must have been terrible, and the sight of the poor mortals was most horrible. I hope never to witness scenes like these again. I wish some of your secession sympathizers could have witnessed the sight, I know it would have converted them.

Position on Wednesday.

BATTLE FIELD OF KEETYSVILLE, 7 MILES TO THE RIGHT OF BOONSBORO, ON THE SHARPSBURG ROAD, Sept. 17.—Early this morning the booming of heavy cannons announced that an engagement had commenced between the forces of Gen. McClellan and the rebels under Gens. Lee and Longstreet, and rebel prisoners also state that Jackson had evacuated Harper's Ferry the day before, and arrived this morning to reinforce them. The regular cannonading commenced this morning at six o'clock. The booming of the artillery was most terrific. The balls were whizzing through the air and their sound had the shrill tone of a locomotive whistle. The rebels replied but slowly, which was attributed to their want of ammunition. About nine o'clock in the morning a regular musketry engagement took place. You cannot imagine the rapidity with which they fired, and the slaughter was severe. The rebels attempted several times to outflank our troops, but they failed in every instance. About half past nine the fire was awful, and the rebels began to fall back in terrified disorder. The rebels had the advantage of position all day—the country on which the fight took place being very hilly, with deep ravines, tolerably well wooded. They would always stay in the woods, and our forces had to shell them out or drive them back at the point of the bayonet. At half past eleven the command was given to charge on the rebels, who were located behind a large barn in a piece of woods and cornfield. The men gave a loud hurrah and ran up the hill in double quick time. We could plainly see the rebels fly in disorder. The rebels were completely driven from the ground, with a loss of not less than three thousand. The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded, which were all left in our hands. It was reported that Gens. Hooker and Franklin were slightly wounded, but not to such an extent that they had to leave the field. A rebel battery of eighteen guns was captured, and any number of rebel flags.

About twelve o'clock an entire regiment

of about one thousand rebels were taken prisoners and escorted back to the lines of the cavalry. A large number of officers were among them. A rumor was also spread throughout the camp that Gens. Lee and Jackson were wounded, but nothing positive could be ascertained. Brig. Gen. Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, is also reported as slightly wounded. About one o'clock the ambulances came on the battle-ground, and the wounded were removed rapidly to the different hospitals at Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and nearly all the large farm houses along the route. I estimated the wounded and killed at about five thousand, but others put them at ten thousand. I believe my estimate the most correct. I am satisfied that the rebel loss is three to one in comparison. Capt. Geo. Brooks, of Harrisburg, of the 46th Penn'a., was shot by a minie ball in the early part of the morning. The ball entered the top of his head, and he lived about two hours after he received the fatal wound. He was a brave officer, and his death will be mourned by a large number of friends and relatives. Col. Knipe is safe. The 46th suffered very severely; there are scarcely 50 men left in the Regiment.

About one o'clock the firing ceased,

during which time our troops laid on their arms, ready for any emergency. At about two o'clock the heavy guns were again heard in thundering discharges. We had a distinct view of the Union guns, could see the flash of fire every time, and hear the ball flying through the air. The rebels were occupying a mound not two miles distant, and we could plainly hear the breaking of branches from the trees. The guns used by our forces were of the heaviest calibre, and the execution must have been terrific. The rebel shells done very little if any injury to our men. A great many fell short, while others passed over them, and one came within fifty yards from where we were lying on the ground. At four o'clock several new batteries had been planted and the position of others changed. The firing was incessant. At about five o'clock the rebels made an attempt to take one of our batteries, but they were bravely repulsed with heavy loss on their part. Our forces then charged on a large piece of woods where the rebels were located. This was a most desperate fight, but our men succeeded and held possession of it last night. The slaughter was very severe on both sides. The battle commenced yesterday and our men made the attack. The left wing was commanded by Gen. Burnside, and the right and centre by Gen. Hooker, Franklin and Mansfield,

all of whom behaved nobly, and as I close

this letter the rebels have been driven some four miles from the first position with very heavy loss. We have driven them to the river, cut off their provisions and ammunition supplies, and have a chance of surrounding them completely to-morrow. The rebel dead found on the field seemed short of provision. Their haversacks were entirely empty, and some of our men state positively that they fired stones from their cannon. We also learn direct from officers of General McClellan's staff, that they consider an important victory has been gained, and that if the troops now on the march arrive in time in the morning, the rebels will be completely routed. May God grant such a result. Hagerstown is filled with troops from Pa. The streets are lined this evening with batteries from Philadelphia. I hear that Capt. Byers is here with the Dauphin county cavalry company, but I have not seen him. They are to march to Williamsport, to prevent the rebels from crossing the river at that place, and I am sure they will be successful.

Position on Thursday.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD, KEETYSVILLE, Sept. 18.—I was on the battle field again this morning. Its appearance beggars all description. Our own wounded had been removed from the field and the dead buried as rapidly as their last resting place could be prepared. The rebels asked for an armistice this morning to take their wounded from the field, which was granted; and they were slowly engaged in their removal, but it seemed that they cared but little for their dead as they were found lying neglected in every direction. A cornfield and piece of woods were literally covered with dead rebels. The body of Gen. Evans, a rebel, was found among the dead; at least the papers found in his pocket gave his name as Evans. The loss in officers has been, as usual very large, and I believe that their uniform dress had much to do with it. Rebels can tell our officers at a distance while their own can scarcely be recognized from privates. I am credibly informed, that General Jackson dresses as plain as any of his men, and that he changes his dress daily. Col. Crossdale of the 128th Pennsylvania volunteers, (new regiment) was killed. Warner, of Reading, who resigned his office as Mayor of the city of Reading, escaped unhurt, and I have it direct from an eye witness, that he behaved most bravely and that he led his regiment up to the enemy most courageously. We met him this morning in excellent health, and ready again to face the enemy. Col. McNeil, of the Bucktails, is among the killed. Gen. Mansfield, an old army officer, was also killed. General Meagher is badly wounded. Gens. Max Weber, Donelson, Sedgwick and Hooker were but slightly wounded—the latter in the foot. General Franklin was not wounded at all, although it was positively stated yesterday, that he had been slightly wounded. Very little firing took place to-day; both parties were engaged in burying their dead, and attending to the wounded. The rebels have fallen back some two miles, and are located in a piece of woods on elevated ground. Some little skirmishing took place on the right wing of our army. Our army is now extended to the river on the left and right wings, and the rebels are completely hemmed in. They must now cut their way through our forces if they wish to escape. I am satisfied that we are prepared for them in any emergency. Large reinforcements of fresh troops have arrived here this morning. The Pennsylvania Militia were sent this morning to Williamsport, Md., where they are expected to check Jackson's retreat. It is also stated that Gen. Sigel is on the other side of the Potomac watching their movements, and I am sure if he meets the rebels, he will throw shot and shell into them abundantly.

At about twelve o'clock Gen. McClellan

and staff rode up to the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, where he cordially greeted those present, and after receiving an introduction to the hero of the day, we retired. The General entered at once into an earnest conversation with Gen. Sumner. All along the lines where the General passed he was greeted with loud cheers, which he properly acknowledged. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of killed or wounded. The list is very large, but I am satisfied that the rebels lost at least three to our one. The battle field shows it plainly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1. Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

The undersigned has received for distribution the forms according to which the Books of all Brewers and Distillers must be kept, under the Act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue. All persons owning or operating Breweries or Distilleries, in the counties of Erie, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Cameron, Elk, Forest and Clearfield, by applying at the Office of the Collector, in this City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a Form. J. W. DOUGLASS, Collector of In. Rev., 19th Dist. of Penn'a. Erie, Sept. 18, 1862-sept. 24.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified

not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following property now in possession of Daniel Crowell, viz: One Threshing Machine, one hay horse, one mare and colt, one two horse wagon, one wind mill, one cultivator, two plows, one harrow, six hogs, four ton of hay in the barn and all grain in the ground of which Daniel Crowell had an interest in, as the said property has all been purchased by me, and is left with Daniel Crowell on loan, subject to my disposal at any time. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Becaria township, September 20th, 1862-pd.

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

One top Buggy and one open buggy, both new, for sale at the store of WM. IRWIN, September 17, 1862. Carwensville.

FLLOUR.—A good article for sale at the store of

(Jan 16) WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall and Winter Goods.

REIZENSTEIN BROTHERS & CO. In the "Mansion House" (Mr. Shaw's old Stand) Clearfield, Pa., have just received a large Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Boots, Hats, Travelling Bags, Valises and a large and well selected stock of Gents Furnishing goods.

YOU

Can buy your Clothing, for yourselves and your Boys in every variety and at low cash prices by calling at the cheap Clothing Store of Reizenstein Bros & Co. opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, where you

WILL

Save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing goods, are to be had at this Store at the lowest Cash prices and receive well made goods. Would it not be much better to

SAVE

Much valuable time by calling at once, and laying in your Stock of Clothing for the Winter at this Establishment, where you will certainly get the full value for your

MONEY.

Remember the place. In the "Mansion House," opposite Clearfield Co. Bank. REIZENSTEIN BROS & CO. Grain and Furs taken in exchange at the highest market rates.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative, which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence all other medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone into the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of the body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Careful attention to the directions which accompany these Pills, will insure their being not substituted by some exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Headache, Neuralgia, Stomachic, Flatulency, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers who some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other will give the reliability of our Pills, and the intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1.

FAIR POSTPONED.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Clearfield county Agricultural Society, held on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that in view of the present unsettled state of the country, it was inexpedient to hold the regular annual exhibition this fall. D. F. ETZWEILER, Secretary. Clearfield, Sept. 17-31.

McMURRAY AND IRWIN.

DEALERS IN DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES, Burnside, Clearfield County, Penn'a. Aug. 1862.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber residing in Covington township is desirous of selling his real and personal property at private sale. The tract of land contains 175 acres, and is covered with the best of timber, and has a saw mill and dwelling house erected thereon. The saw mill is situated on a sandy creek, and is capable of sawing 6,000 feet of boards in 12 hours. This is a very desirable location for lumbering, and persons desirous of engaging in the business would do well to examine the place. Terms moderate. Sept. 17, 1862. J. B. HUGBURN.

PUBLIC VENUE.

There will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, at the house recently occupied by Rev. Dr. M'Leod, in Clearfield borough, on Tuesday, September 23d, the following personal property: A number of beds and Mattresses, Bureau, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Sink, Window curtains, Kettle, Writing-desk, Baskets, Carpet, Copper Kettles, Dishes, Crocks, Jars, Cook-stove and pipe, Store-pipe, and a great variety of other household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day. Terms made known on day of sale. Sept. 12. A. M. HILLS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted in any way to Isabella T. Ross, late of the Borough of New Washington deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID S. PLONTNER, Actuary. New Washington, September 1, 1862, 8-16.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Emerick, late of Brady township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. Sept. 10, 1862. ANDREW PENTZ, Adm'r.

DISSOLVED.

The partnership heretofore existing in the name of Lippincott, Long & Co. in the Mercantile business at Osceola, Clearfield county Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to us, will please call and settle their account and save trouble. LIPPINCOTT, LONG & Co. Osceola, September 1, 1862, 8-10.

The above business will be carried on by the undersigned at the old stand, at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county Pa. Thankful for former patronage, an solicit a continuance of the same by old customers. A. B. LONG & SONS.

Draft! Draft! Draft!

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT! Volunteer—and buy your goods at the cheap Cash Store of J. D. Thompson, who has just received a complete stock of goods, where you can get good Calico at 12 1/2 cents. Sugar " 11 1/2 " Syrup " 75 " Salt per sack " \$3.50 Shop made boots at \$3.50 and all other articles at the lowest war prices. Wm. F. Irwin, Clearfield, Pa., September 10, 1862.

SALT.

A good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.