THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE WAR NEWS.

New owners bring new laws. Gen. Burnside has changed his base of operations from the Shenandoah to Aquis creek. The change gives a great advantage, opening as it does a level road to Richmond, which is but sixty miles distant from our advance, and giving the left of our moving columns the protection of the river Rappahannock. Instead of being flanked by the troops of "Stonewall" Jackson, Gen. Burnside now has him in front ; and the latest accounts say that that partisan leader is now headed southward. Thus at present everything looks well ; only sixty miles lying between the Union army and the rebel capital, with an almost level country over which to advance.

General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army, on the morning of the 21st, crossed from Falmouth to Fredericksburg, and presented to the Mayor and conncil a letter of Gen. Summer, asking the surrender of the City on or before 5 o'clock. The letter sets forth that, under cover of the houses, shots have been fired upon our pickets, that mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and material for clothing to armed bodies in rebellion against the Federal Government. and that railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. Failing to receive an affirmative answer, Gen. Sumner would allow them of destruction. It can tear down but cannot sixteen hours for the removal of the women

> and children, the sick, wounded and aged, after which he would proceed to shell the town. On his arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was made. In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. To the demand made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor of Fredericksburg sent an answer, which was evidently written at the distation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints should be remedied as far as the firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned. Also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by the Government forces. The Mayor complained of the short space of time allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick soldiers.

> An officer who left Gen. Burnside's army at l o'clock p. m., Nov. 23, reports the situation unchanged. The Rebels were said to have nineteen guns of large caliber in position at and near Fredericksburg.

Stirring events may soon be heard along the Mississippi. Between 25,000 and 30,000 troops have passed down the river within the last two weeks to Memphis and Helena-most of them to the former. It is understood that Gen. Sherman, at present in Memphis, will co-operate with General Grant, now moving

THE NEW INTERVENTION BUMORS. false reports of the European Powers in the order, and that FREMONT and MCCLELLAS have affairs of this country, that nobody is disposed to believe the new rumors that they give currercy to, on the same subject. But there is a bare possibility that there is a little foundation for their last rumor, which puts the matter in a different shape, which is more plausible and less likely to be offensive to this country. It is stated that France has proposed to Russia and England a joint intervention, to recomend a suspension of hostilities, and that Russia has agreed to it. Nothing is said about always been a great friend of "little Mac" :] recognition or an attempt to brake the blockade. If the so-called intervention amounts

to nothing more than a recommendation to our Government, it need give us no uneasiness. The recommendation may be respectfully received and civilly answered ; but that hostilities will be suspended to oblige Europe and the rebel States, we do not for one instant believe. This war is to be fought out till the Union is restored, and the advice of our Government to the European Powers should be and will be, "hands off !"

Letter from Judge Lane of Alabama to Secretary Stanton.

THAT STATE .- Judge Lane, at present the only civil officer of the United States Government in Alabama, has addressed a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Danville, Ky., Nov. 5, presenting his views as to the policy which should control the Army of the Ohio, now that it is about to advance into his State. He says :

"I urge upon the Administration the importance of the position to which Chattanooga is the army, before Washington. They were althe key. This view has often been presented lowed to remain as long as they pleased, and in more impressive language than I can clothe it. Aside from the great fact that it will free thousands of loyal men of East Tennessee, it ried off everything that they deemed worthy is important that Chattanoog i should be taken of transportation. The advance upon Richon account of the fact that it will be a great blow at this season of the year to the entire Southern States. From East Tennessee comes the entire supply of coal for the rebel Confederacy. To stop that supply would put an end to the operations of nearly all the foundries and arsenals of the South. To take whom the back door was left open for entrance Chattanooga would be to cause the evacuation of all East Tennessee, and the important point of Knoxville would fall into our hands. Rome with its extensive arsenal would become ours,

and Atlanta could not long be held. I leave you to elaborate this in your mind. The most accurate information you can obtain in regard to this place will confirm all I could of Williamsburg-which was a barren victory say, yea more. 1 am aware that its importance has been impressed upon the minds of Generals Buell and Rosecrans, and trust that an effort hominy as if the task of building bridges to will be made to capture it."

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE

Among the points to which we shall have fect upon the campaign, however, was to

that in these instances the people have vindi- (held up and reinvigorated so as to be in good (both endeared themselves to the American bearing under the most trying circumstances that can befall the leaders of a great army and the objects of a world's contemplation -Philadelphia Press.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S CAREER.

We publish by request the following article from the Phil'a Sunday Dispatch, which has The removal of Major General McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac is an event which has occasioned much feeling throughout the country. Some persons have regarded it as a malicious act of the Government, aimed particularly at the man, and intended to take the glory of a great victory from him at the moment when his triamph seemed to be assured. Others consider it as a measure that could not have been avoided, in consequence of the tarly manner in which General McClelian has hitherto conducted his operations. If it is a mistortune that General McClellan should have been removed just at this time, it may safely be inferred that the Government believed that it would have been a greater misfortune if he had been allowed to thwart the wishes of the country by his slowness. In one of his early speeckes, General McClellas declared that the war should be "short, sharp and decisive." Months have since rolled by, and the only phrase applicable to the contest is that it has een "long, dull and indecisive." The rebellion that was almost in our power three months atter General McClellan assumed command. has been, by the procrastination upon our side. given full power to swell, to grow, and assume he offensive. All last winter the rebels to Manasses were much inferior in numbers to hey abandoned their entrenchments at their own convenience by slow and systematic movements, in the course of which they carmond, by way of the Peninsula, was conducted with a caution which gave to the rebels every advantage for procuring reinforcements. When the army sat down before Yorktown there were scarcely twenty thousand mer there; but, while the slow approaches of the siege were in progress, that army swelled to ninety thousand or one hundred thousand, to or for retreat. In the meantime the Federal army was unsheltered, and exposed to storms and sickness, which wrought fearful havoc in its ranks. Had there been "short, sharp and decisive" action there, Yorktown would have been taken by assault ; and, although the loss of life might have been great, it would not have been near so heavy as the loss of the troops by sickness and exposure. The battle -might have been avoided, and the Federal army would not have been compelled to sit down for weeks on the banks of the Chickacross that stream was a serious difficulty to the engineer corps. The subsequent bloody battle of Fair Oaks, causing immense loss of life, was not a victory to either side ; its efto call the attention of our British friends, cause forther delay, during which time the rebels were strengthening their army by heavy reinforcements, hurried forward from all parts of the Confederacy. Whilst the Federal arswamps and the heat of the climate, a vast mitted to be collected together, organized and put into the most effective condition. By the from Fortress Monroe to Malvern Hill, the enemy was benefited; and when it suited him to show his intentions by Stuart's raid upon the Federal rear at White House Station and compelled to accept the broad hint and prepare immediately for the change of his base. which was hurried up by the attack upon his known by any official report of the series of battles from the Commander-in-chief. The terrible six days is yet to be written. But we know enough to understand that, while the stantial success upon our side before the dreadful finale at Malvern Hill. When the army reached the James river, and the faint, foot-sore and battle-worn soldiers threw themupon the earth, the only victory which we had was that the army had reached a place of refnge, from which it was enabled in time, by make a safe retreat. The whole Peninsular campaign was a fearful, costly failure-costly the maintainance of troops which achieved nothing towards "driving the enemy to the wall" or "breaking the back bone of the rebellion." It is not an offset to this failure of the disaster at the second battle of Bull Run to the tardy manner in which reinforcements They only served to make the deleat more signal. When General McClellan was again placed though much more energetic than any in which he had yet figured, were not sufficiently swift. The Commission which has just the march of General McClellan after the fleetfooted "Stonewall Jackson" was only six miles a day. They say that if he had been as swift cile commander. The loss of Harper's Ferry is scarcely compensated by the battles of followed up ; but after it was fought General McClellan kept his reserves idle, and did not move until the foe had so completely flows but as a military Court has declared that the post could not have been eaptured it the Gen-Aiter the battle of Antietam the duty of a good General would have been to hurry on while the enemy was cut up and disorganized, him constantly, and demoralize his troops. This is the manner in which great soldiers act. But our war seems to be conducted upon the principles of a prize fight. After a round the

The London papers have so often contained cated their reputation as lovers of law and condition for the next set-to. It has been two months since the battle of Anticiam, and the Federal army has been recuperating, allowing the enemy either to be reinforced or to retreat people by their manliness and there soldierly at leisure. The second edition of Ball's Bluff. at Shepherdstown, the audacions raid of Stuart into Pennsylvania and his bold circuit round the entire army of General McClellan, were events which might have happened to any army, but which cannot be said to have been unavoidable.

Since the battle of Antietam General Mc-Clellan seems to have been indisposed to move. It is obvious, from the letter of General Halleck to the Secretary of War, that he had disobeyed orders to advance. His excuses that the army was in want of supplies have been denied by the Quartermaster's Department. He was indisposed to march, and when positive orders to him to move on the AYER'S PILLS-Are you sick, feeble and 6th ofOctober were given he disregarded them. Days and weeks went by ; and it was nearly almost a month after the express directions of the enemy, that the head of the advanced meantime a precious season of the year has been sacrificed, the risk of forcible intervention by foreign nations has been increased, seems to have marched leisurely from Northern Virginia to parts unknown.

These seem to be the circumstances which have urged the Government to remove General McCiellan ; and there may be more which have not been made public. But we do know and obedience to superiors is the first duty of a soldier.

In considering this matter, there is much the good of the country among those who are disposed to stand up for General McChellan. them. Caused by similar obstructions and right or wrong. His political opinions before the war have made for him many admirers who make party an object of idolatry before their country. The dragging of partisan prejudices into a consideration of this question is most employ them when suffering from the disorder pernicious. It is utterly indefensible in this emergency, and more so when we recollect that General Halleck, General Burnside and Secretary Stanton, are of the same political Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both opinions as General McClellan. If the Government had been so injudicious as to have made the political opinions of General Mc-Clellan a test of his capacity, he would never have been appointed to command. During sixteen months he has been allowed to experiment as Commander in Chief. He has promised much and has fulfilled but little. The brilliant sentences of his proclamations led to high hopes, which his actions have not realized. He had the command of an army as fine as ever was organized in the world He deserves credit for putting it into effective condition and inspiring it with a spirit which ought to have made it invincible. That army has never disgraced itself, but it has been constantly outgeneraled and caught in positions where it had to contend against overwhelming numbers. This could not always have been the accident of war; mismanagement must have had something to do with it. If at length the Government, tired of the cautions policy which has wasted men. money and time without any advantage, has grown weary of the career of procrastination, it is the duty of every good citizen to support it, and to aid it by his voice and influence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED-by the undersigned a good so-ber and industrious journeyman Cabinet maker. Application to be made soon. Address, JOHF GUELICH. November 19, 1862. Clearfield, Pa

LIST OF LETTE	RS remaining in the Post on November 15th, 1852
Ammerman, J. F.	Nelson, Miss Nancy,
Bam. Miss A	Peterman, Jacob
Boal, Christian	Rubb, Juhn
Brown, Philip, 2	Records. Miss Erizabeth
Brown, Miss Mary E.	Ratchlief, David
Barker, John	Snyder, Wm. H
Cyphert, Miss Margaret	
Davis, Joseph	Smith. Miss Mary J.
Harsh. George	Swan, Miss Mary A.
Maines, Miss Nancy J.	Vanvalin, Oliver
Martin, Wm.	Wills, Mrs. Joan
Mincer, Mrs. Fanny, 2	Wagner, Mrs Frances H.
Persons calling for let	tters will please say that.
they are advertised.	M. A. FRANK, P. M.

complaning ? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomforsix weeks after the battle of Antietam, and table ? These symptoms are often the prelade to serious illness. Some fit of sickness isthe President to General McClellan to press creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take guard crossed the Potomac at Berlin. In the Ayer's Pills., and cleanse out the disordered humors-parity the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigand the main body of the rebels under Lee orous activity, purity the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs itsnatural functions. These if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed. that General McClellan has disobeyed orders, by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also nore political feeling than honest anxiety for in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilions Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver. Costiveness or a revable and effectual.

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

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philinsburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862

STRAY BULL. -Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in the month of June, 1862, a black bull, about two years old ; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Nov 12, 1862-p. HENRY LINNINGER.

ESTRAYS.-Strayed away from the subscri-time in the month of August. S head of yearling cattle .- one white, one black, and the others red and brindle-6 steers and two heiffers, one having on a bell. Also, 5 head of sheep-having a crop off the left ear. Any information respect-ing the above estrays will be gratefully acknowl-edged. Oct. 29, 1852-p. AMOS B. TATE

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. -Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Emerick. Brady township, deceased. All persons Inte of 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 sottlement Sept. 10. 1862 ANDREW PENTZ, Adm'r. BREWERS AND DISTILLERS. -- The undeasigned 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 per-sons owning or operating Breweries or Dis iller ies in the counties of Erie. Warren. Jefferson, McKean, Cameron, Elk, Forrest and Charfield, 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's

EX-GOV. BIGLEN ON THE WAR. In a recent letter, declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate, Ex-Governor Bigler has taken occasion to express "some thoughts" on the subject of the War, which, as he seemed to think himself, are rath-

er "crude, and on some points even novel and " startling." We have not room to give the letter in full. An extract or two, however, will suffice to convey a fair idea of its tenor. For example, he says :

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV'R 26; 1862.

Raftsman's Journal.

"The sword is the only agency at work. But the sword cannot do all. It is an agent build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field ; but it cannot make a union of States; it cannot restore confidence and fraternity amongst a people estranged and alienated from each other. If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many at the beginning supposed, then the sword might put them down and the masses could retarn to their allegiance. But the conflict turns out to be with the whole mass of the people within the revolted States, old and young, male and lemale, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword alone will never restore this people to the Union."

"The existence of the Southern States, in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential, nay. I will say, indispensable to the welfare of the North. I am, therefore against extermination, and against the policy of holding the Southern States as conquered provinces .-This ground can be so easily maintained on purely selfish considerations for the North, which will occur to all, that I need not trouble you with their presentation on this occasion. I am for reestablishing the Union as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable, the States to be equals and to be sovereign to the extent the States now are, each to have and enjoy such domestic institutions as it may choose ; and, were I in Congress I should sustain that measure of war, and that only, that would clearly tend to the accomplishment of these ends; but no war of subjugation or ex-termination."

From this it is manifest that Mr. Bigler is still laboring under the old charm of "compromise" a mode of restoring peace that is not entertained by the Union men of the South, who

HE ASKS FOR A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY IN

know and feel what this Rebellion means and is. Having stated that "sooner or later we shall have to treat and negotiate" with the Rebels, Mr. Bigler then suggests that a Convention of the loval States be held to re-affirm the present Constitutional relations among the States-that "the President should propose an " armistice for the purpose of considering " some programme of re-union and settlement. " in which the feelings and rights of the mas-" ses of the South shall be duly appreciated " and provided for-that he should invite them " to come back on the conditions of the Con-" stitution, with explicit definitions on contro-" verted points, or on new conditions with the " fullest assurance of justice and equality when " they do come." The Ex Governor evidently The law officers of the Crown were then conis laboring to create the impression, though he does not say so plainly, that the Rebel States have thus far had no opportunity of returning to their allegiance, and again partici- of the Government to prevent the departure pating in the blessings of the Constitution. If this is his meaning, we know no better way of answering his argument than to quote from the letter of Hon. Joseph Holt, a loyal Kentucky Democrat, who says :

"The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter in and enjoy them. These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can employed in an attempt to break the blockbe saved not only from rain, but from the ade, to recover New Orleans, to fight the Fedslighest injury, by the utterance of a single word-a word of honor. But, it in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves, rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction-be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence ?"

Mr. Bigler seems also to entertain much better feelings towards the Rebels than he has for the people of the New England States. He is extremely anxious that the Rebels should " become our brethren and our equals in eve-" ry particular ;" whilst the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine, who have sent their sons to shed their blood in defence of the Constitution and the country he pretends to venerate so much, he denounces as "hypocrites," and declares " they do not intend that the Union shall ex-" ist hereafter on the terms of the Constitu-" tion, if it is to embrace all the States." We regret to see such a causeless bias exhibited by a man who has as many good personal qualities as Gov. Bigler. Indeed, we have heard it blated that his letter, which had been well cared for during the process of incubation, was spoiled in the act of coming forth into the world of readers. We should be glad to hear that this was the case ; and, we believe, its author would lose nothing in \$1,220 per year. reputation by frankly contessing its defects and avowing such unconditional Union sentiments as are uttered by Andy Johnson, Judge make the drafted men comfortable, in their Holt, Gen. Rossesu, and a host of his other old political associates.

gainst the enemy in Mississippi -

WHO BUILDS THE REBEL SHIPS ! From the London Star.

While the Alabama was in course of construction at Birkenhead, the American Consul at Liverpool made a representation on the subject to the Custom authorities. Nothing came of it, and further representations were made, we believe, to the Board of Trade. This also proving ineffectual, the opinion of Mr. COLLIER, Q. C., was taken on the lawfulness of the proceeding, under the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The learned gentleman's opinion was decidedly against the builders or owners of the vessel, and was, therefore, submitted to the Foreign Office. sulted on the matter, and their opinion, we understand, entirely coincided with that of Mr. COLLIER. It became, therefore, the duty of the Alabama, but by the time this decision was arrived at she had left the Mersey, and, perhaps, commenced her career of depradation and destruction. It is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the Confederates. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war-if they were to be erals in the Southern rivers, or other legitimate arts of warfare-they would, neverthe-

less, be subject to arrest and detention. They would come clearly within the prohibition of acts tending to aid and assist either belligerent.

From the London News.

A Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations to which its subjects may be tempted by self-interest. But here we have nothing less than a regular dockyard establishment in full work, making a navy to be used against a friendly Power, after we have declared our neutrality. We put it to her Majesty's Government whether, for the honor of Her Majesty, it is not bound either to terminate this illegal state of things, or withdraw the proclamation ?

Secretary Chase recently advertised that he would offer \$12,000,000 seven-thirty bonds for sale. When the bids were opened it was found that their aggregate amounted to \$30,-000,000, and from par to \$4.12 premium. This shows the great confidence which the monied men of the country have in the ability of the Government to subdue the Rebelion, and is in striking contrast with its credit during Mr. Buchanan's Administration, when his Secretary failed to secure a loan of a smaller amount at 12 per cent interest.

President Lincoln, although exempted by law from having his salary taxed under the revenue act, has ordered that the same deduction be made as if a tax were imposed. By this voluntary act, the President pays a tax of

Gov. CURTIN is doing all that be can, to camps. It is like him-kind and considetate in all that he does.

after the war, is the singular fidelity with which all their anticipations of riots, rebellions demonstrations, and knock downs gen- my was wasting away under the fevers of the erally, in our large cities, whenever there might be the slightest pretext for a row, have rebei force. treble that of McClellan, was perbeer fulfilled. We are a "licentious @ ob." contemners of law," and whoever could ob- delay which had intervened, at every step tain control of the army not only could, but would, overrun the country, reduce it to subjection, and rule with a despot's hand.

Thus far in the course of the war two signal Garlick's Landing, G-neral McClellan was nstances have occurred which must work a great change in the preconceived opinions and the traditional ideas of Europeans in regard to right flank at Mechanicsville and Coal Harbor temper of the American people. Twice it has on the 26th of June. The incidents of that happened that a general commanding a large bloody retreat are even now but imperfectly number of troops, and regarded with love and adoration not only by his men, but a large confused accounts of newspaper correspondconstituency in civil life, has been suddenly, ents, ungifted with ubiquity, are all that we by a single stroke of the pen, removed from have to rely upon. The true history of those his position of splendor and power to private life. When FREMONT was superseded in Mis- dogged resistance of our troops was a bloody souri, he was the idol of his soldiers and impediment to the enemy, there was no subthe admiratiou of the whole Western public, who believed him their only stay and support. On the eve, as it was then supposed, of important victories, just as he was about, per- selves wherever they could find a resting-place sonally, to commence in good earnest the execution of the plans he had been long and industriously maturing, he was removed from the diversion made by General Pope's opehis command. His partisans were furious. rations upon the line of the Rappahannock, to They attributed his fall to the machinations of traitors and demagogues. His friends were in precious lives : costly in stores, arms and grieved and indignant. They saw nothing but equipments, which were destroyed; costly in injustice, partisan hatred, and personal insult in the act. The journalists were crimson with rage, or jubilant with success, as they took one side or the other. The whole country was McClellan that Pope also failed and was drivin a tumult of excitement. Yet, not withstan. en back to Washington. That officer blames ding all this, there was not only no outbreak. no riot, no revolt, either military or civil, but within the power of General McClellan to send there was not the slightest suggestion of or- him were put forward. Those reinforcements ganized opposition to the will of the comman- might have saved the second day at Bull Run. der-in-chief of the army. As for FREMONT himself, he quietly mounted his horse, turned over his command, and rode to St. Louis, in command his operations in Maryland, alwhither he had been ordered.

Within the last few days we have had even a more striking instance of the same kind. closed its inquiries in relation to the loss of General McCLELLAN has been in precisely the Harper's Ferry have put it upon record that same position that we have described above. only with a larger army, a more extended personal influence, a more brilliant military as he might have been Harper's Ferry could reputation, and a large, powerful, and victori. not have been surrendered even by its imbeous political party at his back, who have worked for a year and a half to force him into po- South Mountain and Antietam. The latter litical prominence by blazoning his military might have been a brilliant victory had it been successes, and coining political capital out of his exalted position. General McCLELLAN also is removed on the eve, as it is alleged, of that even his rear guard escaped. Possibly the completion of his plans. What does he the tall of Harper's Ferry interfered with Gendo? He simply turns over his command, says | eral McClellan's plans to "bag the enemy ;" a few simple words of parting to his veteran soldiers, gets on the train, and repairs, in the eral-in chief had been prompt, he seems himmost unostentations manner, to the post to self to have been responsible for the disaster. which he was ordered. The people quietly acquiesce in the change. Here and there we hear a surly murmur-but among the people to throw masses of men upon him, to harrass all is quiet.

Now, where is the mob spirit ? Where is the unscrupulousness of political leaders, the unrestrained ambition of military leaders? parties are carried off, sponged by their bot-We fail to see anything of the sort. We think the-holders, stimulated with brandy-and-water,

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis-trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the sam ' ra'es Other a tv-rtisemen's at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse, tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

ESTATE OF DR. G. W. STEWART, DECEASED -- Notice is hereby given. to all parties concerned, that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued to me. on the Estate of Dr G. W Stewart, late of Clearfield county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. and those persons indebted to the same will make immediate payment to MARY E. STEWART.

Executrix of G. W. Stewart, deceased New Washington. November 25, 1862.

Fall and Winter Goods. The undersigned has just returned from the east. and is opening a large stock of seasonable goods, at his Store in Ansonville-such as Cloaths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts; Ladies dress goods. Cloth Cloaks and Bonnets; Ready-made clothing Hardware and Groceries ; Boots and Shoes ; Salt and Leather. Cooking-stoves and Stove pipe ; in fact, a good assortment of such articles as are needed at this season of the year. Country produce taken in exchange for goods-Cash not fused. H. SWAN. Ansonville, November 26, 1862.

EXECUTORS SALE OF VALUABLE, REAL ESTATE -The subscribers will offer by public outery at the public house of David S. Plotner in the Borough of New Washington, commeneiug at 10 o'clock. A M .. on Friday the 19th day of December next, the following described real estate of James Thompson, deceased, viz

No. 1. A tract of timber land in Chest township. Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Armstrong Curry, the heirs of John Irvin, dec'e, John Teaple and others, containing 34 acres and 105 perch es and allowance.

No. 2. A tract of land in Chest township. Clearfield county, adjoining the above mentioned tract lands of Jonathan Westover. George Crist and others, containing 118 acres and 55 perches and allowance, part of this tract is cleared and a dwelling house and stable thereon, now in the occu pancy of Wm. B. Thompson.

No. 3. The undivided one half part of 350 acres of timbered land in Chest township. Cambria county, adjoining other land of said James Thompson. dec,d, and Wm. Sumerville and others. 4. The undivided one half part of 270 acres of timbered land in Chest township, Cambria co. adjoining the above last mentioned tract and oth-OTS. Chest creek runs through all of the above

4 tracts. No. 5. A tract of timbered land in Chest town ship, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Wm. Westover, Daniel Fry John Port and others, con-taining 148 acres and allowance.

TERMS OF SALE .- One third of the purchase money eash or personal security to the satisfaction of the Executors, payable 1st May 1863. the remainder in two equal annual payments with in-terest. first payment to be made May 1st 1864, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage, with clause restricting the cutting of timber farther than payment is made. WM. FEATH and N. Washington, nov. 26. JAMES M'EWEN, Ex'rs

DLASTERING .- The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat man ner. and on reasonable terms. April 7, 1858 EDWIN COOPER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP .-D The Firm lately doing business under the title of J. & J. F Irvin. has been mutually dissolved this day. The Books and Accounts are all left in the hands of J. P. Irvin for collection and settlement. Also the Books of John Irvin. JOHN IRVIN, J. F. IRVIN.

Oct. 22, 1852 N.B. The business will still be conducted by J. F. Irvin, who will be glad to see all his old customers at any time. See his advertisement in another column.

Erie, Sept. 18, 1862-sept., 24.

TTO CONSUMPTIVES -The Advertiser, haring been restored to health in a few weeks. by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it. he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis. etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflic-ted. and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Nov. 12-3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N.Y.

Seriously Wounded!! All the Merchants in the neighborhood of Cur wensville, because I have brought on and opened

a large and well assorted stock of

NEW GOODS.

which I am selling at extremely low prices for cash. My stock embraces all the variety usually kept in a coun'ry store, and selected with an eye to suit these

WAR TIMES.

I will not, here attempt to enumerate all the articles I keep; and their fabulously low prices-which I might do-but after you will have seen and examined for yourselves, you will exclaim, in the language of the Queen of the South

"HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD "

I will merely say, come and see for yourselves, for I feel satisfied that I can suit your tastes as well as your purses

Lumber and all kinds of produce also taken in exchange for goods. Curwensville. Oct. 22, 1852. J. P. IRVIN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of beirs, legatees. creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or-phans court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1863, for confirmation and allowance :

The Final Administration account of Theodore Weld, Administor of George Dollen, late of Beocaria township. Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, of whom John Weld, jr., was the first Administrator. The Final account of Theodore Weld, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Weld, late of Beccaria township Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd. The Final account of J. C. McCloskey, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels,

rights and credits, which were of Nathan M'Clos-key, late of Pike tp., Clearfield Co., Pa. dec'd. The Final account of Jesse Hutton and Mary B. Kelly. Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattela, rights and credits, which were of James M. Kelly, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

The final account of Jeremiah Hoover and Jacob Beams, Executors of the last will and testa-ment of Henry Beams, late of Morris towaship, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY. November 12, 1862 Register

BUGGIES FOR SALE .- One Janny Lind D top Buggy and one open buggy. ball for sale at the store of WM. 1BVIN, Curwensville. September 17, 1862.

