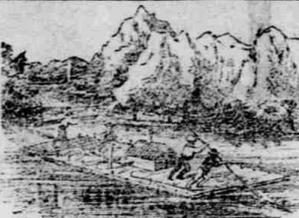


RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC 3, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

On Wednesday morning, November 26th, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a gang of about thirty rebel guerrillas crossed into Maryland, and made a descent upon the village of Urbana, about 7 miles east of Frederick, Md. They broke open and robbed Mr. Thomas A. Smith's store, who is the Postmaster at Urbana—after which they made Smith and a young man named Harris, the assistant postmaster, mount two of Smith's horses and go with them. Smith being a resolute man, on the first opportunity gave them the slip in the darkness, when the banditti fired three or four shots at him, but missed him. They thinking that Harris might escape also, one of the gang shot him through the body, saying, "We'll make short work of you, before you try the same game"—after which they rode away, leaving him for dead by the roadside. The ball penetrated Harris' left lung, but it is said he has since died. The special object of the bandits seems to have been to carry away Smith, who is a pretty out-spoken loyalist.

Tennesseans coming through the Gaps in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, estimate the rebel force there at 5,000 to 10,000. The Lexington (Ky.) Observer, however, believes the whole force of rebels at and in the immediate vicinity of the Gap to be about one brigade—say 1,300 men. About 150 cavalry are reported to have gone from Big Creek to Cumberland Gap a few days since—it is supposed for the purpose of coming into Knox county foraging and taking prisoners. It is reported that the rebels hung four citizens of Whitley county during one of their raids about a week since.

Seventy-five of Morgan's and Forest's rebel banditti were taken and brought to Nashville on the 21st November. A guerrilla provision train and thirty prisoners were also captured near Clarksville a day or two previous. A reconnaissance was made to Ripley, Miss., on the 21st November, in which our men succeeded in capturing seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules.

A gentleman who arrived at New Orleans from Gen. Weitzel's camp just before the departure of the last steamer, learns that a cavalry company, under command of Lieut. Perkins, recently made a reconnaissance to within four miles of Baton Rouge. It is reported that they found and took two pieces of artillery, one a brass 12 pounder.

From Newbern, N. C., we learn, that 4000 rebels advanced on that place through dense woods with the evident purpose of capturing two companies of the 24th Massachusetts. The rebels, however, met with a hot reception and were defeated in their attempts—our troops driving them back in great disorder.

An expedition of three gunboats and six hundred men of the 11th Maine regiment, left Yorktown on the 22d November, and proceeded ten miles beyond Mobjack Bay, where they destroyed an extensive rebel salt works. On Tuesday the 25th our pickets near Williamsburg captured eight rebels.

On November 25th, at day light, a body of rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, crossed the Potomac and entered Poolsville, and seized the two government telegraph operators, who were in bed at the time. The boldness of the party caused much excitement in the vicinity.

Gen. Hooker, it is said, has almost recovered from his lameness, caused by the wound received at Antietam. When there is another battle, and if God spares his life, there will be a good report from him, even if he should not be able to mount his horse.

Gen. Milroy, in his recent expedition to Crab Bottom, in Highland county, Va., marched two hundred miles in eleven days. Among other things he destroyed three salt-peter works and 1,000 pounds of saltpetre.

A rebel cavalry picket of twelve men was captured near New Creek, on the 25th November, by a scouting party from Harper's Ferry. The prisoners stated that Jackson had started for Richmond with his whole force.

The railroad from Aquia Creek to opposite Fredericksburg was completed on the 27th November. Burnside will receive his supplies hereafter by that route, and active operation in the field may be looked for.

Brigadier Gen. Frank Patterson was found dead in his tent, near Fairfax Court House, on Sunday morning, the 23d November.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eighty-three officers were dismissed from the service on the 23d November, for being absent from the army without leave, and other causes. Many more dismissals will follow. This is right. Men who are in the employ of the Government should be at their posts, and render the service for which they are paid.

A Buffalo "corn man" has offered five hundred bushels of corn, as the beginning of a contribution from Americans for the suffering cotton operatives of Lancashire, England. This is a liberal beginning, as he proposed that twenty thousand bushels shall be collected for the purpose named.

An estimate has been made of the principal crops in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, as follows: Wheat, 54,000,000 bushels; Corn, 250,000,000; Oats, 85,000,000; Sorghum, 10,000,000 gallons; Tobacco, 30,000,000 pounds. No estimate has been made upon other productions.

Abel Hocking, a cabinet maker, was murdered in his shop at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the night of the 21st of November, by blows from a hatchet. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the city authorities, for the apprehension of the murderer.

The Queen of England has a salary of \$2,025,000 a year. The operatives in the manufacturing districts who are in distress are allowed from 22 to 36 cents a week! This may be called the height of riches and the depth of poverty.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that 2,240 pounds constitute a ton in all cases under the excise law. This decision is important to Iron manufacturers and others.

The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all the navigable streams in that State, and appropriated half a million of dollars for that purpose.

New Counterfeit \$5's on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, have made their appearance in Harrisburg.

The receipts into the Treasury for Internal Revenue stamps was \$2,300,000, for the week ending November 21st.

The President visited Aquia Creek on the 26th, where he was met by Gen. Burnside. The General looks well.

Gen. Pope has been ordered to Washington to give evidence in the Court Martial of John Fitz Porter.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BUCHANAN. Ex-President Buchanan, in the National Intelligencer of November 25th, "closes the controversy with Gen. Scott, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to the allegations of General Scott. The ex-President then continues:

"I should now have nothing more to add, had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no friendly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of the public arms by Secretary Floyd, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is, that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evident with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority) no public arms were ever stolen. Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment, he could not have fallen into this blunder."

How far the ex-President's assertion, that "no public arms were ever stolen," extends, we will not say, but it has often been stated as a fact, that Floyd did ship to the South all the public arms that he could lay his hands on. Mr. Buchanan's resorting to subterfuges to clear his skirts of the odium which attaches to him, on account of his course towards the rebels in the latter part of his Administration, will avail but little. The people believe that he had the power to crush the rebellion in the end, and he neglected or refused to exercise that power—and hence the responsibility for its outbreak attaches to him, notwithstanding his effort to show to the contrary.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES IRVIN. We learn by the Harrisburg Telegraph, that Hon. James Irvin died at Heckley Furnace, Centre county, on November 26th, after a protracted illness. Gen. Irvin was born in Centre county in 1800. At the time of his death he was Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia. In 1860, he was elected to Congress, and was an active and energetic member. In 1847, he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Shunk. In earlier life he filled the positions of Brigadier-General and Major-General of Militia. He has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron—a man of strict business habits, enterprising and liberal—the friend of the poor and needy, and ever ready to dispense of his wealth with a munificent hand; and hence, beloved by all who knew him. His memory will long be revered by the citizens of Centre county.

"The Administration would be a perfect failure if its friends did not realize something out of the concern."—Clearfield Republican.

We presume, from the history of past Democratic Administrations, that our neighbors estimate their "success" by the amount of their stealings. To judge by this rule, the plunder of those now in power would have to be enormous to be deemed a "success," if compared with the grand larceny of Buchanan, Floyd, and their associates.

Judge Andrews, of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, in a case which came before him for adjudication, in which the constitutionality of the Confiscation Act was brought directly before the Court, decided that it is unconstitutional. The Judge, in the terse language of Professor Parsons, gives the Constitution to the rebels, "as a shield to defend them, a sword to smite with, while to the government it is but a fetter."

"We are, therefore, as ignorant of the doings of those in power as of the designs of the Emperor of Austria."—Clearfield Republican.

It was entirely superfluous for the editors of the Republic to vaunt their "ignorance" in the premises—it is well known wherever their sheet circulates.

SUFFERINGS IN ENGLAND.

Not more than one and a quarter millions of bales of cotton, it is stated, can be obtained in India the next twelve months. The American source of supply being almost entirely cut off, leaves a deficiency of considerably more than one-half the usual supply. Of the four millions of people dependent upon the cotton manufacture for their daily bread in England, not less than two and a half millions will be left destitute of their ordinary means of support. Great suffering for many months to come, cannot be avoided; and millions upon millions of dollars will be required to support the starving people.

It is a striking fact that the people of that country are experiencing more hardships from this war than are those of the free States of this Union. British captivities, licensed by British laws, a century ago, forced slaves into these colonies, against the wishes of the majority of their people,—and this is one of the charges brought against the King of Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence,—and now, after so long a time, the bitter consequences of that great wrong to both blacks and whites are coming back to them. "I will visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," says the supreme Lawgiver; and here we see it verified in a manner so strange, so beyond all human calculation, and yet by a concatenation of causes so simple and obvious, that he must be blind who sees not the hand of Omnipotence in the dispensation.

Great Britain planted slavery here; the Northern States abolished it, while the Southern States refused to do so, but cherished and perpetuated it, and made it the corner stone of their social and political systems. Now mark the result. England is suffering terribly. The free States, although engaged in a fearful war, are in the enjoyment of domestic peace and security, their barns filled with plenty, their people busy and for the most part prosperous. The States that cling to slavery are wrapped in one wide, desolating conflagration—drenched in blood, pining in starvation, and their people trembling in the midst of the alarms. These are existing facts, plain to the eyes of all mankind. Some will say that it just happened so; but both religion and sound philosophy will perceive that it happened so in accordance with a law that is dangerous to disregard. It is always dangerous to do wrong, always safe to do right. This being admitted, it follows that the President's proclamation is the safest step that has been taken since our troubles began. —Pittsburg Gazette.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

There is unusual activity in all the ship-yards of the country, fitting out vessels-of-war intended for operations against rebellion. In the last six weeks thirty gunboats have been fitted out in the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia navy yards, carrying 221 guns, and all the vessels are steamers. At Portsmouth and Washington the work has been equally as rapid and extensive. The destination of these vessels is purposely withheld. In the West the movements are quite as extensive, and a land and naval expedition, under General McClelland and Admiral Porter, is to be a very formidable enterprise, the object of which is to open the Mississippi, so that a single obstruction shall not remain. Colonel Ellett's ram fleet is to have a prominent position in the flotilla. The boats composing it have been thoroughly overhauled and put in a condition for a winter's campaign. They can be used as rams in an action with the enemy's boats, and can perform valuable service in conveying transports through dangerous portions of the river. They are armed with bow launchers and 12-pound guns. The Switzerland will be the flag-boat of the ram fleet. She has been completely casemated in every part, and will be able to do excellent service should opportunity offer.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON

We have received a sample of cotton that was cultivated this season at Springhill Furnace, Fayette, county, Pa., by Mr. John Orliphant. He states that he did not receive the seed for planting so early, by one month, as he desired; still he is satisfied from his experience that cotton can be cultivated successfully in Pennsylvania, and he is going to engage in its cultivation on a more extensive scale next year. The quality is short staple, and is of good strong fiber. The great drawback to the successful cultivation of cotton in any of the Northern States will be our late and early frosts; still there are many situations, especially on plains, protected by hills from north winds, where it may be successfully grown in the southern part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We have also been informed that there is a species of cotton in China and Japan, cultivated in latitudes as high as that of New York city, and that it is used extensively in making both cloth and paper. The seed of such cotton should be imported and tried. Carolina cotton is an acclimated plant, not a native one. —Scientific American.

How PONTON BRIDGES ARE MADE.—Pontoon boats are flat bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet wide at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear or four wheels, and is used as a baggage wagon for the pontoonniers, carrying its proportion of string pieces of plank. On reaching a river, the boats are unloaded, floated across by cables made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to another and on these are placed the planks, each 21 feet long, which form the gangway of that width. It is a fine sight to see a regiment come to a river bank, with a pontoon train, unload and launch their boats, moor them in line, and in less than five minutes from the time when the word "halt" is given, have a bridge, say six hundred feet in length, over which an army can safely pass with artillery and baggage.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President of the United States has issued the following: EXECUTIVE MANDATE. Washington, Nov. 23, 1862.

ORDERED, By the President of the United States, that the Attorney General be charged with superintendence and direction of the proceeding to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress rebellion, insurrection, punish treason and confiscate the property of the rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of said act of Congress; and the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and consistent for enforcing all such seizures, prosecution and condemnation, and moreover, to authorize all such attorneys and marshals whenever there may be reasonable grounds to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon every military officer in command of the forces of the United States, to give them such aid, protection, and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary service as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, EDWARD BATES, Atty' Gen.

What it Costs to Encourage Rebellion. The sympathizers with treason in St. Louis are beginning to find that they have been enjoying a very costly luxury. It will be remembered that Gen. Halleck, last winter, imposed upon them a liberal assessment, (which was paid by many under protest, while others permitted their furniture and other property to be sold to make up the amount.) for the support of Union refugees who had been compelled by the rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas to abandon their homes in distant parts of the state. The St. Louis papers intimate that notices will soon be served upon these sympathizers to come down with a new assessment, varying from twenty-five to a thousand dollars—and amounting in the aggregate to half a million. The sum thus raised is to be applied to the support of the destitute families of Union soldiers. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." The rebels under Butler's teaching at New Orleans, and under the operation of Gen. Halleck's excellent order at St. Louis, are beginning to realize that "honesty is the best policy," at last. Let them take good use of the knowledge so dearly acquired. What a pity that rebel sympathizers elsewhere, who do nothing but grumble at the government, had not the opportunity of learning in the same school.—Telegraph.

The Emperor Napoleon proposed to England to unite with Russia in an offer of mediation in the civil war in North America. England declines, Russia refuses. And neither the Union men nor the Rebels ask any interference.

The rebels need not suppose that their government, simply because it is "in a fix," is a fixed fact.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STOVES.—50 COOKING STOVES, of all sizes, for sale cheap for cash. By Dec. 3, 1862. R. MOSSOP, Clearfield.

Furs! Furs! Furs! All kinds of Furs wanted by the subscriber, such as Mink, Coon, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Cross Fox, Muskrat, Black Bear, Otter, Also, Deer Skins, Hides and Pelts. For which the highest price will be paid, in trade or cash at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP, December 3, 1862. Clearfield.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th days of December, A. D. 1862.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment; and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificates (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

Dec 3, 1862. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

AN ANGELIC "SLAVE CATCHER."—In Genesis, 46th chapter and 9th verse, we read: "The angel of the Lord said: Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds."—Chicago Times.

Ah, yes; Abraham, Hager's master, was a loyal man, and believed in the "enforcement of the laws." The Book of Exodus, on the other hand, tells us that Moses, the servant of the Lord, abducted over 600,000 slaves from an obdurate and stiff-necked old rebel named Pharaoh, after he had polluted him with frogs, lit him with vermin, stung him with flies, covered him with boils, and pelted him with hailstones; and when the old secessionist tried to chase them, the Lord opened the Red Sea and took them to skeddadoo.—Nashville Union.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.—Very general disposition is manifested here to cast upon Gen. Meigs the responsibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now stated that when Gens. HALLECK and MEIGS visited Gen. BURKSIDE, it was promised that certain necessary articles should be at Falmouth on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that, notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the army is actually suffering for food, from want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and clothing.

"We have lost all but our heads since the present party came into power."—Clearfield Republican.

How about your brains? Are they included in the general "loss" also?

At Man's Ax Factor, near Lewistown, business is being pushed with unusual energy. Seventy hands are now employed, and between 400 and 500 axes are turned out every day.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28.—The incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday there were ten different attempts made to set the city on fire, and on Monday fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

On Tuesday morning two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station house and other property. They also took one company of federal soldiers prisoners.

SOUNDNESS AND SCARCITY OF CURRENCY.—Nothing could better illustrate the soundness of our national currency, than the fact that the parties who took the late thirteen million loan were unable to find in the market sufficient government paper with which to make their payments into the treasury. The banks on which their checks were drawn were unable to pay in that currency, and were obliged to certify a part of the checks. This fact shows the confidence of the public in the paper of the Government.

"PRESIDENT" JEFF DAVIS has sent a telegraphic dispatch to his Commander of the trans-Mississippi department, ordering him to demand the surrender of the Missouri General McNeil, who shot ten rebel bushwhackers at Palmyra, and in case of refusal, to execute ten United States officers in retaliation. "If this path is once entered upon," remarks a contemporary, "the consequences cannot be foreseen."

LORD BROUGHAM ON PIRACY.—Lord Brougham once defined piracy, as follows: "If any persons, subjects of England, fit out a vessel against another country with which the English are at peace, that constitutes a piratical act, and the men so interfering, if captured, would be hanged."

The reason why the British government does not hang the "subjects of England" who fitted out the Alabama, probably is that England is not in reality at peace with the United States.

The Emperor Napoleon proposed to England to unite with Russia in an offer of mediation in the civil war in North America. England declines, Russia refuses. And neither the Union men nor the Rebels ask any interference.

The rebels need not suppose that their government, simply because it is "in a fix," is a fixed fact.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STOVES.—50 COOKING STOVES, of all sizes, for sale cheap for cash. By Dec. 3, 1862. R. MOSSOP, Clearfield.

Furs! Furs! Furs! All kinds of Furs wanted by the subscriber, such as Mink, Coon, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Cross Fox, Muskrat, Black Bear, Otter, Also, Deer Skins, Hides and Pelts. For which the highest price will be paid, in trade or cash at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP, December 3, 1862. Clearfield.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th days of December, A. D. 1862.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment; and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificates (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

Dec 3, 1862. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

AN ANGELIC "SLAVE CATCHER."—In Genesis, 46th chapter and 9th verse, we read: "The angel of the Lord said: Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds."—Chicago Times.

Ah, yes; Abraham, Hager's master, was a loyal man, and believed in the "enforcement of the laws." The Book of Exodus, on the other hand, tells us that Moses, the servant of the Lord, abducted over 600,000 slaves from an obdurate and stiff-necked old rebel named Pharaoh, after he had polluted him with frogs, lit him with vermin, stung him with flies, covered him with boils, and pelted him with hailstones; and when the old secessionist tried to chase them, the Lord opened the Red Sea and took them to skeddadoo.—Nashville Union.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.—Very general disposition is manifested here to cast upon Gen. Meigs the responsibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now stated that when Gens. HALLECK and MEIGS visited Gen. BURKSIDE, it was promised that certain necessary articles should be at Falmouth on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that, notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the army is actually suffering for food, from want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and clothing.

"We have lost all but our heads since the present party came into power."—Clearfield Republican.

How about your brains? Are they included in the general "loss" also?

At Man's Ax Factor, near Lewistown, business is being pushed with unusual energy. Seventy hands are now employed, and between 400 and 500 axes are turned out every day.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Thompson, late of Chest township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, all those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to WM. FEATH, Executor. Burnside township, James McEwen, Aug. 13, 1862.

FRUIT TREES.—Farmers, and all others who are fond of good apples, are hereby informed that they can supply themselves with young trees and of the very best varieties, at the nursery of the undersigned in Lawrence township, about 3 miles south-west of Clearfield house. Also, a few peach trees on hand. Now is the best season of the year for setting out trees, and persons should avail themselves of this opportunity to supply themselves. Oct. 29, 1862. ROBERT LAWHEAD.

DESERTED.—From the service of the United States, John Vernon, private of Company C 14th Regt. Penna. Reserves, on Sunday, Sept. 14th, just previous to the battle of South Mountain. Also, William Jones, private of Company C 51st Regt. Penna. Reserves, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, near the battle ground of Antietam. The usual reward will be paid for their return to the Regiment. DAVID McGAUGHEY, Oct. 6, 1862, 1st Lieutenant, Com. Company.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The late partnership business under the title of J. & F. P. Irvin, has mutually dissolved this day. The Books and Accounts are all left in the hands of J. F. Irvin for collection and settlement. Also the Books of John Irvin. JOHN IRVIN, J. F. IRVIN, Oct. 22, 1862.

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.

BOGGS TP. FARMS FOR SALE.—One containing 124 acres—35 cleared and under good fence. A log house 22 by 26, plank house by 18, log barn, smithy and all necessary out-buildings thereon. Large spring and spring-house connected to house. The land is well watered and fertile. There is a large tract of timber, there is an abundance of large grained trees, and a young orchard on place, all choice fruit. It is convenient for pasturing droves. ALSO, one containing 90 acres—10 cleared and under fence—balance well timbered. This land has a log house and stable thereon. For terms apply to Oct. 13, L. J. CRANS, Clearfield.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL.—For instruction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms.—For pupils under six years old, \$3.00, for seventy two lessons of one half hour each; for all pupils over six years old, \$10.00, for seventy-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Melodeon, Guitar or in Harmony. Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter. Special music free to all instrumental pupils. Studio always \$2.00 per term. ROGERS & Mr. Alexander Irvin's, Oct. 1, 1862. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

NOTICE.—CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: In the matter of the Estate of William Smith late of Clearfield township, Clearfield county, dec'd. In the Orphans Court of Clearfield county at September Term A. D. 1862. Respecting the appointment of property claimed by, and set apart to the widow, viz: Personal property to the amount of \$165 75 and Real Estate containing about 20 acres more or less appraised at \$93.00, the Court made the following order: September 23rd 1862 approved unless excepted to by 10 o'clock or before the first day of next term. Publication of this order in newspapers published in Clearfield county, for three successive weeks. JAMES WIRGLEY, Clerk, O. C. Oct. 2, 1862.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situated in Keating township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lorraine lands, viz: One tract of 100 acres, warranted in the name of Thomas Willing containing about 1100 acres, situated on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 31 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another tract of 100 acres, situated at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river, containing 75 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to G. L. REED, J. B. CRISTMAN, Executors. July 30, 1862.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, Nov. 10, 1862. Terms, per session of eleven weeks, \$2.00. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50. Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$3.00. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, \$4.00. Latin and Greek languages, \$5.00. To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teaching, the most judiciously low prices and advantages. No pupil received for less than a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [May 30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

Seriously Wounded!! All the Merchants in the neighborhood of Curwensville, 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 country store, and selected with an eye to suit the taste.

WAR TIMES. I will hint, here, an attempt to enumerate all the articles I keep; and their prices, but I must stop, 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 yourself, 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, 1862. J. F. IRVIN.

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CONGRESS.—The Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe, and Appendix will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in this city the first Monday in next December. The Daily Globe will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events. The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and various indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of August, 1852.

The next session of Congress will, probably, be the most important one that ever met.

TERMS.—For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session \$3 00. For one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session \$3 00.

The Daily Globe may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of \$1 per month. Subscriptions for the Congressional Globe, and Appendix, must be for the entire session, and no part thereof will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

EWING have, hitherto, sent the Globe to those newspapers that copied its Prospects, but I cannot afford to do so any longer; therefore, if you wish to have a copy of this Prospect, unless you send the money to pay for it as an advertisement, Washington City, Oct. 21, 1862. JOHN C. RIVES.