

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW. CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC'R 17, 1862.

REBEL CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Since the late elections, the leaders of the so-called Democracy have been talking no little about stopping the war, compromising with "our wayward Southern sisters," and making peace with armed traitors in the field.

"PEACE.—It is stated in Yankee papers that ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania has written a letter proposing a plan of peace. We have not seen it, nor any hints as to the terms he suggests, but as we suppose he was in earnest, and meant to submit something practical, we are forced to conclude that he advises the north to abandon the war and let the south alone.

By all means, let us disband our armies, let the Union be dissolved, let our "Southern brethren have their rights outside the Union," let us acknowledge ourselves in error, let us agree that the North began the war, that the South has only stood on the defensive, and that we are contemptible quibbling fools for counting the firing upon Sumter an act of aught else than sheer justice and right on the part of our traditional masters.

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BATTLE AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

A hard-fought between the Union forces in command of Generals Herron and Blunt and the Rebels under Gen. Hindman, took place near Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 7th. The rebel force was estimated at 25,000. General Blunt with 6,500 men held his position at Cane Hill till Saturday night, when the enemy attempted a flank movement on his left to prevent the arrival of Gen. Herron with a reinforcement of 5,000, which had been approaching for four days by forced marches.

Rev. Dr. KRAUTH.—A Philadelphia paper contains the following announcement: "The Church of the New Testament, of which Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D. present Chaplain to Congress, is pastor, have secured the house of worship at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, where they purpose regularly to hold worship every Lord's Day hereafter.

On the 9th inst., a boiler exploded in the Rolling Mill at Kittanning, Pa., by which a young man, named Colwell, was killed and another, named Fisco, severely scalded. The upper portion of Colwell's head was entirely blown off.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE on the 8th, after several resolutions asking for information on this and that, among other things calling for the correspondence relating to the Army of the Potomac since its first movement, a bill was offered providing for the development of the mineral resources of the country. Mr. Saulsbury wanted to get through his resolution relative to arrests in Delaware, but the Senate did not come to a vote.

IN THE SENATE on the 9th, Secretary Stanton, replied to an inquiry that the War Department had no information concerning colored freemen captured from the Rebels and afterward sold into Slavery. A bill was offered to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the army.

IN THE SENATE on the 10th, a bill was reported to establish an arsenal and ordnance depot on the tide-waters of New York harbor. A joint resolution was proposed to forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux, and to remove the Indians far away from the white settlements. A resolution was adopted instructing the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to report as soon as possible.

IN THE SENATE on the 11th, a bill was offered to amend the Territorial Law of Utah. The bill relative to the appointments in the navy was indefinitely postponed. A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information and evidence relative to the Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota.

IN THE SENATE on the 12th, Mr. Cowan presented a petition asking for a General Bankrupt act. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution on military affairs. Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL BANK'S EXPEDITION.

From the New York Herald of December 6 Yesterday this great expedition, on which are founded so many hopes and expectations, took its departure for, at present, parts unknown. It is singular, and we deem it fortunate, that hitherto the destination of this expedition has been kept a profound secret.

But the mystery will soon be cleared up, and we have confident hopes that when the clouds which environ it are dissipated it will be the rising of a brilliant sun of successful exploits and great results, bringing "glorious summer" to the dark horizon and wintry aspect of our political hemisphere.

We entertain great hopes for the results of this expedition, from the known and proved character of the General in command. It has been said of General Banks, by those competent to judge, that he is the greatest general officer that has been taken from the ranks of civil life.

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER TO PORTER.

In the course of the trial of General Fitz John Porter, before the Court Martial now sitting in Washington, the following dispatch from Gen. McClellan to that officer came out: WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 5 30 p. m.

Major General Fitz John Porter.—I ask of you for my sake and that of the country and the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the truest and most cordial co-operation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on. The honor of our army now depends upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field.

This shows that Porter's disobedience which, according to General Halleck, occasioned that great disaster to our arms, occurred prior to the 29th of August, and the fact of that disobedience was doubtless known to Gen. McClellan before he penned the above dispatch. We leave the people to draw their own inferences from these facts.

The Great Battle!

CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG!! ADVANCE OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Rebels Driven Back—Capture of 400 to 500 Rebel Prisoners.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., Gen. Burnside's crossed the Rappahannock and captured Fredericksburg. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon 176 cannons were placed in position, and opened fire on the city.

The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding place. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not go. About one hundred were selected; they were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank.

At half past four, two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works. The two bridges in front of General Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

On Friday no fighting took place. Troops, however, were moved across the River in as great force as possible. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the fog began to rise, affording an unobstructive view of our own and the enemy's position.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding the gaps made in their ranks by the fire of the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first line they advanced on double quick time, and with a command of fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

At one time the rebels advanced to attack, but they were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's command. General Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax creek.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded as known: General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed. General Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell and afterwards died. General Winton was wounded in the side but not seriously.

The following is the loss of officers in the 5th New Hampshire regiment, which was actively engaged in the battle: Colonel Cross, wounded in the abdomen. Major Sturdevant, and Adjutant Dodd, killed. The firing of musketry ceased at about six o'clock, but the rebels continued throwing

shell into the city until eight o'clock this evening.

The position of rebel forces was as follows: Gen. Longstreet was on the left and held the main works of the enemy. Gen. A. P. Hill and Gen. Jackson were in the front of Gen. Franklin with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock. General D. Hill's forces acted as a reserve.

General Burnside will resume the battle at day light in the morning. The troops are in good spirits and not in the least disheartened. The losses cannot be accumulated at this hour.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail.

Further Particulars of Saturday's Battle—The Rebel Works Taken.

The fight was variable up to half past one o'clock Saturday afternoon that it was not known which side had the advantage. This state of things continued until nearly night fall, the enemy, who left their entrenchments to meet us, making most desperate resistance.

It is estimated that forty thousand of our glorious and gallant army were engaged in the bloody work of the day, trying to take the first ridge back of the town, on which the rebels' first line of works were situated. Until late in the day it seemed impossible to do so; but it is reported that the perseverance and unflinching courage of the Army of the Potomac at last prevailed.

Affairs on Sunday. There was considerable firing during Sunday, between the advanced troops of the two armies. At one time the rebels showed a disposition to move upon Gen. Franklin's command. Occasionally the rebels would throw a few shells among our troops, just to remind us of the fact that they were still there.

Affairs on Monday. On Monday morning there was some skirmishing and considerable artillery firing. Very little firing done by either party in the afternoon—the rebels only throwing a few shots into the city, while they were strengthening their works. The wounded are being removed to this side of the river.

POST-OFFICE REPORT.

The Report of Postmaster-General Blair is one of the few papers from the Departments that will give universal satisfaction. It tells of increased mail accommodations, of rigid economy in administration, and a reduction of over two millions of dollars in the expense of the Department to the National Treasury.

The final account of George Knarr, Jr. Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The final account of James A. Bloom and John Bloom, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Bloom, of the township of Pike, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased.

LIST OF JURORS, for January Term, 1862

- commencing on 2d Monday, GRAND JURORS: Becerra township—Thomas Washburn. Bloom township—John B. Galloway. Bradford tp.—J. H. Stewart, Isaiah H. Williams. Brady township—R. W. Moore, Lever Flegel, Samuel Dunlap. Burnside township—Samuel Brillhart, Thomas W. Kitcher. Chest township—William McGarvey. Clearfield borough—Jona. Boynton. Covington township—Hubert Hugeney. Decatur township—Solomon Hammerschlag. Girard township—John McCracken. Graham township—David McCrewe. Knox township—James T. McCracken. Lawrence tp.—A. T. Bradley, John Fenton. Morris township—James Hollenbach. Pike township—William L. Bloom. Penn township—William P. Johnson. Union township—John Dresler. TRAVELERS JURORS: Becerra township—John Harsh, Henry Beyers. Boggs township—David McCracken. Bradford township—Samuel Lambert. Bradford township—Absalom Pearce, Absalom Barger, M. L. Gill. Brady township—Andrew Liddle, John Nolder, John Hand, James Nelson, Eli Harman, Robert Boyle, Andrew Wilson. Clearfield borough—Benjamin Babcock. Covington township—Charles Schnarrs. Curwensville borough—Aruby, Montgomery, John P. Dale. Ferguson township—Grier Bell, Foster Davis. Fox township—Judson G. Bandy. Girard township—John Nelson. Goschen township—J. A. L. Flegel, John Sankey. Guelch township—Aber Nevling, Lisle F. McCully, John W. Wilsdorf. Huston township—Stephen Dundy. Karthaus township—John Michaels, Jr., Edw. McGarvey, Wm. S. Sankey, Wm. Harshberger. Knox township—David Outcalt. Lawrence township—Geo. Hall, Wm. Mapes, P. Antes, John Cessna, Levi Derrick. Lumber-city borough—Noah Farwell. Morris township—Michael A. Brown, Wm T. Rothrock, John Rayborn. New Washington borough—James M. Rose. Pike township—Geo. Price, Samuel Bloom of A. Penn township—Elisha Fenton, David Lee. Union township—John P. Dale.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Business generally is exceedingly dull. It is hardly possible to sell anything. Batter dull at 25c; coppers dull at 5c. Capt. Waterman, who has returned from the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate, reports that the Mexicans residing in the neighborhood had saved \$152,000 in treasure. Other treasure boxes were doubtless buried in the sand below the low water mark, and may be found by chance rather than by means of an intelligent search. The employers of the wrecking company are continuing at work with their diving apparatus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, : : : : JOHN G. HALL. Mr. Wallace will be at home until January 3d, and during the latter part of January court week.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of D. J. Cathcart, Administrator of Jane Wilson, deceased, will attend to his duties as Auditor and bear all persons interested in said estate, at the office of J. H. McNally, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. Dec. 10, 1862. J. H. FULLFORD, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of George Alexander, Esq., High Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of J. A. Lingle, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 30th day of December instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, and those having claims to present them or be debared from doing so, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1863. ADAM HOY, Auditor. Bellefonte, Dec. 2, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Eitelweir, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon customers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. March 26, '62—D. F. EITZWEILER.

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 Satinets; Ladies dress goods, Cloth Cloaks, Bonnets; Ready-made clothing; Hardware and Groceries; Boots and Shoes; Sait 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 in exchange for goods—Cash not refused. Ansonville, November 26, 1862. H. SWAN.

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 heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next term of the Orphans' 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 account of Hubert Leigey, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francis Leigey, late of the township of Covington, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of George Knarr, Jr. Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased.

The final account of James A. Bloom and John Bloom, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Bloom, of the township of Pike, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased.

The final account of A. A. Fenton, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of E. B. King, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The final account of Neal McKay, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Alexander McKay, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Dec. 10, 1862. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register.

STOVES.—50 COOKING STOVES, of all sizes, for sale cheap for cash. Dec. 3, 1862. R. MOSSOP, Clearfield. SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.