Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW

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 | dent Lincoln and the officers of the Governpeace with armed traitors in the field. The success these peace patriots are likely to meet with, and the conditions upon which the Rebels are willing to receive their propositions, can best be judged by reading the following article taken from the Richmond Whig of November 29th :

"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. Nothing less than this would be practicable, or have the appearance of being in earnest. With his appreciation of the merits of the controversy and his knowledge of southern character, he can have no doubt that so long as the north continues to make war, the south will continue to make resistance, and there can, consequently, be no peace. The first step toward pacification can come only from the north, and it must be a suspension of hostilities; and the pacification can then be completed only by making the suspension permanent. This is inevitable from the character of the war itself: they invade, we resist; they assail, we defend; they seek to subjugate, we to maintain our liberty. They must cease to invade, to assail, and to attempt to subjugate, or we cannot cease to resist and defend without ruin. All this must be plain to Mr. Bigler, and when he talks about peace, he will talk idly and insincerely unless he calls on the north to stop making war on the south. This is all we ask, or have ever asked. . . . It is sheer nonsense, to contemptible even for a quibble, to talk about our having begun the war because we fired the first gun. The fact is they had been pressing us back for thirty years. When we reached the wall and could go no further, we struck. It was a blow of self defence. Every blow that has been struck since has been prompted by the same impulse. We fight because we are unwilling to be overran, plun-dered and enslaved. We will continue so to fight as long as we can lift an arm. The simnorthern people to consider is, whether they will cease to make war upon us. When they have determined on this, the formal stipulations of peace can be easily arranged. Until they have so resolved, they will get no hearing from us for anything they have to propose. Of this they may feel assured."

By all means, let us disband our armies, let the Union be dissolved, let our "Southern bretheren 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 detensive, 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, and then perhaps Davis & Co., may condescend to hearken to the humble petition of Fernando Wood, Bigler, and other "Democratic" leaders, for peace. Whether the tenor of the speeches and letters of the latter has been made to accord with the wishes of the South, from any knowledge they may have possessed of the same, is a question which we are not prepared to answer. There seems, however, to be a striking similarity pervading the propositions suggested in both sections.

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. On Sunday the rebels attacked Gen. Herron, who by gallant and desperate fighting held them in check for three hours, until Gen. Blunt's Division came up and attacked the rebels in the rear. The fight continued until dark. Our troops bivonacked on the battle field, while the enemy retreated across the Boston Mountain, leaving most of their dead, and many of their wounded behind. The enemy had the advantage of position. Our loss in killed and wounded is set down at 1,000, and that of the enemy at 2,000.

REV. DR. KRAUTH .- A Philadelphia paper contains the following announcement : "The Church of the the New Testament, of which Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D. present Chaplain to Congress, is pastor, have secured the and Wood streets, where they purpose regularly to hold worship every Lord's Day here-Krsath, editor of the Lutheran and Missionary. Dr. K. is a learned and effective prescher, and we congretulate this congregation upon hav- House adjourned. ing this promise of his services."

On the 9th inst., a boiler exploded in the another, named Fiscus, severely scalded. The upper portion of Colwell's head was entirely blown off. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE on the 8th, after several res-

olutions 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 developement 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. A bill concerning judgments in certain suits against the United States was amended and passed. The Bankrupt bill was made the special order for the 18th inst. Mr. Garret Davis proposed a new mode of electing President and Vice President, calculated to remove the matter still further from the people. His idea seems to be that each State shall nominate or elect one person, and out of these State candidates, Congress shall elect the two officers. In the House, after some calls for information, correspondence, &c., the bill to indemnity Presiment against actions for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and summary arrests was called up. Of course, Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Cox objected. After some discussion, and several motions for delay and to defeat by indirect attack, the bill was adopted by a vote of 90 to 45. Among the Nays are Cox of Ohio and Thomas of Massachusetts. Crittenden of Kentucky and Vallandigham of Ohio, Conway of Kansas and Crisfield of Maryland, Goodwin of Maine and Wickfiffe of Kentucky, Sheffield of Rhode Island and Norton of Missouri. All Kentucky voted dead a gainst the bill. Mr. Wiekliffe wanted to amend the Tax Law so that whiskey-makers would not have to make returns. Various other amendments to the Tax law were suggested. A bill was introduced to protect and grant relief to the loyal States whose property and slaves have been wrongfully taken, seized, and abstracted by officers and soldiers of the United States. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire to the expediency of modifying the Tax law so as to dispense with Tax on advertisements. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Richardson of Illinois made an excellent speech for Jeff. Davis and traitors and treason in general, under pretext of abusing President Lincoln.

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 offer ed to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the army. He understood that many of these medical officers could not speak a word of English, but they put on shoulder-straps, and went about exercising "military authority" instead of "medical skill." The resolution of ing summary arrests in Delaware was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment. IN THE House the bill for the admission of West Virginia was taken up. It was opposed by M. Conway of Kansas. After some debate, the bill was shoved aside by the special order -a bill authorizing collectors and assessors and their assistants under the Tax law to administer oaths, &c. This bill was passed. The admission of West Virginia was discussed until the adjournment. No vote was taken.

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 Sionx, 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. The bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship Jules et Marie was passed; also the bill increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. Henderson gave notice of a bill to aid emancipation in Missouri. In THE HOUSE, the Secretary of War was required to state how many officers are now absent from their commands, the number of Major and Brigadier Generals not in active service, and all about their respective staffs, with a view to dispensing with such aids as may be discharged without injury to the service. The admission of West Virginia was discussed for a long time, and finally adopted by a vote of 96 to 55. Three members elected as Regular Democrats voted for the bill, and nine who were elected as Republicans voted against it. Most of the so-called Union men voted in the

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. The resolution in reference to arbitrary arrests, was debated for the remainder of the session by Messrs. Saulsbury and Powell in favor, and Messrs. Morrill, Wright, Fessenden and others, in opposition. IN THE House, Mr. Fenton proposed to detail a ship-of-war to convoy any vessel bearing provisions for the Lancashire sufferers, to prevent the destruction of our donation by the pirate Alabama. The house of worship at the corner of Eleventh bill for the relief of the French bark Jules et Marie was passed. Leave was asked to report a Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Yeaman, who comes after. We are authorized to state that during from Kentucky with the reputation of being the absence of Dr. Stockton at Washington, a Union man, offered resolutions condemning the pulpit of this church will be occupied as the President's proclamation. The resolufrequently as convenient by the Rev. Dr. tions were laid on the table, 95 to 47. In Committee of the Whole speeches were made by Messrs. Hutchins and Menzies, and the

IN THE SENATE on the 12th, Mr. Cowan presented a petition asking for a General Bank. Rolling Mill at Kittanning. Pa., by which a rupt act. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution young man, named Colwell, was killed and on military affairs. Adjourned until Monday. THE House was not in session, having 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. It has now set sail, either for Richmond, or Charleston, or Mobile, or Texas, but to which of those places no one can tell. It can only be told where it is not going. The remarks of Govenor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, at the leave-taking referred to, if not indicative of the destination of this expedition, are at least significant and suggestive. He observed that "to crush this rebellion it was necessary to strike at the heart of their rebellious country, to purge the viper's nest; or, in short, to take Richmond, the capital of the so called Confederate States. An expedition to Texas could do no good at the present time, and until Richmond was taken we could not hope to put an end to the rebellion or expect the restoration of the Union. This is no trifling affair, and heretofore we have failed because we have not as steadily and earnestly engaged in the work as we should." For our own part we have all along believed that its destination is Richmond. At all events, if it is not we think that it ought to be. When Commodore Vanderbilt rose to speak, General Banks is said to have remarked :-- "He is the only man who knows where the expedition is going."

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 by 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. He possesses, also, what the Romans, in their superstition, deemed the highest and most necessary quality of a general -"good luck." He has been intherto eminently felix' or lucky, in all his undertakings. At Cedar Mountain, during the short and unfortunate campaign of General Pope, he successfully withstood with his division the furious onslaught of the whole of Stonewall Jackson's rebel army; and his prudent and successful retreat on a previous occasion along the valley of the Shenandoah, in which be brought off his army safely, even to its baggage, is worthy of being compared with the famous retreat of Moreau, and is equal to that of Xenophon and his famous ten thousand in ancient history.

We heartily join in the general feeling of the public in wishing unalloyed success to this, the greatest expedition which ever left our Northern shores. We look for solid resuits from its action-no less than the taking of Richmond, while Lee and his army are quietly detained at Fredericksburg-no less than outflanking the enemy, taking them in their rear, while Burnside is in their front, leaving them no chance of retreat or escape, and obliging them to surrender, and thus effectually breaking the very backbone of the rebellion. Who can tell whether General Banks may not turn out, after all, to be the Napoleon of the age whom the nation has so long been looking for ?

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 80 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 fullest and most cordial co-operation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on. The honor of our ar my now depends upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the cri sis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. This is the last request I have to make-time for our country's sake you will give to Gen. Pope the same assistance you have given to me. I am in the defenses at Washington, and will render all protection in covering your retreat should it be necessary. Signed, GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

This, so far as the language goes, is perfectly unexceptionable, but unfortunately it was, like most of Gen. McClellan's movements, too late. The battles in which Porter was ordered by Gen. Pope to advance with his corps were fought on the 28th and 29th of August. but the dispatch is dated the 1st of September. when it was out of Porter's power, if he had been so inclined, to retrieve the disaster. Gen. Pope, in his testimony before the court, made the following statement :

On the night of the 29th of August, when I found that Gen. Porter did not make his appearance upon the field, and saw the dispatch which he had written to Gens. McDowell and King, stating he was about to fall back to Manassas Junction, I determined to arrest him. and had commenced to dictate the order for that purpose, when I was persuaded not to do so by Gens. Roberts, McDowell, Hooker and Heintzelman, who were about me at the time, and changed the order into the one which appears in one of the specifications of these

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. Mc-Ciellan before he penned the above dispatch. We leave the people to draw their own inferences from these facts.

How it is regarded in Washington is stated in the following remark by the correspondent of the New York Times in that city:

Gen. McClellan's letter to Gen. Porter, put in evidence yesterday, in which he begs the latter to give to Gen. Pope all possible support, was written, as the date shows, several days after the battle in which Gen. Porter is charged with failing to yield that support, and is open to the suspicion of having been prepared for the purpose of counteractive the impression then growing, that Gen. Pope had been sacrificed

The Great Battle! CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG!

The Rehels Driven Back-Capture of 400 to 500 Rebel Prisoners.

ADVANCE OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

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 sharp shooters 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. It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash.

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. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several and taking a hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

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.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just outside of the city. Between thirty and forty heuses were burnt, mostly in the business part

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.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills n the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind earthworks, could Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to Gen. French's division, supported by Gen. Howard's. The troops advanced to the works at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire upon them. When within musket range of the base of the ridge they were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

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 the rebels from their hiding places.

The concentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder. but were afterwards rallied and brought back. From this time the firing was spiritedly continned, and never ceased until sometime afrer darkness set in this evening.

Gen. Franklin who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded after a hard day's fighting in driving the enemy about one mile.

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. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-day. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field of battle to-night.

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. Gen Gibbons was wounded in the hand. Gen Caldwell was wounded in two places, but not seriously. Col. Sinclar, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded. Capt. Hendrickson was commandthe 9th New York Militia and was wounded eriously.

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 centinued throwing tilence.

shell into the city until eight o'clock this

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 But-

tle-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. At half past two in the afternoon our troops were rapidly crossing the river, and by sunset or a little after, the balance had got over.

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 persevereance and unflinching courage of the Army of the Potomac at last prevailed. Just before darkness put a stop to the day's battle, success crowned their efforts. Thus they took the whole ridge, from in front of the town down to Franklin's position, three miles below. They occupied it all night, and at four o'clock this morning were eagerly making preparations to renew the fight. General Burnside remained on the battle field all night, giving orders, looking to the position and condition of his forces, and encourageing them in view of the work to be performed. The struggle on our left, underfGen. Franklin, was especiallylobstinate, and his eventual success decided the fate of

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. With these exceptions every thing was quiet.

Affairs on Monday.

On Monday morning there was some skirmishing and considerable artillery firing. Very little firing done by either party in the 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. Not for twenty years has the Post-office Department promised so fairly to become self supporting. A continuance of the policy of the present chief may yet give us that very desirable result.

The Post-office Department is one of the least showy, least ambitious branches of our Government. It abounds in hard work and in minute and endless details. Yet it is one of the most necessary agencies of government. society and civilization. If it pauses for a day it would throw the country into confusion. It seems to be the sphere for a modest, practical, able man. No politician has ever made capital or tried to make capital by an administration of the Post-office Department. But Judge Blair has not the less earnestly worked in the interest of a perfect postal system on this account. The country owes some recognition of such services.

In the abstract of the Report, which will be found on our outside, the number of stamps issued to Postmasters is put at the ridiculously low figure of 7,078,188. It ought to be 251,307,105. The former amount is the value of the stamps in dollars.

PESTILENCE ADDED TO FAMINE. Fever is added to the famine in the Lancashire district. The London Lancet, a good medical authority, says:

"The true spotted typhus, the formidable

"famine fever," the dire pestilential concomitant of wide-spread and prolonged dearth - is slowly but most surely extending its ravages amongst the population of the town. Within the past fortnight the number of cases of malady has been doubled; and the history of the outbreak throughout, so far as we have as yet ascertained the particulars, is most significant of the future. In July, one or two instances of true typhus were recorded. In August, eight cases occurred. In September, upwards of forty were registered; in October fifty-one. Now the number has reached (if not exceeded)

one hundred and forty. It is evident from the figures that the activity of the disease is steadily becoming greater and its sphere of action wider; and sooner or later the time must come, if human help be powerless or too long delayed to stave off the disaster, when, from the sure results of inaction, the famine-stricken population will become as apt to receive and propagate the deadly infection as tinder to re-

This intelligence, vague reports of which have previously reached us, furnishes an additional stimulus for hastening the movement for the relief of these unhappy people. Good food and warm clothing, given early, will tend to check the spread of the fearful famine-pes-

ceive and propagate flame."

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA .- San Francisco. Dec. 8 .- Business generally is exceedingly dull. It is fiardly possible to sell anything. Butter dull at 25c; copperas dull at 5c.

Capt. Waterman, who has returned from the wreck of the steamer Golden Gate, reports that the Mexicans residing in the neigborhood had saved \$152,000 in treasure. Other treasure boxes were doubtles 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.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All 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 aivertisemen's at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse, tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. December 17, 1862 December 17, 1862. Mr. Wallace will be at home until January 3d. and during the latter part of January court week.

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

UDITOR'S NOTICE. - The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to make distribution of the money in the hands of George Alexander. Esq., High Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of J. J. 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 persons interested are requested to attend and those having claims to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund. Bellefonte, Dec. 2.1862. ADAM HOY, Auditor

TO THE PUBLIC .--- The undersigned hav-I ing purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Etzweiler, 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 continuence of the same.

March 26, '62 -tf. D. F. ETZWEILER

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; 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 taken in exchange for goods-Cash not re-Ansonville. November 26, 1862.

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, credito s. and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the pext 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 Huburt Leigey Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Francis Leigey, late of the township of Covington, Clearfield county,

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

The Partial account of James A. Bloom and John Bloom Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Bloom, Sr., of the township of Pike, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased The account of E. B. Smeal and M. L. C. Evans, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo.

Smeal, late of Pike tp., Clearfield co., Pa., dec'd. The Final account of A. C. Tate, 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 Mc Kay. late of Burnside township, Clearfied coun-

Dec. 10, 1862. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register IST OF JURORS, for January Term, 1862 commencing on 2d Monday,

ty. Pennsylvania. deceased

GRAND JURGES.

Beccaria township—Thomas Washburn.

Bloom township—John Bridge.

Bradford tp —J. H. Stewart Isaiah H. Williams. Brady township-R W. Moore, Lever Flegal, amuel Dunlap Burnside township-Samuel Brillhart. Thomas W. Kitchen

Chest township-William McGarvey. Clearfield borough—Jona. Boynton. Covington township—Hubert Hugueny. Decatur township—Solomon Hammerschlag. Girard township—Nicholas Rouslet. Graham township—David McDowell. Knox township-James T. McCracken Lawrence tow'p.—A. T. Bradley, John Fenton. Morris township—James Hollenbach. Pike township—William L. Bloom. Penn township—William P. Johnson. Union township-John Dressler.

TRAVERSE JUDORS Beccaria township-John Harsh, Henry Beyers, Bell township-David McCracken Boggs 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 Lorough-Archy. Montgomery, Ferguson township-Grier Bell, Foster Davis

Fox township—Judson G. Bundy.
Girard township—John Nelson.
Goshen town'p—J. A. L. Flegal, John Sankey.
Guelich township—Ahr. Nevling, Lisie F. McCully, John Whiteside.
Huston township. Stanker Bunda.

Huston township—Stephen Bundy
Karthaus township—John Michaels. Jr., Edw.
McGarvey, Wm. S. Sankey, Wm. Harshberger.
Knox township—David Catheart.
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 horough—James M. Rose.
Pike township—Geo Price, Samuel Bloom of A.
Penn township—Elisha Fenton, David Lee.
Union township—John P. Dale.

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

SALT-a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.