

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 31, 1862.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

The mystery in regard to Gen. Banks' expedition has at last been removed. By the arrival of the Steamship Roanoke at New York from New Orleans, we learn that Gen. Banks and staff arrived at the latter place, on the 14th, and that he superseded Gen. Butler, in the Department of the Gulf and the State of Texas. Gen. Butler's parting address to his troops is dated the 15th December. He alludes in eloquent terms to their successes in the field, and in restoring order and quiet in New Orleans, to the feeding of starving wives and children of their enemies, and states that the expedition had cost the government less by four-fifths than any other. Speaking the word farewell to the only sorrowful thought he had, and he commends them to their new commander as worthy of his love.

Gen. Banks issued a general order, on assuming the command of the Department, in which he names his staff—a second order directs the civil and military officers of the Department to report to him, and a third suspends the sale of property on account of the United States until further orders. He has issued a proclamation to the people, stating that his duty was to assist in their restoration to the government—that his desire was to secure to the people of every class all privileges of possession and enjoyment which is consistent with the public safety—that he will rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well disposed people, as well as upon the naval and land forces—that his instructions require him to treat as enemies those who aid enemies, and he shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends—and that all the rights of the Government will be undiminishedly maintained, while the claims of the people will be liberally considered.

Gen. Banks seems to be pushing things with characteristic energy. Five thousand troops accompanied him, which were landed at Baton Rouge, and the remainder of the expedition would be sent forward as fast as it arrived. The weather at New Orleans was fine, and the troops in good health.

Gen. Butler, and most of his staff, was to sail for New York on the 22d.

RETIARY PROCLAMATION.

Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation, in which he announces it as the intention of the rebellion to retaliate upon Gen. Butler, and all the commissioned officers in his command, the death of Wm. B. Mumford, who was hung in New Orleans for tearing down the United States flag. The proclamation concludes with the following order, which embraces the substance of the document:

First, That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them, be whenever captured reserved for execution.

Second, That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth, That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederate States.

The vindictive and malignant spirit in the proclamation needs no comment. It is but another evidence of the barbarity and desperation which prevails the leaders of this most wicked rebellion.

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. The Joint Committee on the conduct of the War, have made their report. They took the depositions of Major Generals Burnside, Sumner, Franklin and Hooker, and Brigadier-Generals Woodbury and Haupt; and on their return to Washington, those of Major-General Halleck and Brigadier-General Meigs. All the facts relating to the movements of the army under Gen. Burnside, the forwarding of the pontons and supplies, and to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, are so fully and clearly stated in the depositions, that the committee report the testimony without comment.

The report is very lengthy. We will publish the testimony of Gen. Burnside in our next, providing we can find room for it. It may, however, be well enough to remark at this time, that the testimony of Gen. Burnside in regard to the battle at Fredericksburg is substantially the same as set forth in his despatch of December 9th to General Halleck, and published on our outside to-day.

Cotton is arriving quite freely at Columbus, Ky., by rail. Within one month that about 14,000 bales have reached Cairo, Illinois, en route to a Northern market.

Democrats in Congress are taking up most of the time in offering resolutions to embarrass the administration.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

One of the New York journals recently contained a despatch from Washington to the effect that Gen. Cameron has positively refused the use of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship at the ensuing session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. We hope this statement may prove erroneous—in fact, the fact that it appeared in only one paper, makes us doubt its correctness. Even, however, if Gen. Cameron is averse to being a candidate, it does not necessarily follow that his friends will be satisfied so readily. They may contend that the country, in trying times like the present, when clear heads and brave hearts are needed, has a claim upon his services superior to mere personal feeling, and will bring his name before the Legislature for the high position named.

Pennsylvania never had a more useful or efficient representative in the United States Senate than Gen. Cameron, and whilst Secretary of War he displayed an administrative capacity and a general foresight that now seem really astonishing. His policy relative to slavery in the seceded States—his suggestion that at least a million of men would be required in the field to crush the Rebellion—his idea of raising and organizing a large cavalry force—for all of which he was so bitterly assailed, and which finally resulted in his withdrawal from the Cabinet—have since been adopted, either wholly or in part. In truth, it is no longer a question that the ill success of our armies has, in too many instances, been attributable to an inadequate cavalry force, and the Government is now paying, we are told, higher prices for muskets than those stipulated for in the annual contracts.

The Breckinridge leaders evidently have a want of confidence in some of the Members elected as Democrats, and are busy drilling their forces, with the view of keeping them firmly in the traces, and of electing one of the most odious of their number to the U. S. Senate. This should induce the true friends of the Union to unite upon a man of undoubted loyalty, and of sufficient political strength to defeat the accomplishment of their cherished object. These requisites Gen. Cameron possesses in as large a degree as, perhaps, any individual in the land; and, though he may not desire the post, we agree in opinion with a contemporary that he is too good a patriot not to allow the use of his name, if by so doing he can avert the disgrace which would fall upon our State by the election of Frank Hughes or one of his satellites.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, has prepared and sent to them a bill embodying his views. The first sections of the bill gives authority to raise three hundred millions of dollars for the service of the current year, and six hundred millions for the service of the next fiscal year, and to raise these sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by this Congress, as the public exigencies will require. The notes include the issue of 6 per cent bonds, 7.30 bonds, 7 per cent bonds, or bonds bearing less rates of interest, and also the issue of small notes bearing 3.65 per cent interest, and legal tender notes bearing no interest. The Secretary, in a letter to the Committee, expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of the provisions and the amounts to be provided in each mode defined as precisely as possible by Congress. The remaining sections of the bill authorize the formation of banking associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, alike in form, and secured alike by United States bonds, but payable on demand primarily by the issuing associations. The bill in its main features is the same as that introduced by Representative Hooper during last session. In his letter the Secretary expresses his profound sense of the importance of this measure to the negotiation of loans, to the collection of the internal revenue, and to the security of the people against the evils of an enormous and irredeemable paper money circulation.

MILITARY EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The disease of slavery is fast yielding to the military treatment to which it is subjected in Missouri. A letter from St. Louis to the N. Y. Commercial, says:

The Union officers in this State are doing their best to relieve Congress of any necessity of helping the State of Missouri to emancipate her slaves. The fact may be assumed at the outset that nineteen-twentieths of the slaves in this State belong to rebels. With this to begin with, the rest of the story is easy enough. The rebels having no legal rights under martial law, are deprived of their slaves as rapidly as they can be brought before a local provost martial and be furnished with papers. The state militia having in a few cases ignored these papers. General Curtis has issued orders to arrest any military man, whether officer or private, interfering with the liberty of any negro having free papers, unless he is guilty of some crime. Lieutenant Colonel Mills, the provost marshal at Springfield, has commenced issuing free papers to a large number of slaves who have run away from their masters. The first one was issued to a negro named Edmonson, formerly the slave of a man bearing that name. Soon after the negro received his free papers, an overseer in Springfield had him arrested for service owed him under a contract with his former master. The matter was referred to Col. Mills, who reprimanded the claimant and allowed him to depart.

The Charleston (Mass.) Advertiser states that a letter received in that city from an officer on board the gunboat Dawn, dated Vernon River, Ga., says that of two lots of shells received by them from the gunboat Massachusetts, not one of them would explode, some persons having put a wet patch between the powder. These shells were all shipped from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard.

THE REBEL MAURY'S PAPERS TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Recently a number of papers belonging to Ex commander M. F. Maury, late of the U. S. Navy, were found at Fredericksburg, Va., at the house of Dr. Hoindens. One of them was dated, April, 1862, and is addressed to "My excellent friend, the Grand Admiral of Russia;" a copy of which was sent to that functionary.

"The rebellion, as they, the loyal citizens term it," he says, "they would fain have statesmen of Europe believe well wigh crushed out. At first, they said it was a small affair that could be put down in a few weeks, then in sixty and then in ninety days. Mr. Seward proclaimed, through his diplomatic organs abroad, that France and England should have cotton, and that the rebellion should be quelled. All his promises and predictions have failed, for an entire year has rolled around, and he has as yet offered us, away from the water and his ships, but one pitched battle—that at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th inst. It was brought on by us, and though outnumbered, as we have always been, the enemy was beaten back and driven to the banks of the Tennessee, under cover of his gunboats, &c." Maury says "the powers of Europe have been deceived with regard to the blockade. It has never been effective." In the course of the letter, he says: "Here then is the spectacle of a people, twelve millions in number, seeking to separate themselves from an association that they abhor, to cut loose from a government they hate, seeking and meaning to take their place as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth. They occupy one of the finest countries in the world, adjusting their industrial pursuits according to the principles that regulate the distribution of labor over the surface of the planet; they are eminently agricultural. The letter, which is a very long one, is an argument to show what great commercial advantages would result to Europe by recognizing the Confederate Government."

A RECONNOISSANCE AND FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A letter from Suffolk, Va., dated 23d inst., states that the election for members of Congress took place the day before, agreeably to the proclamation of Dix. Contrary to the laws of Virginia, ballots were cast instead of voting *viva voce*. In order to give the people at Smithfield an opportunity to show their attachment to the Union, two ballot boxes were sent down to them in charge of Lieut. Col. Onderdonk, commanding 200 of the First New York Mounted Rifles and a couple of howitzers. Suspecting that the enemy would be anxious to visit the polls, Col. Onderdonk sent the boxes direct to Smithfield in charge of a small squad, and proceeded with the remainder of his command to Windsor. Learning that the enemy, in considerable force, had left the place but a short time before, he proceeded cautiously toward Isle of Wight, and when about three miles out, came upon them. He sent his compliments in the shape of shell from his howitzers, and they responded handsomely with a six pounder. A short skirmish revealed one regiment of infantry, two pieces of artillery and some cavalry. Lieut. Col. Onderdonk, thinking it would be safe to look up voters nearer Suffolk, slowly retired. The rebels then attempted to surround him, and at one time were only one hundred and fifty yards in his rear, when he suddenly wheeled his command about and fired a volley, which emptied twenty of their saddles in quick time. Skirmishing continued for six miles. Two prisoners and one horse were taken. None of our men were lost or injured. It is thought it will be a long time before the election returns will come from Smithfield. Nansemond county polled 39 votes; 26 for Mr. Cooper, 12 for McCloud and 1 scattering.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RIVER.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.—A bold attempt was made last night by the rebels to cross the Rappahannock on rafts, fourteen miles below Port Conway, and captured a squadron of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, doing picket duty along the river. Major Keenan, who is now in command of this regiment and is at Port Conway, got wind of the movement through some trusty blacks, and was fully prepared to receive them, and would have taken the entire party had not some of his men fired their guns too quick and frightened them all back under cover of the woods. One hundred head fire cattle, which had been purchased for the rebel army, were yesterday taken from the plantation of Phelan Lewis, a wealthy farmer, and appropriated to the use of our own soldiers. Upon demanding the usual receipt, Mr. Lewis received one with these encouraging words written beneath it: "I believe Phelan Lewis to be a disloyal man and a traitor to the Government of the United States."

WAKING UP FROM THEIR DREAMS.—Whisky

is selling in Augusta, Georgia, according to the doleful complaints of the *Sentinel*, at "fifty cents a drink." The *Sentinel* adds: "None but a Congressman or a Major-General can afford to get drunk at present prices. Any poor man who made himself a toper for the lack of sense, will have to become sober for the lack of cents." Possibly, this state of things may account for the "peace" rumors which have been coming up from the South recently. The "sober second thought" of the too long intoxicated rebels, begins to assert itself. There must, we suppose, be an interval of "sore heads," but with "whisky at fifty cents a drink," repentance draws nigh in the South.

A TREATY WITH LIBERIA.—President Ben-

son, of Liberia, who has recently been on a visit to London, has negotiated with Minister Charles Francis Adams a commercial treaty with the United States, placing citizens of Liberia on a footing with citizens of the most favored nations. This treaty has arrived at Washington, and will come up for confirmation in the Senate immediately after the holidays.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON ON JAMES BUCHANAN AND SECESSION.

The following letter of J. Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior under the Administration of James Buchanan, and now serving on Gen. Somebody's staff in the Southern Confederacy, was found by our troops at the residence of this traitor near Oxford, Mississippi, recently occupied by the forces of Gen. Grant:

(Private and Confidential)
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1860.

MY DEAR PETERSON: The time has come when every man who loves his State and country is required to take his share of responsibility and perform his share of duty.

My allegiance is due to the State of Mississippi, and her destiny shall be my destiny. I believe she ought to resist, and to the bitter end, Black Republican rule. I hope our State will call a Convention to provide new guards for our future safety, and, in the event of a call of a Convention, I want, if I can, to be a member of that Convention.

I want to go as a member from our county, and I want you, as my friend, to see our friend Hovey, (or —) and our friend Lamar; and, if our editors are friendly to me, I want you to see them, and to make such a call on me, through the columns of our papers, as to make it appear that it is my duty to come home and make common cause with my State.

Difficulties accumulate upon us here. As long as I am here I shall shield and protect the South. Whichever it shall come to pass that I shall think I can do no further good here, I shall return to my home. Buchanan is the true friend to the South I have ever known from the North. He is a Jew and a man. But my duty now is to the South.

I want the co-operation of the Southern States. Geography makes separate and isolated action by Mississippi an absurdity. I have some influence in our Southern sister States. I wish to do all I can to secure their sympathy and co-operation. A Confederacy of the Southern States will be strong enough to command the respect of the world, and the love, and confidence of our people at home.

South Carolina will go. I consider Georgia and Florida as certain, Alabama probable. Then Mississippi must go. But I want Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia; and Maryland will not stay behind long. I fear Kentucky even more than I do Missouri. If we are not too hasty and violent these States will unite, because it will be their interest, and their honor, and feelings to do so.

As soon as our mechanics, our merchants, our lawyers, and our editors, look the matter in the face, and calculate the consequences, they will see their interest so strong in this movement, I fear they will be violent beyond control. The successful, unrestricted installation of Lincoln is the beginning of the end of slavery.

The North is dependent on the South for its prosperity. The South is not dependent on the North for anything necessary to her material welfare.

My dear sir, I have written in confidence. I wish you to let me know whether I am forgotten at home. I believe Tom Pegasus is my friend. Write me soon, and write me everything. Your friend, J. THOMPSON.

P. S.—You can see Thomas and William Thompson also. My engagements are so constant I cannot write much. J. T.

INTERESTING FROM WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—Colonel Keys moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday. The rebel Gen. Jones, with 2,500 infantry and cavalry, took his departure several days previous, leaving a cavalry picket in the town. They went towards Woodstock. They left a terrible bad character at Winchester before they left. Their extreme destitute condition, was the excuse for their depredations. The people being almost in a starving condition, the departure of the rebel troops was hailed with joy, even by the rebel sympathizers. Sugar was selling at 75 cents a pound, salt 1 a pound, butter 1 a \$1.50, pepper \$5 a pound, molasses \$6 a gallon, unbleached cotton \$1 a yard. Winchester presents a sorry aspect under the various changes it has experienced during the past year.

A DESERTER SHOT.—On Thursday of last week, a deserter named Morrissey, was shot whilst attempting to make his escape from the Provost Guard in Reading. He had deserted eight times from the army. The guard called a number of times to him to stop, but he ran on, while he placed his thumb to his nose. On Morrissey repeating this peculiar gesture, the guard drew up his gun to shoot him in the legs, but two children intervening caused the guard to aim higher and the ball hit Morrissey in the head—killing him instantly. The guard, named Brant, immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities; but as their jurisdiction does not cover the case, he is probably at liberty.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Friday night, 12th instant, about 9 o'clock, some person as yet unknown called at the residence of Azariah Dougherty, Esq., a merchant in Annapolis, Somerset county, Md., and said he wanted to go in the store and procure something. Mr. Dougherty was counting his money at the time, and unsuspectingly placed his money (some \$400) in his pocket. He stayed rather longer than usual, and his wife went out to see the cause of his detention, when she beheld her husband in the last agonies of death, produced by a blow over his head. The store door was wide open. No clue to the murderer has as yet been obtained.—*Somerset (Md.) Herald*.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The schooner Relief arrived at Havana, with cotton from Mobile, and reports that the rebel steamer Florida, alias Orioto, had got out with a crew of one hundred men—passing the Blockade during the night.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

John Morgan, with 2,800 men, made an attack on 600 Union troops on the 27th, who were guarding the trestle work on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Muldragh's hill. Nothing positive is known of the result of the fight, but it is reported that the Unionists surrendered to the Rebels after a brisk fight, and that the rebels destroyed the trestle work. If this be true, communication with Nashville has been cut off for the time being.

On the 27th, a body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 with 4 guns, made an attack upon Dumfries, but were driven off, after a brisk fight, with some loss. On the 28th, firing was heard in the direction of Occoquan, which it is thought was caused by the rebel cavalry falling in with Gen. Slocum's infantry. This raid to rear of Burnside's army created some alarm at first, but it soon subsided.

Reports from Memphis state that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications, and that the rebels have been committing depredations near them.

A FIGHT ON THE BLACKWATER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.—Lieut. Col. Stietzell, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Spear's dashing regiment, had a warm engagement with the enemy at Porter's bridge, on the Blackwater, yesterday, four miles above Franklin. He drove the enemy's pickets on this side of the river, capturing four of their pickets, one cavalryman and his horse, and three infantry with their arms. Colonel Stietzell's advance, with their carbines, under the gallant Lieut. John S. Rapes, first engaged the enemy at very short range. Finally discovering the enemy in superior numbers above and below us on the river, with our very small force of only four small squadrons, in peril of being flanked, Col. Stietzell very wisely concluded to retire, which he did in safety.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President has issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANNING, Washington, Dec. 22, 1862.—To the army of the Potomac: I have just read your Commanding General's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error nor the failure other than an accident.

The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of the popular government. In condoling with the mourners for the dead and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Accounts from Utah represent the recently appointed United States Judges to be dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that Territory. The Legislative Assembly still throwing every obstacle in the way of holding courts and bringing criminals to justice. Senator Browning of Illinois has introduced a bill endeavoring to remedy these defects, but from all accounts one thing seems to be certain—namely, that the United States Government will have to meet the issue in Utah at once, and for all, by prompt and vigorous measures. Owing to the inefficient conduct of former Administrations, the accumulating evils have become difficult to remedy, and the former contempt for the Home Government intensified.

GOOD ON A MARCH.—A scouting expedition, sent out from Brownstown, Va., made a march of 160 miles in nine days; caused the big thief, Floyd, to retreat with his force across the Big Sandy to Pikeville, Kentucky; burned the town of Logan, with the residence of Floyd, his mills, and some adjoining farm buildings; destroyed an ordnance store of the rebels at Wyomaing, and a commissary store on the head of Island creek; broke up a gang of bushwhackers near Logan, and captured 50 head of cattle, 40 horses, some arms, and 37 prisoners.

BRIG GEN. CAMPBELL IN WASHINGTON.—Acting Brigadier General Campbell, (formerly Colonel of the 1st Penna's Artillery,) who was reported as having been killed at Fredericksburg, arrived in Washington on Thursday. He is scarcely expected to survive his present painful injuries, having received three ghastly wounds in the late battle. The bravery and patriotic devotion of Gen. Campbell are proverbial in the army and out of it. We confidently trust that a life so precious may be spared for further usefulness and honor.

HOARDING SPECIE.—A Western editor says: "We have commenced hoarding specie in view of future scarcity. We have already three nickel cents, (one of them with a cow on it), two three cent pieces, a half-dime, three very large copper cents, a Canadian half penny token, and a jackass copper issued from some private mint during the administration of President Jackson. When we get our hoard up to a dollar we intend to invest it in a dollar bill of one of our banks."

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 23, 1862.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: My expedition was a perfect success. I burned the railroad bridge at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and tore up several miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. We fought four engagements, viz: At South-west Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro, and whipped them handsomely each time.

J. G. FOSTER, Brig. Gen.

REBEL STEAMERS CAPTURED.—The New Orleans papers report the capture of two Steamers loaded with sugar, and a launch filled with arms and ammunition and small brass cannon, by an expedition sent up Achafalaya river.

Through the exertions of Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President, and Mrs. Caleb B. Smith, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, a bounteous Christmas dinner was served up to every invalid soldier in the Washington hospitals. Over three tons of poultry, several hundred bushels of apples and cranberries, a quantity of butter, Rio coffee, &c., were distributed among the various hospitals, by her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The ship Leaking, which sailed from this port on the 9th of September, for Liverpool, loaded with wheat, was totally lost when ten days out, and all on board were lost except the third mate, who was picked up by the bark Engenie and carried to Peru.

The New York Evening Post, of Friday, says that four vessels are now loading at that port with supplies for the French in Mexico. Several others had been laden, and taken their departure for the same destination.

The Commissioners of Lenthig county have issued small notes of various denominations under \$1. They are printed upon good bank note paper, and are receivable for county taxes.

Herschel V. Johnson, who ran for the Vice Presidency on the Douglass ticket in 1860, has been elected to the traitor senate by the Legislature of Georgia.

The Dome of the National Capitol will be finished during the ensuing year.

LIST OF CAUSES, for January term, 1863, commencing 2d Monday, 12th day.
Wm. & D. Kerlin, vs Edward McGarvey.
John H. Hephburn, vs Isaac Bloom.
Daniel Shively, vs L. W. Weld.
John Patchin, vs John Thompson.
Fitch & Boynton, vs Abraham Goss.
Goss, vs J. Kepler, vs Whitcomb & Sons.
Dec. 24, 1862. D. F. ETZWEILER, Provy.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having 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 continuance of the same.
March 26, '62, &c. D. F. ETZWEILER.

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE.—The Great Progressive and Healing Remedy.—An article that presents a challenge to the world to produce in any other set remedy as equal for the painless and rapid cure of external inflammatory calamities or diseases. It is good for Pains, Swellings, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Sore throat, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Tumors, Erysipelas, Itch, Eczema, Eruptions, Chapped hands, Frost-bitten feet, &c. Give it a trial. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by JACOB GOSS, in Woodward township. [March 19, '62.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned Executors of David Irvin, deceased, will expose to public sale at Luthersburg, on Saturday the 26th day of January, 1863, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by Ingersoll tract, on the north by lands of Tilton Reynolds, south by Thomas Moore and Joseph Russell, and west by lands of Eli Fy, containing 50 acres, and being part of tract No. 5879.

TERMS.—One half in cash at date of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest.

GUILLIA IRVIN, JAMES IRVIN, Executors.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the January Session A. D. 1863, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 25th, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c."

Isaac Miller, Tavern, Becaria township.
John Ricketts, Tavern, Boggs township.
James Bloom, Tavern, Bloomtown hip.
George Knarr, Tavern, Brady township.
John Kline, Tavern, Burnside town p.
Geo. N. Galtman, Tavern, Clearfield township.
T. F. Bonlich, Tavern, Decatur township.
Daniel Bloom, Sr. Tavern, Decatur township.
Peter Bloom, Tavern, Jordan township.
Isaac F. Carson, Tavern, Woodward tw p.
Alf. Leconte, Mercantile Goods township.
D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk.
Clearfield, December 24, 1862.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24,

H. W. SMITH & CO.,
WILLOPEN FOR SALE

A Fashionable and Choice lot of Goods, consisting of

Empress Hoods, Zephyr Sleeves, Double Nubias, Cloth Coats, Plain Shawls, W. Long Shawls, Imitation Seal-skin Coats, Fancy Delaines, etc.

Recollect, we offer a Superior lot of Goods. Also, a superior article of Gents' Wool Hose, at 25 cts.

A superior article of Army Mitts, very comfortable for driving in. Comforts, Scarfs, and wool goods in all styles—cheap.

Clearfield, Pa., December 1862.

THE GLOBE.—THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF 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 copious notices 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. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

WE have, hitherto, sent the Globe to those newspapers that copied its Prospectus, but I cannot afford to do any longer; therefore, no newspaper need copy this Prospectus, unless it send money to pay for it as an advertisement.

Washington City, Oct. 21, 1862. JOHN C. RIVES.