

## Raftsmen's Journal.



BY HANSEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 7, 1863.

## THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

The President, on New Year's Day, issued his Proclamation of Freedom. It will be found elsewhere in this paper. Having designated the States and parts of States which are to be regarded as in actual rebellion, the President declares that all persons held as slaves within the same are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain their freedom. He enjoins the freed men to abstain from violence, recommends them to labor faithfully for reasonable wages, and announces that they will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the service. Believing this act to be one of justice and warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, he invokes upon it the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

The publication of the Proclamation in the Eastern Cities produced at once a favorable effect upon the Stock Market, and securities of all descriptions materially advanced. This is, perhaps, the best index that can be consulted as to the policy of the measure. Time, however, will soon render an infallible judgment in the case.

## PIPING THE SAME TUNE.

"The great novel expedition fitted out under that retreating hero, Gen. Banks, has turned up at New Orleans, without injury to any one in particular, except Piquette Butler, and his plunderers." Butler has been relieved of his command, and is ordered to report to Washington to give an account of his stewardship.

"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."—Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

A comparison of the above paragraphs—one from Jeff Davis' Retaliatory Proclamation, the other from the Breckinridge organ in this place—shows a striking similarity of language and hatred to a patriotic Democrat. The editors of the *Republican*, it will be seen, denounce Gen. Butler and his men as "plunderers," whilst the leader of the Rebels calls them "robbers and criminals"—the latter threatens to hang "Old Ben" if he can capture him; the former would probably exult if he did. A rigorous discharge of duty appears sufficient to elicit abuse and condemnation from both. Queer people these Rebels and Breckinridge editors!

## SHOWING THE GLOVEN FOOT.

The following extracts are taken from the *Greensburg (Pa.) Democrat*, the Breckinridge organ in Westmoreland county:

"Retribution will come upon the coward knaves who have been despoiling homes and dividing families. The hand on the dial plate of destiny is beginning to move, and it will never turn back. . . . Vengeance, deep and damning, will be meted out ere many more suns brighten up the face of nature. . . . Arise, freemen, arise, now is the hour to arise and in your majesty to tumble the President and his Cabinet, Halleck and Stanton, Senators and Congressmen into the Potomac!" The lives of Lincoln, Stanton, Halleck, and Burnside are no more valuable than the lives of those whom they marched out to needless slaughter and misery. Why then should they be permitted to live and murder our people without mercy? We wish to God that the men who caused the hellish butchery at Fredericksburg had been among its victims. . . . My vengeance of Heaven, Earth and Hell forever follow, rest upon and abide with them."

This is the language of one of a class of papers which lays claim to an extraordinary veneration for the Union, and to a superlative degree of loyalty. To say that it is profanely treasonable, is to call it by as mild a name as it deserves.

## A POSER FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

An army correspondent, speaking of the officers of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, thus alludes to Lieut. Col. Rodgers, a citizen of Franklin, Venango county:

"The Lieutenant-Colonel (Rodgers) is a direct lineal descendant of the old Puritan preacher, John Rodgers, and with such blood in his veins is bound to win for himself a name."

The editor of the *Franklin Citizen* quotes the above and adds:

"We have no doubt that our friend and townsman, Col. Rodgers, 'will win for himself a name,' if opportunity serves, but do not think he attributes his valorous spirit to such a distant relationship. We would be glad to have the 'correspondent' state from which of the 'valiant small children' he descended; also, whether the 'one at the breast' was the ninth or the tenth child."

Cool.—When the guerrilla Morgan took Elizabethtown, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, he telegraphed to Gen. Boyle, at Louisville, that he had better appoint another Superintendent for that road, as the present one had recently erected some very bad bridges, and he should be forced to tear them all down.

Wm. Virginia.—After mature consideration, the President has affixed his signature to the bill admitting West Virginia as a member of the Union.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "the French Government has decided to act alone in the matter of mediation, and to offer to the President of the United States the same proposition which has been made to England and Russia, trusting to his judgment to pronounce upon its merits and its practicability. That document will be accompanied by a letter from Drouyn de l'Huys, stating, in substance, that the Emperor believes the proposition of an armistice an act in no way injurious to the interests and honor of the United States, but, on the contrary, eminently useful; that it is not his intention to press it upon the Federal Government, which alone can determine the time when the friendly offices of France may be accepted."

The fulfilment of Jeff Davis against General Butler and the President's proclamation has the first effect to derange the programme upon which the exchanges of prisoners have heretofore taken place. The orders and threats of the great outlaw are directly in violation of the cartel, and the first impulse of the government was to terminate all proceedings under it. It had been merely agreed to make a general exchange, including soldiers, political prisoners, and sutlers; but until Davis shall satisfactorily explain his intentions, all commissioned officers in our hands will be retained, and only privates and non-commissioned officers given up.

Gen. Butler, it is said, several months ago received letters threatening him with assassination. The General showed these letters to some secessionists, and quietly remarked: "If I am disabled or killed, Gen. Phelps will be my successor, in the command of the department. If you like the change, I can stand it."

A million dollars worth of the property of Union men in Eastern Tennessee has been confiscated by a Confederate court at Knoxville, including estates belonging to Governor Andy Johnson and Hon. Horace Maynard.

There are indications that some of the oil wells in Canada have "touched bottom." The famous Shaw well, which used to yield from 800 to 1,000 barrels daily, has stopped flowing almost entirely.

Throughout Middle Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, the rebel conscription has effectively done its work. Few subjects to the conscription act are left at home.

The Lexington (Mo) Union has commenced the publication of a roll of all persons in that section who have given aid and comfort to the rebels.

## THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A fugitive Louisiana planter has lately published a letter on the condition of the South, in which he fully corroborates all that others have testified on the delusion and ignorance of the mass of the people in the slaveholding States, the inveterate hatred of the "Yankee" which their wicked leaders have so carefully trained them up in, and the present destitution which the desolating effects of the war have brought on all classes. He closes with the following remarks, which bear the impress of good sense, and may be read with profit by many at the present time:

"Still any attempt at conciliation of the South would be utterly thrown away. The only argument which they will understand or respect now is superior and overwhelming force. Prostrate and break to pieces, this winter, (as you can,) their organized Government, and the whole resistance will fall utterly exhausted and helpless. The talk of its being impossible to subjugate the South seems to me very foolish. I believe it the duty of the nation to God and the loyal people, and to the unhappy South itself, in whose welfare I am very deeply interested. A year ago I had myself given up to the dreadful fact, as I supposed, that the nation was torn asunder. But since the events of last spring, and what I have seen myself of the prosperity and tremendous power of the Northern States, I have entirely changed my mind. It is plain that, so far as human prudence can foresee, nothing can prevent the speedy fall of the Richmond Government but a sudden blindness and cowardice seizing upon our loyal people just as complete victory is within their reach."

"Unless Mr. Lincoln has recalled his proclamation declaring the slaves to be 'forever free' to-morrow, we may expect to hear of the perpetration of horrors such as will make humanity stand aghast—and compared to which the horrible butchery of the ten rebels in Missouri by the monster McNeil, will be innocuous itself."—*Clearfield Republican*.

Wonder if the execution of loyal Ben Butler by Jeff Davis would excite a manifestation of sympathy on the part of the editors of the *Republican* similar to that exhibited for these "ten rebels?"

CANADIAN JEALOUSY.—In alluding to the proposition made in Congress, to construct a canal between the Minnesota and the Red river of the North, the *Montreal Herald* says: "This is another step toward the occupation of the Northwestern Territory by the Americans. They do everything possible to open up communication with that important territory, and in a few years the consequence will be that the resident of Fort Gary, and other posts in the valley of Red river, will have become so Americanized that an alliance with the Federal Government will be sought for."

"IRE COOK."—The telegraph apprises us that this notorious character has defaulted as Army Paymaster to the tune of Half a Million Dollars, which he has mainly lost in gambling, and that some \$70,000 of it has been recovered by arresting blacklegs in various cities and compelling them to disgorge. We don't doubt that their "personal liberty" was somewhat interfered with to insure this result, but none but a very malignant Copperhead will take to heart.

The Raleigh Standard publishes the following: "We (North Carolina) acknowledge no masters, either at Washington or Richmond. We will control our own resources, in the last resort, for the defence of our own soil."

## GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE FIVE DAYS FIGHTING.

## The Rebels Driven from their Works.

## THE LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

On the 30th Dec., a terrible battle was commenced at Stuart's creek, near Murfreesboro', Tennessee, between the United States forces under General Rosecrans and the Rebels under Generals Bragg and Joe Johnson. On the morning of the 31st, the fight was renewed with great fury, Gen. Cook's corps being opposed to Hardee's.

About one o'clock Gen. Thomas threw his entire corps d'armee against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.

Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion.

At one time General Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff. This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of General Rosecrans' aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. Negley's division, with its excellent artillery, caused great destruction among the rebels on the left of centre.

Gen. Crittenden, with his corps d'armee, forming the left wing of our army gained the enemy's entrenchments, and drove the rebels through the town.

The loss on either side has been very heavy. We have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels.

The fight continued until ten o'clock at night, at which time we had maintained our position.

The Federal loss was very heavy. Among the killed are: Brigadier General Sill, Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans, staff. Brig. Gen. Willich, of Indiana. Col. Kell, of the 20th Ohio Regiment. Col. Shaffer, acting Brigadier General. Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky Regiment. Col. Jones, of the 24th Ohio Regiment. Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky Regiment. Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 39th Indiana Regiment. Major Carpenter, of the 19th Regulars. Major Rosen-garten, of Philadelphia, (Anders'n Troop.) Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois Regiment. Col. Carpenter, of the 18th Wisconsin Battery. Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

Wounded—Brigadier General E. M. Kirk, of Illinois. Brigadier General Wood, of Indiana. Brigadier General Van Cleave, of Minnesota. Colonel Cassale, of Ohio. Major General Rousseau, of Kentucky. Lieut. Col. Berry, 5th Kentucky. Major Slemmer, 16th Regulars. Major King, 15th Regulars, and many others.

The 21st, 25th, and 35th Illinois Regiments lost two-thirds of their numbers, and the 15th and 38th Illinois one-half. The 101st Ohio lost 125 men. The 38th Indiana lost about the same number.

The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500.

The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 1st. Our army gained some advantage, but not without terrible carnage.

The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous.

Gen. Negley fought his division all day splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery.

Gen. Rousseau immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle.

The enemy was heavily reinforced from some direction last night.

Major General McCook had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and, although severely bruised, soon remounted and rode to the front of his gallant division.

General Rosecrans, everywhere, and all times, exhibited great coolness and moral courage, exposing himself continually at critical periods. He gave orders incessantly, in a firm manner.

On the morning of the 2d, the fight was renewed with great fury, and the Rebels were driven back nearly two miles. All the houses in Murfreesboro' and the neighboring villages were occupied as hospitals. Many of the wounded were sent to Nashville.

There was heavy fighting all day of the 3d, the Rebels falling back across Stone River. In an attack on our left, they were terribly repulsed. The Rebels were receiving reinforcements from Richmond.

Gen. Rosecrans took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry in person, and attacked Gen. Wheeler's rebel Cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Capt. Mack, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Thomas' staff, is mortally wounded. Colonel Anderson has sent a dispatch to the Head Quarters, saying "we have whipped the rebels decidedly and are at Christiansburg, nine miles south of Murfreesboro', on the line of the railroad."

In a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, dated January 3d, Gen. Rosecrans gives an account of the operations up to that time. He says the Medical Director estimates our wounded in the hospitals at 5,500 and our killed at 1,000.

## THE LATEST.

## The Rebels in Full Retreat.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4. To Maj. Gen. Halleck.—GENERAL: Following my despatch of last evening I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left and centre being complete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen. Com.

The rebel loss exceeds ours. Gen. J. E. Rains was killed. General Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner. We have captured 500 prisoners.

All the contrabands captured by the enemy on the United States wagon trains, are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro' pike.

## Great Battle at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

## THE REBELS REPULSED.

CAIRO, JAN. 3.—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated on the battle field of Vicksburg, were received at Helena on Saturday, the 27th. Gen. Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the range of our gunboats, our troops encountered the enemy, who awaited them in force. A terrific conflict ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayous girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works which were stationed on a hill.

On Saturday night, the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile forces. During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of undergrowth. At daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Gen. Sherman's entire force; Gen. Steele commanding the left wing, Gen. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gen. A. L. and M. L. Smith the right.

Gen. Steele succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunset the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe. The rebel army, in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions, were entrenched on high ground. This position was finally carried by storm.

Our gunboats did not co-operate with the forces, but the gunboat Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' Bluff, during the action. Several of the crew of the Benton were killed, and Capt. Winn, her commander, was mortally wounded.

In the action, on Saturday, the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Eighth Missouri and Second Kentucky Regiments sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks' forces with Farragut's fleet were expected to co-operate with Gen. Sherman in the attack, but they had not arrived.

## Capture of Vicksburg.

## THE NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 4. General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.—Despatches from General Sherman and the Naval commander were received on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal of the 3d says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

## U. S. GRANT, Major General.

## IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 29, 1862.—One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier. Saturday, Gen. Heron started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Gen. Blunt left Cape Hill at the same time by another route. The columns, about 6,000 strong, went in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched 42 miles without stopping. Gen. Heron took two batteries without casualties. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by twelve horse teams. At day-light yesterday the commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, where the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2,000, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible. Rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Springs. After a sharp skirmish they were put to flight, leaving several killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was none killed, and but few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying Rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Gens. Blunt and Heron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. The Rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steamboats, and escaped to the other side of the river. Two steamers and over 100 prisoners (among them several officers and Hindman's express messenger) were captured. A third boat was run ashore, which, with those that took the Rebels across the river, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation, mules and horses were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not yet known. When the messenger left the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow. The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise, and terribly frightened. Hindman is on the other side of the river, with his whole force, unable and unwilling to engage us. The pathway to the Arkansas River has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the Winter's work of the Army of the Frontier is clearly marked out.

"No nation that ever existed on God's foot-stool, was ever so outrageously humbugged and robbed of its liberties and its treasures, by its rulers, as our American nation."—*Clearfield Republican*.

As a matter of course the editors of the *Republicans* refer in the above to the wholesale operations of Buchanan, Floyd & Co.

INDIANS HUNG.—Thirty-eight of the condemned Indians were hung at Makato, at ten a. m. on Dec. 27. The gallows was so constructed as to do all the work at once. Several thousand spectators were in attendance. All passed off quietly.

## THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.—By the President of the United States of America:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin and Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1863 is now ready for delivery gratis, at C. D. Watson's Drugstore, who is happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the Wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical shams are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanac and when you get it.

PRICES IN RICHMOND.—A man has just arrived at Suffolk, from Richmond. He says that in Richmond Federal money is worth twice as much as the rebel notes. He had on a pair of jean pantaloons, which he said cost \$25; a soft felt hat, \$8; and a pair of common shoes, worth in the North about nine or ten shillings, \$25. Ladies' dresses were selling at \$100 and upwards. Gold is worth two hundred and fifty per cent. Persons attempting to enter the rebel lines with articles from the North for sale, are now arrested, and their goods confiscated, as they charge such exorbitant prices.

A TREASURY NOTE CASE has been decided in the Court at Cleveland, Ohio. The "greenbacks" are recognized and declared by the Court to be a legal tender for all debts.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month and year ending Dec. 31st, 1862.

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted	\$47,184 00
Pennsylvania State loans	47,043 11
Specie	4,381 68
Due from other banks	14,789 43
Notes of other banks	14,965 00
U. S. Treasury Legal Tender	
Demand notes	4,160 00
Checks, drafts, &c.	3,332 00
Over drafts	692 90
Furniture	27 00
Expense of plate engraving, &c.	764 75
	\$141,637 56

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Notes in circulation	25,389 00
Due depositors	62,810 51
Due certificates of deposit	14,917 63
Due Commonwealth	448 35
Interest and exchange	1,796 34
	\$141,637 56

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.  
Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 31, 1862.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th days of January, A. D. 1863.

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, date of enlistment, and when enlisted; the number of children, and when and where 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, residing from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (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.

Jan. 7, 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.—With corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, Headache, Nervousness, Irritability, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Disease. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

Ayer's Cherry Balm is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—For Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Poul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Clearfield, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Boring, Morristown, C. R. Foster, Philadelphia, and Dealers everywhere.

May 7, 1862.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army and Navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment, and that where the Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops, Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incipient Consumption, and all other ailments usually arising from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be healthy. The Pills will correct according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both Liver and Stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange, that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the Liver and Stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of