THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN'Y 21, 1863.

THE ELECTION OF U.S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday the 13th January, the two hou ses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in Joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator, in the place of Hon. David Wilmot, whose term expires on the 4th day of March next. The vote stood as follows : Cha's R. Buckalew 67, Simon Cameron 65, Wm. D. Welly 1. The vote was strictly partisan, except that of Mr. Laporte of Bradford county, who voted for Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Buckalew is from Columbia county, which he represented in the State Senate for six years, and was the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee during the Gubernatorial campaign between Mr. Packer and Mr. Wilmot. Mr. B. is represented as "entertaining extreme Democratic sentiments, and a warm believer in the doctrine of State Rights"-from which we infer, that he is of the Frank Hughs stripe of Breekinridge politicians.

The defeat of Mr. Cameron, or that of any other man of unimpeachable loyal sentiments, will, no doubt, be regretted by all true Union men throughout the country. But, as Mr. Buckalew is spoken of "as a clear-headed, sagacious, and well-informed gentleman," we may hope that he will be able to rise above mere party considerations in his new position -that he will now place himself on the side of his country against armed treason-and that his course in the United States Senate, in respect to the rebellion, will be such as to cause no regret to the true and loyal friends of the Union.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Philadelphia Press of Wednesday, January 14th, makes the following reference as to the manner in which the election of Mr. Buckalew, to the U. S. Senate, was secured :

"It would not be proper for us to permit the recent election for Senator to pass without making a word of reference to the scenes attendant upon the canvass. The Democratic leaders have played many desperate and unscrupulous ventures, but none can exceed the last. It seems that there was an indication on the part of many members of their party to be select in their choice of a candidate for the office of Senator. Many of the candidates were obnoxious to them by reason of their extreme devotion to the South, and as loval men they could not support their election. This difference of opinion came to the ears of Democratic State Central Committee, and, as Mr. Hughes had some hopes of being nominated himself, he took energetic and prompt means to prevent the threatened defection. Trains were chartered, tickets were sold at a nominal rate, and large bodies of men taken to Harrisburg. There they roamed around the town, slept on chairs and benches, and gave their time to dissipation and revelry. They threatened and swore and terrified peaceable men. Mr. Randall, our Representative from the First district, harangued them at a midnight assembly in words that can only be construed as an invitation to violence, while others, not quite as bold as Mr. Randall, were far more malignant and bitter, The result was, that the House and Senate met surrounded by a mob, and legislated under the knives and pistols of lawless men. This is the plain story about the election in Harrisburg yesterday. The circumstances surrounding that act of high and solemn legislation are shameful. We see men in the interest of a party not only defying the law, but deliberately contemplating the commission of violence and, perhaps, murder. These are the same men who, a few months ago, were so generous in their party discipline. Mr. Randall and his friends distinguished themselves in 1860 by opposing the regular nomination of the Democracy, and were bold and open schismatics. When the ruin of the Democratic party served the cause of the South and Slavery, they assisted in its ruin. Now, when its success is desired by treason and slavery, they assist in restoring it, and make death the penalty of a sefusal to obey the mandates of its caucus." This is truly a deplorable picture ! The members of a legislative body, in a free Commonwealth, controlled by a lawless mob ! yea. forced to bow to the beck of a band of desperadoes and assassins! But such, it would seem, was the fact! And such is the so-called Democratic party ! When the leaders of the Southern wing of that party could no longer control the honest northern masses by threats, they inaugurated Secession-would not allow their own people a fair expression on the subject, but with pistol and bowieknite in hand they forced State after State out of the Union-and the result was the present war, with all its evils and pernicious consequences. Are we to have the same scenes re-enacted in the Northern States by the Northern wing of that same party ? We fear the result ! The leaders of the so-called Democratic party in the North seem to be treading in the footsteps of their Southern brothers! Our legislators are no longer allowed to think and act and vote according to the dictates of their consciences. Pistols and bowie-knives are brought into requisition, and the lives of those legislators threatened, if they dare disregard the mandates of the party leaders. Can any one doubt the tendency ot all this-secession, war, and its train of evils? We trow not, for such was the result in the Southern States from a similar course, and the same causes will end in a like result in the Northern States. May the people awake from the lethargy that now enshrouds them in time to avert the atter destruction that hangs over them and the country.

NO PEACE WITHOUT SEPARATION.

tors in arms against the Constitution of the United States. Jefferson Davis proclaims it in his very last message, and all his organs make it the subject of emphatic and elaborate arguments. The Democratic leaders in the free States will therefore see that their programme of peace and reconstruction must end either in effecting a division of the Union or in their own bitter humilistion. As a specimen of the temper with which the plans of these leaders are received by the rebel newspapers, let the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th of January, commenting upon the New Jersey speech of Hon. James Brooks, of New York, answer to the demagogues and malcontents of his school :

"Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all natural born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as galless and as lily livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard of outrages General Hooker's old position. under which they have suffered during this war ? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered ? . .

"If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow, and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever-never to see the face of one of them again-never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north-to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the confederate States.

"We are aware that many persons believe that the party of which Brooks and Van Buren are representatives, desire and design to restore peace, and that at present they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing.

"They would like peace on condition of our return to the Union, and they are fools enough it myself. to believe that a majority of the people in the confederacy are in favor of reunion. They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the comm reial supremacy of the North, and especially of the city of New York, which is gone forever if the Union be not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as Lincoln himself, or any of troops ?" This is a question which the counthe thieves and murderers who lead his ar- try will not allow me to evade. mies. In the event of a refusal to return to the Union, they would, to a man, unite in hounding on the assassins who are desolating our country and murdering our people, as fiercely as they have ever been hounded on by Beecher and Hale.

"They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and restoration. If the same object could be effected by entirely 108,000 then with you and en rout to you. destroying the people of the Southern States. and they thought it as easy to do, they would commend it as the best of all possil ble pol cy. Let them be satisfied, however, President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire confederacy, in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankee." No better argument in favor of unity and concert of action among the people of the loval States could be made, than that suggested by the diabolical spirit and revengeful hatred here displayed, and by the stubborn and haughty deportment of the chief of this bloody rebellion against a Christian and a constitutional Government. Whether the Democratic leaders will take counsel from this vituperative rejection of their proffers of peace, amounts in fact, to little, when all patriotic men will be constrained to accept this new manifestation of rebel contumacy as a powerful inducement to hearty, instant and energetic cooperation in favor of the Administration of the Federal Government. There is, in truth, but one available path to a permanent and lasting settlement, and that is the crimson path of war. Remembering that this civil conflict has in no sense been the work of the loyal people, but has been long prepared for and deliberately fomented by the slaveholders themselves, what intelligent citizen will not contemplate with indignation and scorn the contemptuous and despotic tone of those who falsely accuse the free States of atrocities of which they themselves are alone guilty, and insolently insist that they will only agree to peace on conditions degrading to the North and the by crossing the Tennessee near the mouth of Northwest-conditions certain to result in the creation and consolidation of a slave empire on the one hand, and in the division and downfall of the mighty free Commonwealths on the other ? If, then, we would avoid these double and indescribable calamities, we must act together as one man, sink all differences forever out of sight, close around the Executive with in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great hearts fired with patriotism, and fight for our that many persons make use of the dirt in freedom to the bitter end. It is said by some their smoke-houses, which has been saturated that one object of the Democratic leaders is to with salt, extracting the saline matter from it secure unity among the people of the loyal States, by proposing peace to the rebels, and great suffering in the rebel army, and the Auwhen this is rejected, to throw off the cloak of conciliation, and to make war in bloody earnest. But who desires to secure unity of action by the new and monstrous method of national degradation ? We know from a thou- an account of the amount of corn and other sand sources that the traitors in arms will not produce in the possession of the residents. only refuse such terms when they are presen- who are not permitted in any case-to hold ted, but that they give us notice in advance more than is necessary for their subsistence that they will trample them under foot. Why, then, should we not be wise in time? National preservation can only be secured by well-directed blows against the rebellion and all its adjuncts, whether armies in the field, tcd. These refuges in their flight from rebel slaves on the plantations, or sympathizers in the free States.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

This is the announced platform of the trai- Inportant letter from the President to General M'Clellan-the movement on Richmond by way of the Peninsula, was only shifting a difficulty, etc. At the McDowell Court of Inquiry, on Friday the 16th of January, Generals Ricketts and Hitchcock were examined. The latter produced the following letter from President Lincoln to General McClellan, which was written in April last. The Star of last evening contains the letter, but as it was full of errors, we obtained the following corrected and official copy, which is herewith opened ;

> WASAINGTON, April 9, 1862. Major General McClellan-My Dea: Sir : Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offended me, do pain me very much.

Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the presure under which I did it ; and I thought, acquiesced in it-certainly not without, reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defense at Washington and Manassas Junction ; and part of this even was to go to

Gen. Bank's corps, once designed for Manasas Junction ; was diverted and tied up or the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This presented (or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone) a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglocted. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction ; but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied ; I was constrained to substitute something for

And now, allow me to ask, "do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond. via Manassas Junction, to this city, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. When I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken. as he said, from your own returns, making

You now say you will have but \$5,000, when -all en rout to you shall have reached you.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. IN THE SENATE, on Jan. 14th, ex-Gov. Hicks, new Senator from Maryland, took his place. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating slaves was reported to the House with an amendment. The bill to consolidate reglments now in the field was reported back. Also the bill for reorganizing the Subsistence Department. Information was asked about the conveyance of disloyal passengers on national vessels. An attempt to kill the bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was unsuccessful. IN THE HOUSE, a joint resolution was

reported providing for the immediate payment of the army and navy. It authorizes the issue of \$50,000,000 in legal-tender notes not bearing interest. It was amended so as to make the issue one hundred millions. A bill for a military and postal road from New-York to Washington was reported. The House then took up Mr. Wright's resolutions on the Rebellion, and Mr. Vallandigham made a long speech in favor of stopping the war and submitting the whole matter to mediation. He was sharply replied to by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Wright.

IN THE SENATE, Jan. 15th, a bill was introduced extending the powers of Military Courts, so that they may compel witnesses to attend, take depositions out of the State, and punish murder and other crimes. The joint resolution concerning the pay of the Army and Navy was adopted-38 to 2-the Nays being Messrs Powell and Saulsbury. A bill relative to suits by political prisoners was offered. Some amendments were made to the Civil Deficiency bill, and it was laid over. On the Military Academy Appropriation bill there was a sharp debate, Messrs. Wade and Lane denouncing West Point as a nursery of treason. Other Senators defended the institution, and the bill passed by 29 to 10. IN THE HOUSE, the session was spent in Committee on the Ways and Means bill. The speeches were mainly on the policy of taking Bank circulation. No vote was taken.

BUTLER AND THE DEMOCRATS.

When the resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler for "his able, humane and efficient administration of the Department of the Gulf" was passed by the House of Representatives, the peace Democrats voted against it. We find among the mays the names of Messrs. Biddle, Johnson, Lazear, and Stiles, of Pennsylvania, and we presume that the kind of Democracy that they represent condemns General Butler as much as the Democracy down South do. Their views are probably expressed by the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, who desires to have General Batler hung

instanter. Now what has General Butler, who is a lifelong Democrat, done to forfeit the confidence and esteem of the politicians of his party? He has simply served the Union cause with

GENERAL BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR. From the Richmond Whig.

The marauder Banks, who has been sent to New Orleans to succeed Beast Butler, has issued a proclamation to the people of Louisiana, invoking peace and fraternal feeling, that "we may become a nation-a great nationwith sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united."

One of the most carious leatures of the Yankee character is the total absence of the sentiment of honor. Destitute of it themselves, they are incapable of conceiving the existence of such a thing in others. Now, this leader of free booters and robbers, thieves and assassins, who have expended every outrage upon the unarmed men, women and children of the south, appealing to their victims to forget their resentments and embrace the monsters who have perpetrated the enormities against them. It will be to their interest, he tells them, to unite as a band of brothers with the Yankee scoundrels; and, knowing the resistless influences which interest exerts over depraved Yankee nature, he cannot imagine how such an appeal can for a moment

be resisted. We have committed many errors in our treat

ment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menials, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, the crueity, the cowardice and love of rapine, which have ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The former leniency of their masters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their natures.

When they are again reduced to subjection and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again. Beecher has recently laid down the law to them, and told them in very plain language, that they have committed the unpardonable sin, and that there is no alternative but success or eternal servitade. They must subdue the South or be subdued. As the first is beginning to be acknowledged an impossibility even by Yankeedoodledom it. self, the other becomes a reality of fearful imminence."

IMPORTANT VICTORY IN ARKANSAS. CAIRO, Jan. 17 .- The steamer Rain Storm, which left Arkansas Post on Monday, arrived here to day, and confirms the capture of that post. The attack was made on Friday evening by the gunboats, the land force debarking two miles below, and marching to the rear of the fortifications. The rebels had erected earth favor him with their custom. Having located in works over an extent of two miles below the main fort, from which they were shelled : not. however, before they done some damage to French Bedsteads He will always be the gunboats. Three balls entered the port hole of the Lexington, killing tour men. The main post, which is represented as being very strong, surrendered on Sunday. The officers of the Storm say that six regiments were captured in the works, and that at daylight on Monday two Texan regiments, not knowing the place had surrendered, came in to reinforce the garrison and were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing, some days since, was ecaptured. A reconnoissance sent up the iver had not returned at the time the Storm left. Our loss is not so heavy as at first rep resented. The garrison surrendered, uncodi tionally. The rebel loss is 550 killed and wounded, and about 7,000 prisoners. Our loss is reported at 200, mostly on board the gunboats. The rebel fort mounted nine guns and contained a large amount of munitions of war. The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river. TORIES-A PREDICTION In the first issue of the New Year, we put upon record for future reference the prediction, that in coming years, when peace is restored throughout the land- as by God's blessing, and in spite of locofocos it will bethese men in the North, who in this terrible crisis of the nation's history, have uttered no word of encouragement to the Governmentwho have raised no voice in condemnation of the rebellion, but have denounced the powers that be, and openly or covertly declared their sympathy with the South, will aver with cursing and swearing, that they sustained and supported the Government all the way through. Mark the prediction and remember it ! Tell an American boy of the present day that his grandfather was a tory in the Revolutionary times, and he will resent the impeachment with indignation. In our heraldry the brand of toryism, like the bar bastardy, is an ensign of dishonor and will be so hereafter. The tory fathers of to-day will transmit the disgrace to their posterity, and ther children's children will be tannted with it to the third and fourth generation. The words of disloyalty uttered by them to-day will be bitterly denied; but they have been engraved on the memory of living witnesses, and cannot be forgotten. The sentinents of their party uttered through the press, have been enbalmed in printer's ink, and will come forth as witnesses against them before the great tribunal of history .- Washington, Pa, Reporter.

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; Adminis. trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. South-west corner of Second and Cherry January 21, 1863 Street, Clearfield, Pa

STRAY CALF .- Came trespassing on the D premises of the subscriber in Lawrence town-ship, about the middle of July last, a black yearling calf, with a white stripe along its back, and white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it a-way, or it will be sold as the law directs. Jan. 21, 1863-p. D. M. WELCH

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at D the office of the Clearfield Creek Bridge Com-pany, until the 26th day of February next, for erec ion of a Toll House at the East end of the Bridge. Said building to be one and a half stories high, and sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions-to be completed by the First day of July next. The plan and specifications can be exam-ined at the office of J. B. Graham. Proposals must be addressed to J. B. Graham, President of Clearfield Creek Bridge Company. W. W. BETTS, Sec'y.

A SSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LUMBER PROPERTY !- The subseribers offer for sale two contiguous tracts of well timbered land situate in Morris and Snowshee tw'ps, 'counties of Clearfield and Centre, State of Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill and Lumber property of A H. & J. Shock, containing in all 67 acres and 146 perches. One tract thereof bounded by lands of Francis Gurney, and others, in the warrantee name of John Nicholson, containing 433 acres and 153 perches. The other thereof situate in the townships, counties, and State aforesaid bounded by lands of Jonathan Nesbit, and others in the warrantee name of Francis Gurney, con-taining 433 acres and 153 perches. The buildings are composed of a steam saw mill capable of cut ting two million feet of lumber a year. a large two-story dwelling house, three or more tenan houses, and a large barn, &c. From 80 to 100 s. cres of said land are cleared and in a good tarming condition. Sale to take place at the Court House in Bellefonte, at 1 o'clock, p m., on Satur-

doy. February 14th, 1863. TERMS OF SALE-One half of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, the residue to be paid one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. B. F. HIESTAND, and JOHN KLINE,

Assignees of A. H. & J. Shock Bellefonte, January 21, 1863.

CABINET EMPORIUM! B. K. SHOPE, CABINET MAKER, Would respectfully announce to the public that he has fitted up a shop on Cherry street, near the Episcopal church, and near Kratzer's store, where he intends to carry on the Cabinet-making business in its different branches. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and work ed as a Journeyman over six years, besides carry ing on a shop for three years, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to those who may the Borough of Clearfield, he solicits a share of

Maior Wheelan defeated a rebel force, which alfacked him at the Blackwater, Va., on the 9th.

The fleet of Gen. Sherman has returned to the mouth of White river in safety. His loss in the attack on Vicksburg is about 8,000 in killed, wounded, and missing.

There is need of moral might, to wrestle with animal reaction.

How can the discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted for ?

As to General Wools command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do, if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward for you is with you by this time ; and, if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon you : that is he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements, than you can by reinforce nents alone.

And, once more, let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow! I am owerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember, I always insisted that going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, was only or equal intrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note-is now noting -that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

CONDITION OF THE "CONFEDERACY." Nine gentleman, resident of Whitfield county, Northern Georgia, arrived in Louisville a few days since, having made their escape the Hiawassee. They give a fearful account of the reign of terror in the South. They state that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at 30 cents per pound, salt at \$1,75 per pound, corn at \$2 to \$3 per bushel, wheat at \$6 per bushel, sugar 75 cents per pound, shoes \$10 per pair, and boots at \$75, eggs at \$1 per dozen, chickens \$1 each, and other articles wherewith to cure their meats. There is also gusta Chronicle asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take until the next crop shall have matured, and if a family should de found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistance are seized and confiscaoppression traveled in the by-ways, night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services for a single night.

The Post Office at Scranton, Pa,. was broken into on the night of the 14th, and cleared of its contents, including a number of mails.

The President has signed the bill for the issue of one hundred million legal tender notes. precarious condition.

zeal, energy and ability. There is the great cause of offence with the peace Democrats of the present day and they cannot forgive General Butler for his hostility to their friend Jefferson Davis and his confederacy. Even the fact that Butler has always voted the Democratic ticket, and that he represented the Democracy of Massachusetts in the Charleston Convention, does not save him from the condemnation of his old political associates, when he opposes those who are making war upon the Union. The peace-Democrats who prefer a General who would offer easy terms to the rebels before fighting them, and a President who would receive proposals for a peace on a basis of Disunion. Butler is not the General for them, and Lincoln is not the President for them. Butler laid aside his politics when he went into the war, and fights and governs so shifting and not surmounting a difficulty ; that as to make them submit to the Federal authorwe would find the some enemy, and the same ity. Hence it is that he is refused the favor of Messrs. Biddle, Vallandingham, Wood and their friends in Congress. Hence it is that he would be denied admission into the new Democratic Club, where the disciples of the new Democracy preach hostility to the Govern-

ment and talk about withholding supplies .-Bulletin.

FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander McDougal of the United States steamer Wyoming, dated Yokuhama, Japan, November 10. He reached that place on the 5th from a cruise on the Chinese Coast. He represents that the Cholera prevails more or less in all the Chinese ports he visited, so much so as to make it unsafe to permit the crew to go on shore. He made the passage to Japan through the Inland Sea. The numerous islands were in the highest state of cultivation. At the outlet of Inland Sea into the Bay of Osaki, and also at the outlet of the Bay of Osaki, fortifications were being constructed for their defense, all of which had been done within the last three months. Commander McDougal states that at the request of our Consul at Nagasaki, he tendered a passage to Dr. Dury, the French Vice Consul at Yokuhama, for which he received a polite letter of thanks from the French Minister. He further states : On the 8th inst., for the first time. and in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, our Minister was saluted with seventeen guns from a Japanese ship of war with the Ameican flag at the fore, which was returned from his ship with a like number and the Japanese flag at the fore, he being the first minister from a foreign nation receiving that honor from the Japanese. Commader McDougal represents the officers and crew of the Wyoming in good health.

A SAD CASE .- Calvin Basin, of Clarion coun-

ty was wounded in the battle of Antietam, above the ankle joint. He had his leg amputated below the knee, and was getting along act of stepping from the cars at Kittanning, his crutch broke and he fell, striking the stump of his leg on the platform, bruising and lacerating the integuments, so that mortification immediately commenced and extended above the knee. On the 20th of December, the physicians amputated his leg above the

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE .- About two weeks ago, a stranger called at the grocery of Major Camp, Clarion county, and inquired for John B. Cantner. Camp gave him the desired information, asked the stranger if he was not solicits all to give him a call and examine his Cantner himselt. He replied that he was And Camp then brought his wife forward, and well and was on his way home. When in the wished to know if the parties recognized each other. But they failed to do so. Alter some inquiry, Canter found out her maiden name and said to Mrs. Camp, "You are my wife." And such was the fact. They had been married, but he had left her, and this was his first diseased part. He still lives, but is in a very appearance for the long period of 30 years. In the meantime she had married Camp.

to order, neat and substantial furniture-such as and common and French prepared to furnish to cr. posts-Cottage, Jenny der Rocking chairs of different kinds, and Lind. and all other kinds of Bedsteads.

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patronage, and it shall ever b

common and other with Teckner's Patent chairs. He will also fur fastenings -a n d Gard- n ish to order Hair, Husk, ner's Patent spring Bed- and hair and cotton top steads. Bureaus of dif- Mattresses. The above ferent kinds, Sideboards. named and many other Wardrobes, Book cases, articles will be made to Parlor and centre tables, order for customers, on Breakfast and dining ta- short notice, cheap for bles-and the latest im-cash or exchanged for proved Extension tables. approved country pro-Work stands, Hat racks, duce. Don't forget the Toilet and Wash stands, place, as I am prepared and every other kind of to furnish all articles at furniture in his branch. the most reasonable rates Maple. Cherry, Poplar, Pine. Linwood, and every other suitable lumber, will be taken in ex-

change for furniture. Cash will also be paid for good Lumber. B. K. SHOPE N. B .- Coffins of the latest style made to order

on short notice. Funerals attended whenever desirable. Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 21 1862

P. KRATZER Merchant. and dealer in . Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12

J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwens A. ville, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Jan. 15, 1862.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

D^{R. WM.} CAMPBELL. offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kylertown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.-A fresh sup-D ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer ; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough ; and Anti-Bilcous Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

NO. 2. WAKE UP !- The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice and in the very best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the Town Hall. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off jobs on account of not being able to do them. All I ask is a trial and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the Town Hall. JAMES HAFF.

Clearfield Pa , August 13, 1861. N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Passmore cannot exe sute, will be done on very short notice.

MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT !! A Fact Worth Knowing

The undersigned informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and o-pened, at his old stand in Bradford township a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queensware Groceries, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, which he will dispose of at as low rates as they can be purchased in the county, and f as good quality, if not better. He respectfully stock before purchasing elsewhere, and he feels certain that they will buy from him. jyl1 MATTHEW FORCEE

1862 EVRE & LANDELL, 1862 delphia, are now offering their usual assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionable Dress Silks, fashionable Spring Shawls, new ar-sortment of Dress Goods, Spring Prints, DeLaines and Ginghams, Muslins and Linens of first quality, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linens, Towlings and Napkins. N. B -- Black Silks, below regular prices (March 12.'62.3m

