

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN'Y 28, 1863.

BULLY FOR BOYER.

Doctor Thomas Jefferson Boyer, a so-called Representative in the State Legislature, hailing from our own county, has delivered himself of a lengthy letter, in which he makes a statement of "certain transactions," that he alleges took place between Gen. Cameron and himself, relative to the recent election of a United States Senator. The distinguished Doctor, believing, as he states, that attempts would be made to bribe some of the frail members of his party into the support of Cameron, and having evidently the fullest confidence in the continuity of his own well known uncorrupted and incorruptible virtues, "conceived the project of putting himself in the way of the operators," for the double purpose of deceiving the tempters and keeping some of his more susceptible politico-legislative associates from being drawn into the meshes by which he supposed they were surrounded. In this Boyer displayed a self-sacrificing spirit never before witnessed, which his party doubtless appreciate fully; though the fact that Boyer should be deemed more trustworthy than any other Member, will not be regarded in this community as a very high compliment to the integrity of the Democratic Assemblymen, generally.

But, we presume, our readers would like to know what these "transactions" were, concerning which Boyer has so long a story to tell! Well, in brief, they amount to this, that one day, on his return from Philadelphia, the observant Doctor, on meeting Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, "noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character," and accordingly when Brobst asked to see him privately, he "at once proceeded to his room," where, after disparaging the Democratic candidates and expressing his preference for Gen. Cameron, Brobst, as Boyer avers, offered him \$5,000 for his vote. These figures Boyer thought too low. The next day the "figures" were raised to \$15,000; and finally, on Thursday, Boyer concluded the bargain with John J. Patterson for \$20,000—\$5,000 to be paid in hand, and the balance when Boyer had performed his part of the stipulations.

This is about the substance of the worthy (?) Doctor's statement, divested of the exceedingly sagacious comments, allusions and hints with which it abounds. The production is a rather rich one, and if it were less lengthy we would like to publish it for the amusement of our readers. Whether the statement is or is not correct, we are unprepared to judge, knowing nothing about the matter; but if half of what he says of himself is true, Boyer has set his own character before the public in a light which no one will envy, and exhibits the extreme depth of degradation to which an individual can sink himself. Hereafter Boyer's name will be the synonym of meanness.

INDIANA.—There was a crowded and very enthusiastic meeting of Union men at Indianapolis on Monday a-week. The speaking was of the most decided kind. Col. Richard Ryan said he was convinced that as Indiana had sent a hundred thousand men to the battle field, she had as many more to trample on treason. Those who were so pitiful as to whine along our streets about tyranny, would find there was spunk enough left at home to attend to them. The storm is evidently rising around the ears of those who in this perilous hour are whining about the rights and wrongs of traitors; but who are too cowardly either to stand up before armed traitors in the field, or to face honest and indignant friends of the government at home.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.—There are fresh rumors of a lack of loyalty in this officer. A lady tells the Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican that she communicates, regularly, with her Southern friends through his connivance. She says: "I hand my letters to Adjutant General Thomas, and from him comes all the answers." Is it right for the President, in these times, to retain in a position of so much importance as Adjutant General, a man who is even suspected of disloyalty?

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND LOYALTY.—Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky argues that ignorance was the tool of treason in the South. He produces statistics to show that the counties in Kentucky in which common schools have been most largely established and most liberally sustained, are those which have been most distinguished for a cordial, immovable and self-sacrificing attachment to the Union.

GEN. SHERMAN.—From Washington we learn that Gen. Sherman acted at Vicksburg under the order of Gen. Grant, and formed the right wing of his army in accordance with the belief that Grant would come up, but the latter having his communication cut off, failed to notify Sherman.

STATE TREASURER.—On the 19th, the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in Convention and elected Wm. B. McGrath State Treasurer. The vote stood, McGrath 66, H. D. Moore, 61.

MOBS IN LEGISLATURES.

The people of Pennsylvania have lately witnessed the assembling of a mob at their State Capital for the express purpose of browbeating the members of the Legislature, and controlling its action in the election of a United States Senator. A similar scene may be witnessed in the Assembly of New York, where, for a fortnight or more, the organization of that body has been prevented by the presence of a mob, whose object is to intimidate and overawe the Democratic members. The consequence is that the whole business of the Legislature is stopped, and the Assembly is nothing but a riotous and disorderly gathering, disgraceful to the State and the nation.

The Senate has taken the subject into consideration, and on Monday last a series of resolutions was passed condemning the interference of the mob, calling on the Governor to put it down, and appointing a committee to confer with him and urge him to prompt action. In the course of the debate on the resolutions, Mr. Low, of Sullivan, a Union Democrat, made a speech, from which the following is an extract:

"It was known to every citizen of Albany, men were there armed with pistols, stones and deadly weapons, as he was informed by eye witnesses; it was known to the boys in the streets; it was known to the people in the State. The papers gave vivid accounts of the proceedings—that scenes of the most disgraceful character were enacted in the Assembly Chamber on Saturday last. Violence and bloodshed were threatened. The Senator from the Thirtieth had not, in his remarks, stated the case half as bad as it was. Threats of personal violence to members were made, shouting and abusive epithets were indulged in, rowdiness was rampant in the galleries and lobbies."

Other members bore like testimony to the riotous nature of the scenes in the Assembly. Mr. Young of Cattaraugus, who was present on Friday and Saturday, said that one member had stated that if Mr. Calcott, the Republican candidate for Speaker, should be elected, he would never be allowed to take the chair. Mr. Low heard the same declaration made, and said that it was received with cheers and shouts by the rowdies in the galleries. The details of the rowdiness stated by other members show that there has never been a more disorderly, indecent and violent mob than that which has gathered to overawe the New York Assembly.

It is by means such as this that the modern Democracy have resolved to defeat the will of the people and control the action of their representatives. Will not the people bear these scenes in Harrisburg and Albany in mind, and see that hereafter they send men to the Legislature of the right political character, whom the mob will not dare to approach?

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE, on the 19th January, but little business, of general importance, was transacted. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was introduced to repeal an act relating to prison discipline, preventing prison-keepers from discharging prisoners before the expiration of their terms, for good conduct. Also a bill relating to county funds being appropriated to Agricultural Societies. Also a bill to authorize the Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas, to renew and extend charters of incorporation. Also a joint resolution to provide an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the immigration of negroes from other States; and which direct the Legislature at its next session to pass a law to carry this amendment into effect—one section imposing a heavy fine upon any one employing negroes from another State.

IN THE SENATE, on 20th January, a resolution was offered, requesting the Governor to communicate what information he has as to when the Volunteer Militia were paid, and when they will be paid; or if he does not possess such information fully, to request the same from the War Department. The bill relative to Foreign attachments was amended so as to extend to and include all attachments in execution. IN THE HOUSE a joint resolution was introduced, to repeal so much of the act of June 12th, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt to be paid in specie, and empowering the State Treasurer to pay said interest in such notes as have been issued or may be issued and made a legal tender by the Government of the United States. Also a resolution to appoint a Committee of five to examine the facts relative to the election of United States Senator, with authority to send for persons and papers, and report to the House. Also a bill relative to the roads of the Commonwealth, authorizing township road supervisors to contract with the land owners for constructing roads. Also a supplement to the act relating to the Orphans' courts—the object being to allow any judgment creditor, and whose judgment was action at the time, on a failure to pay instalments, to issue a writ of venditioni. Also a bill to levy a tax on bankers and brokers, and to repeal the act of April, 1861. Also a bill relating to Sheriff's and Prothonotary's costs. Also a bill authorizing Notaries Public to take depositions and administer oaths. Also a supplement to the bill to revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, so as to protect minors, by imposing a fine and imprisonment on guardians for the embezzlement of money entrusted to their care.

IN THE SENATE, on the 21st of January, a bill was passed to incorporate the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was presented, supplementary to the act relating to County Superintendents of common Schools, repealing the present act relating thereto, and providing for the election of Superintendent by the Directors in each and every county—his pay to come from the teachers or applicants for schools—each applicant for a situation to pay one dollar for examination whether he receives a certificate or not. Also a bill to facilitate the collection of school taxes, by placing them on the duplicates of State and county taxes, and put for collection in the hands of the collectors of those taxes, at materially reduced rates of compensation. Also a bill so as not to make

the property of a husband responsible for words spoken by the wife. Also resolutions to investigate the late election of State Treasurer—representations having been made that unlawful means were employed in reference thereto. An act was passed to legalize certain bonds issued by the Commissioners of the County of Erie, for the payment of bounties to volunteers and to authorize a tax for the payment of county orders issued for that purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE, on January 19th, the Postmaster-General's reply about the delay of mails between Washington and New-York was read. The reason is the crowd of travel on the railroads. A bill was reported providing for greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. A bill was introduced to extend the act concerning bribery of Congressmen to all Government employees. Resolutions concerning the doings of France in Mexico were offered, and laid over. On the bill for the discharge of State prisoners, speeches were made by Mr. Powell and Mr. Wright, but no vote was taken. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000,000 to aid Maryland in abolishing Slavery. It was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation. A bill was referred authorizing the payment of duties in legal tender notes with 33 per cent added. A resolution was offered proposing the making of a perfect register of the forces of the Union. Inquiries made as to the cost of mail carrying between Washington and New-York; cost of carrying troops and supplies; why return has not been made of certain unpaid regiments; how much revenue comes from army office, &c. Credentials of John B. Rogers, claiming to be elected from Tennessee, were referred. The remainder of the session was used up in discussion, in Committee of the Whole, on financial measures.

IN THE SENATE, January 20th, the old French Spoilation bill of 1802 was reported for about the fiftieth time. The bill concerning letters of marque and reprisal was reported back with amendments; it is soon to be called up. A bill for the more prompt and uniform administration of military justice was reported. The bill to alter the Judicial Districts was passed; it puts Ohio and Michigan in the Fifth District. Some amendments were made to the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims. The bill in relation to the discharge of State prisoners was postponed until the return of Senator Howe, who has gone to Wisconsin to get an official copy of the late decision of the Supreme Court of that State in regard to such arrests. IN THE HOUSE, the President's recommendations about the issue of Treasury Notes was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Power was given the Special Committee on a railroad from New-York to Washington to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath. The resolution declaring Wm. Vandever, Member from Iowa not entitled to a seat, was adopted. Mr. V. is and has been for a considerable period, a Colonel in the Army, in service under pay. The point was raised that a two-thirds vote was required, as the resolution practically expelled the member, but before it was settled the House went into Committee on the Ways and Means bill, to which some amendments were made, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, January 21st, Mr. Wall, new Senator from New Jersey, took his seat. Mr. Sumner's reelection was announced. A resolution was adopted to have the Census of 1860 printed. It is high time. The bill to amend the grade of naval officers was reported back; also the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer and Ordnance Department. The bill to reorganize the Court of Claims was passed, 21 to 17, after striking out the provision for two new judges. A resolution was offered and laid over, censuring Com. Vandebilt, Com. Van Brunt, and Engineer Haswell, for neglect, in the matter of the ships for the Banks' Expedition. IN THE HOUSE, the vote declaring that Wm. Vandever of Iowa has not been entitled to a seat in this House since he was mustered into the United States service as Colonel of the 9th Iowa Regiment, was reconsidered, and, after a long debate, the matter was postponed until the 3d of March next, by a vote of 78 to 68. The House concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill, and then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

IN THE SENATE, January 22d, David Turpie took his seat as a Senator from Indiana. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of publishing monthly lists of officers on leave, with dates. Some discussion was had on the bill to establish the grade of line officers in the navy, and the bill concerning Indians in Minnesota. For the latter a substitute was offered, which provides, first, that all treaty stipulations with the Sioux engaged in the late massacre in Minnesota be abrogated and annulled; second, that the annuities that would be due to these Indians, amounting to \$100,000, be paid over immediately to certain Commissioners for the present relief of those families which suffered most, not over \$200 to be paid to any one family; third, that three Commissioners be appointed, to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence on and investigate all claims for damages from Indian outrages, and make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of December next. The bill to reimburse Minnesota for war expenses was passed. The bill for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army was discussed, but not voted upon. After Executive Session, the Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE a bill was passed authorizing a Deputy Register of the Treasury—salary, \$2,000. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Financial Measure, and made several amendments; among them is one authorizing the Secretary to dispose of bonds on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for the

lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued under the provisions of this act. A motion to make revenue payable in legal tender was voted down. The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary to issue four hundred million in Treasury notes, the interest not exceeding 6 per centum, payable semiannually in coin, and the principal payable, any time after three years from date; such notes receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except imports; nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal-tender notes. A motion to strike out the section authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 of legal-tender notes, was lost. A new section was adopted, that after March 1, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, or which may be issued under this act, may at any time thirty days before they become due be received for customs, as coin under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The Committee, before completing action on the clause taxing banks, laid the bill aside. The day's proceedings were closed by a patriotic speech from Mr. Arnold of Illinois.

IN THE SENATE, January 23rd, some changes were made in Committees to give new members a chance. The bill to print an annual report of the Banks of the United States was passed. A bill to provide means and modes of taking evidence in support of claims in certain cases against the United States, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the case of invalid soldiers in the convalescent camp. Mr. Wilson offered a significant resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether Major-General Burdiss has since the battle of Fredericksburg, formed plans for the movement of the Army of the Potomac, or any portion of the same, and if so, whether any subordinate Generals of the said army have written to or visited Washington to oppose or interfere with the execution of such a movement, and whether such proposed movements have been arrested or interfered with, and if so, by what Authority. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department, was amended in some particulars, and adopted. The House spent the entire session in Committee of the Whole on the financial scheme of the Ways and Means Committee. It is now to come before the House, and will probably be voted upon on Monday. The Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in carrying all the important amendments proposed to the first copy of the bill. The House adjourned on Monday.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Orders of President Lincoln to General McClellan.—The President's Opinion of the Peninsula Route—Gen'l McClellan's Orders to Gen. Banks.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry on Friday the 16th day of January, the following important orders, issued by President Lincoln in January and March last, were read:

An Order to Occupy Manassas Railroad. EX. MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862. [President's Special War Order No. 1.]

Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction; all details to be in the discretion of the general-in-chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An Order for the Defence of Washington. EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1862. [President's General War Order No. 3.]

Ordered, That no change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac shall be made without leaving in and about Washington such a force as in the opinion of the General-in-Chief and the commanders of all the army corps shall leave the said city entirely secure.

That no more than two army corps (about fifty thousand troops) of said Army of the Potomac shall be moved en route for a new base of operations until the navigation of the Potomac, from Washington to the Chesapeake Bay, shall be freed from the enemy's batteries and other obstructions, or until the President shall hereafter give express permission.

That any movement aforesaid en route for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the General-in-Chief, and which may be intended to move upon the Chesapeake Bay, shall begin to move upon the bay as early as the 18th March instant; and the General-in-Chief shall be responsible that it so move as early as that day.

Ordered, That the army and navy co-operate in an immediate effort to capture the enemy's batteries upon the Potomac between Washington and the Chesapeake Bay.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

The President Doubts the Wisdom of the Peninsula Plan. EX. MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Major General McClellan:—MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac—yours to be down the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on York river—mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas. If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of time and money than mine?
2. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine?
3. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mine?
4. In fact, would it not be less valuable in

this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would? 5. In case of disaster, would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan than by mine? Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Gen. McClellan Directs the Shenandoah Campaign. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON BOARD COMMODORE, April 1, 1862.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:—GENERAL: The change in affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah has rendered necessary a corresponding departure—temporary, at least—from the plan we some days since agreed upon.

In my arrangements, I assume that you have a force amply sufficient to drive Jackson before you, provided he is not reinforced largely. I also assume that you may find it impossible to find anything to wards Manassas for some days; probably not until the operations of the main army have drawn all the rebel force towards Richmond.

You are aware that Gen. Sumner has for some days been at Warrenton Junction, with two divisions of infantry, six batteries, and two regiments of cavalry, and that a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock forced the enemy to destroy the railroad bridge at Rappahannock station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Since that time our cavalry found nothing on this side of the Rappahannock in that direction, and it seems clear that we have no reason to fear any return of the rebels in that quarter. Their movements near Fredericksburg also indicate a final abandonment of that neighborhood.

I doubt whether Johnson will now reinforce Jackson with a view to offensive operations. The time has probably passed when he could have gained anything by so doing.

I have ordered one of Sumner's divisions (that of Richardson) to Alexandria for embarkation. Blenker's has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Fremont.

Abercrombie is probably at Warrenton Junction to-day, Geary at White Plains.

Two regiments of cavalry have been ordered out, and are now on the way to relieve the two regiments of Sumner. Four thousand infantry and one battery leave Washington at once for Manassas. Some three thousand more will move in one or two days, and soon after three thousand additional.

I will order Blenker to move on Strasburg, and report to you for temporary duty; so that, should you find a large force in your front, you can avail yourself of his aid. As soon as possible, please direct him on Winchester, thence to report to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders—but keep him until you are sure what you have in front.

In regard to your own movements, the most important thing is to throw Jackson well back, and then to assume such a position as will enable you to prevent his return. As soon as the railway communications are re-established it will be probably important and advisable to move on Stanton; but this would require communications and a force of 25,000 to 30,000 for active operations. It should also be nearly coincident with my own move on Richmond. At all events, not so long before it as to enable the rebels to concentrate on you and then return on me.

I fear that you cannot be ready in time, although it may come in very well with a force less than I have mentioned, after the main battle near Richmond. When General Sumner leaves Warrenton Junction, General Abercrombie will be placed in immediate command of Manassas and Warrenton Junction, under your general orders. Please inform me frequently, by telegraph and otherwise, as to the state of things in your front. I am, very truly, yours, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

P. S.—From what I have just learned, it would seem that the two regiments of cavalry intended for Warrenton Junction have gone to Harper's Ferry. Of the four additional regiments placed under your orders, two should, as promptly as possible, move by the shortest route on Warrenton Junction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

[The above letter was received by the Court on the 9th January, 1862.]

That's So.—Gen. Rosecrans is a Democrat. In a conversation with Mr. Sessions, of Columbus, had with that officer at Murfreesboro, since the battle, Gen. Rosecrans said:

We of the North did not fully understand the enemy we had to deal with; they fight like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all laws of civilized warfare, forcing boys into their army, as the many wounded and dead boys showed. Why, he said, Blagg sent in a flag of truce and his men captured fifty prisoners immediately behind it! and being remonstrated with, justified himself after considering upon it five days. His condemnation of the peace Democrats was scathing. He says they will lick the boots of these Southern thieves and liars, who will turn around and kick them; they mean fight, fight, fight; and we can never conquer except by fighting in earnest, expecting to lose many valuable men.

THE VICKSBURG CUT-OFF.—The sagacious plan adopted by Brig. Gen. Williams last fall of cutting off Vicksburg, from the banks of Mississippi, by making a diversion in the channel of that river, appears likely to be carried out most effectually by the operations of nature. The rise in the river is widening and deepening the artificial channel or cut of Gen. Williams to such an extent as to alarm the citizens of Vicksburg, lest they should find themselves in an inland town before next spring. It is thought that the course of the Mississippi will be so changed at this point in a few months that vessels of the largest class can go through the channel and navigate the river without passing Vicksburg at all.

The shipments of gold from California during the past year were \$10,000,000 less than during the year 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of formal style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

D. R. V. WILSON, Practising Physician, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend to all professional business. Office, corner of 2d and Locust streets. Jan. 28, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, in the possession of Cyrus Hurst and David Thurston, to wit: 1 gray horse, four years old, as the same belongs to me and has been left with C. & D. Thurston on loan—subject to my order. SIMON BORABAUGH, January 28, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following property, now in the possession of William A. Dunlap, viz: one gold watch, one white, with small black spots, as the same belongs to us and is left with W. A. Dunlap on loan, subject to our disposal at any time. THOMPSON & PATTERSON, Curwensville January 28th 1863.

D. R. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clearfield Creek Bridge Company, until the 25th day of February next, for the erection of a Toll House at the East end of the Bridge. The building to be constructed is a half-story high, and sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions—to be completed by the first day of July next. The plan and specifications can be examined at the office of J. B. Graham, President of Clearfield Creek Bridge Company. Jan. 21, 1863. W. W. BETTS, Sec'y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned is desirous of selling his farm situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., one mile from Pennville, on the road leading to Pottsville, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, sixty acres of said land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, of which 25 acres are in meadow. There is erected on the premises a comfortable 1½ story dwelling house, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is also a quantity of most excellent Pine and Oak timber on the land. A clear and indisputable title will be given. Terms—one fourth in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, secured by mortgage or judgment bonds. For further information apply to the subscriber residing on the premises. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Penn tp., January 14, 1863-3t.

NOTICE OF PARTITION OF MOSES N. BOGGS' ESTATE.—To Wm. Boggs, Robert Boggs, Margery, wife of A. Baxter, formerly Margery Boggs; Elizabeth, wife of John M'Conkey, formerly Elizabeth Boggs; Martha Jane, wife of Henry Henley, formerly Martha Jane Boggs; Wilber F. Boggs, Henry Boggs; Mary, wife of Wm. Chandler, formerly Mary Boggs, and Roland Boggs, heirs of Moses Boggs, late of the State of Missouri and formerly of Clearfield county, Pa., and to all persons claiming the Real Estate in Clearfield county aforesaid of the said Moses Boggs either as heirs or under said heirs:

TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of partition has been issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county aforesaid, directed to the said parties among the aforesaid heirs of certain real estate in said county, viz: One tract or piece of timber land situate in Bradford township in said county, containing 46 acres 37 perches, more or less. Another messuage or farm situate formerly in Bradford now Graham township, containing about 129 acres and 92 perches.

In pursuance of which writ, on Wednesday, 11th day of March, A. D. 1863, upon the premises aforesaid, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, I will proceed to hold an Inquest of Partition, to make partition, if the same can be made, and inquire and make report thereof according to law. At which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend and be present.

JOHN P. SHERIFF, Sheriff, &c. Sheriff's Office, January 28, 1863-9t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LUMBER PROPERTY.—The subscriber offers for sale two contiguous tracts of well timbered land situate in Morris and Snowdon twps., counties of Clearfield and Centre, State of Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill and Lumber property of A. H. & J. Shook, containing in all 400 acres and 153 perches. One tract is bounded by lands of Francis Gurney, and the other is the warranty 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 warranty name of Francis Gurney, containing 433 acres and 153 perches. The buildings are composed of a steam saw mill capable of cutting two million feet of lumber a year, a large two-story dwelling house, three or more tenant houses, and a large barn, &c. From 80 to 100 acres of said land are cleared and in a good farming condition. Sale to take place at the Court House in Bellefonte, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, 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.

JOHN N. KILNE, Assignee of A. H. & J. Shook, 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 various branches. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and worked as a Journeyman over six years, besides carrying on a shop for three years, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Having located in the Borough of Clearfield, he solicits a share of patronage, and it shall ever be his object to make to order, neat and substantial furniture—such as French Bedsteads, He will always be and common and French prepared to furnish to order, at different kinds, and common and other kinds of Bedsteads, chairs, and other furniture. He will also furnish to order Hair, Hunk, ner's Patent spring Bed, and hair and cotton topsteads. Bureaus of different kinds, and many other kinds. Sidesboards, named and many other Wardrobes, Book cases, articles will be made to order, and at short notice. Customers on Breakfast and dining tables, short notice, cheap for ble—and the latest in-cash or exchanged for proved Extension tables, approved country prock stands, Hat racks, &c. Don't forget the Toilet and Wash stands, &c. as I am prepared and every other kind of furniture, and articles at furniture in his branch, the most reasonable rates. Maple, Cherry, Poplar, Pine, Linwood, and every other suitable lumber, will be taken in exchange for furniture. Cash will also be paid for good Lumber. B. K. SHOPE, N. B.—Copies of the latest style made to order on short notice. Friends attended whenever desirable. Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 21 1863.