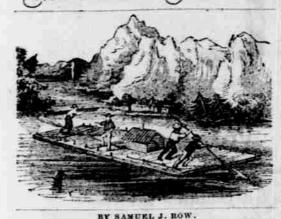
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 1, 1863.

THE MOVEMENTS OF HOOKER. Speculation has been rife, as to the position and movements of Gen. Hooker. The Baltimore American of Wednesday last, however clears up the mystery. The American says: "Our army now occupies the whole Virginia shore up to Harper's Ferry. The garrison at Maryland Heights now forms the right wing of Hooker's army, and we learn has been placed under his command, making it virtually a strongly posted reinforcement to his army. Should Lee attempt the capture of Washington by way of the Maryland route ; and should Hooker throw a force over into Frederick county, Md., the position of the contending parties will then be precisely that of last year when McClellan assumed command and advanced on Lee and Jackson, with the exception that our army instead of being compelled to cross at Washington, will cross at the same ford that Lee entered Maryland last year." Under such circumstance more sanguinary battles will be fought in Maryland. The American is also of opinion that Lee's advance into the Cumberland Valley is "merely for forage and supplies," and that he has "no purpose or thought of penetrating as far as Harrisburg," as " such a movement would enable Hooker to get in his rear, and the result could not but be disastrous." We hope this may prove correct.

Later advices state that one division of the army now occupies Frederick, Md.

A COPPERHEAD REBUKED. The Harrisburg Telegraph of June 20th, con-

tains the following paragraph:

A gentleman informs us that he was present Jenkins and some prominent Republicans at Chambersburg. After discussing matters connp and introduced himself to the rebel Gen-Gen. Jenkins asked the question, "Are you the District Attorney from this county?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then you are a regme" replied the office-holder. To which the rebel General replied, "Lincoln ought to have hung you and the rest of the copperheads long ago. We would not tolerate any such men in the Southern Confederacy. We respect those who are against us in the North much more than the copperhead."

THE "DEMOCRATIC" PLATFORM.

- In another column of to-days paper will be found the resolutions of the late Copperhead State Convention. It is a noticeable fact, that these resolutions condemn the means used to crush out the rebellion, while they in no wise condemn the rebels in their iniquitous efforts to destroy our Government : neither do they contain one word of condemnation respecting the present invasion of Pennsylvania, nor of encouragement to our people to raise arms in defence of their homes and firesides and the repelling of the invaders from our soil -this Convention being held at the very time when the Rebels were overrunning our State, carrying off horses, cattle, sheep, etc., and destroying all sorts of private

TABLE OF DISTANCES UP THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY .- The following table shows the towns and distances on the Cumberland Valley railroad, from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, six miles north of Williamsport, on the Potomac, The rebels appear to have advanced along this hence we give the distance along the whole

TOWNS. MI	LES.	TOWNS.	MILE
Harrisburg,	-	Oakville,	8
Bridgeport,	1	Shippensburg,	4
Shiremanstown,	5	Scotland,	4
Mechanicsburg,	9	Chambersburg	, :
Kingston,	13	Marion,	ŧ
Middlesex,	15 i	Green Castle,	•
Carlisle,	18	State Line,	£
Good Hope,	23	Morganstown,	- 7
Allestown,	26	Hagerstown,	7
Newville,	31		

CONFEDERATE MONEY is selling in Nassau at. four cents on the dollar, and some transactions. have been made at even lower figures "Sooner or later, (says a letter from a Nassau merchant, himself a Southerner, which was found on a captured steamer,) I am confident Confederate money will not be worth the paper it is made on." The writer adds : "The Jeeling here by residents seems to be in favor of the South, but I do not think it exists any further than dollars and cents are concerned. They are all making money out of the war."

A PATRIOTIC young lady named Brougher. who recently tore a butternut pin from an American fiag, at a school-house meeting in Jennings county, Indiana, was shot by a but- the Constitution that we could live in union ternut towdy near the same place a few days afterward. The shot took effect in her right leg. The rascal was afterwards captured and lodged in jail.

The rebel pirate vessel Tacony, it is said has burned seventeen yessels since the 12th of June, on our Atlantic coast.

course of a gentleman seated on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. We have an instinctive respect for the ermine, which prevents us from saying anything that may tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the most sacred office that a citizen can hold. If we do otherwise now, it is our misfortune and the fault of Mr. Justice Woodward. It that gentleman so far forgets the dignity of the jurist as to enter into an exciting political canvass without relieving himself of the responsibility of his judicial station; if, in other words, he comes before the people in a position demanding criticism and investigation, and looks to the bench to give him immunity, he shirks his own duty and makes ours unpleasant but imperative. Many years' seclusion on the bench render it difficult for Judge Woodward to have a record; for his position entailed silence in every time of doubt, and freed him from the necessity that all brave men must sometimes meet-of speaking with boldness and decision. The country has been for two years in an agony of war, and although patriotic and good jurists elsewhere have given their influence to the cause without at all disparaging their dignity, Mr. Justice Woodward has been so devoted to the law and its etiquette, that he has not found it proper to avow his patriotism, or to utter a single word of sympathy with the people. If his Gubernatorial candidature has no other effect, it will give him this opportunity; for there are words and speeches of this gentleman which must be explained before he can assume to be the chief executive officer of the

loyal State of Pennsylvania.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the

Presidency, and before the treason of Mr. Buchanan had ripened into war, a demonstration of the citizens of Philadelphia took place in behalf of the Union. Many good men of all parties participated, and there seemed to be a sincere and earnest desire to assure the people of the South that Philadelphia was without hatred to them or their institutions. It was one of those lingering evidences of peace and love which marked the opening of the war, and showed how much a free people could suffer before accepting the arbitrament of blood. Mr. Justice Woodward took - part, and made a speech that contained evidences of care and study. He was so much pleased with it as a declaration of his faith, or, what at an interview between the Rebel General is more probable, as an inducement for the nomination he then sought and subsequently obtained, that he printed it as a pamphlet and nected with the war for some time, a promi- gave it general circulation. His subject was nent office-holder in Franklin county stepped | the troubles of the country, and in showing how the country had wronged the South he eral. Jenkins said that he ought to refuse said these remarkable words : "It seems to shaking him by the hand. The office-holder me that there must be a time when slave-holders may fall back on their natural rights and em ploy, in defence of their slave property, uhatever means of protection they possess or can command." For using language like this Jefferson Davis ular copperhead." "That is what they call and his friends were called Secessionists; for obeying the opinion of this judge of a Northern Supreme Court the world has called them traitors. These words were spoken in December, 1860. The Southern States were then taking up arms; Fort Sumter was being invested, and all over the South angry words and threats were heard. There were men here base enough, as all will remember, to give the traiters of the South comfort and encouragement, and we now see that prominent among these was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. How sincerely the slave holders of the South have followed the advice thus given by a Pennsylvania Judge two years of weary war have shown.

As we wish to deal fairly with Mr. Justice Woodward, we shall more particularly define his position. He might have innocently held the opinions now on record, for such sentiments were frequently uttered by good men, who had been betrayed into their advocacy by the false philosophy that then controlled the Democratic party. When they saw, however, their fearful effects; when they saw that war and treason formed the only logic that followed them, they spurned the belief, and atoned for the past by persistent and conscientious loyalty. General Butler, Mr. Dickinson, and others, are illustrious examples. But Mr. Justice Woodward was careful then, and has been careful since, to prevent any misapnear where the rebels crossed into Maryland. prehension of his true position. None can say of him that he ever changed the opinions therefore, in office, who attempt to suppress line of railroad since they crossed the border, thus boldly expressed. Since the slaveholders of the South began the war he has been silent. Amid danger, defeat, and death, when the community was oppressed with grief and shame, when every loyal man felt it a religious duty to make profession of his devotion to they have given to the Constitution, against the country, this cold, unsympathetic, and sel- | the great crime committed upon it in the arfish man has held his peace. He had made rest and deportation of Vallandigham, and we himself the champion of human slavery. "The assure them of our cordial sympathy in the world," he said, "cannot live without cotton, great struggle they are making for their un and cotton can only be raised under the eye doubted rights. of a master or an overseer." And then we have the following enthusiastic laudation of a of this Commonwealth requires him to use system that has always been a disgrace to our | whatever power the law has placed in his hands age, and which Southern men themselves hes- to protect the State and the people from lawitate to defend : "And thus it has ever happened," says Mr. Justice Woodward, "that may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this the providence of that good Being who has ever watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has so ordered will of the of the Federal Executive. our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us, and to the people of Great Britain. Do you not see and feel how good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends at the South? How good it was that they have employed them in raising a staple for our manufactures? How wise it was so to adjust the compromises of with them, and reap the signal advantages to which I have adverted?" After this degrading exhibition, the Democratic candidate says : "It is said, let the South go peaceably.

I say, let her go peaceably."

It is not without a degree of hesitation that for any public man to present a record more their lives in its defence, we find ourselves called upon to criticise the favorable to the South. He is the panegyrist Resolved, That as the true friends of the Uof slavery; he calls upon the slaveholders to nion, and feeling a profound anxiety for its defend their system by the force of arms; he fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to commands the North to submit peaceably to consider, discuss, ascertain, and urge, in beslaveholding violence. If we were requested coming terms, upon the people and the conto present the record of a Northern sympathi- stituted authorities, whatever measures will, zer, we should take this of Mr. Justice Wood- in our judgement, be most likely to place and ward. It is complete. It not only urges the keep the whole National Union together un-South to war, but the North to peace. No der one General Government. wonder Mr. Woodward shrinks from a canvass | Resolved. That when the war began we had by remaining upon the bench, for, if there is the solemn pledge of the Federal Administraa test that a man with such opinions would tion, and of the party which placed it in power, dread, it is the scrutiny of a great, free, and as expressed in the resolution passed by Conloyal people.-Phil'a Press.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions passed by assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th June:

Resolved, That we approve the resolutions upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in and that as soon as these objects are accomaddition thereto, and as a further expression plished the war ought to cease. But the of our views upon public affairs, do

Resolve as follows: That we again renes our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our forefathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the com- just hope of an honorable peace. mon defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

That, inasmuch as the constitution embodies the only guarantee we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, State, to be mustered into the service of the spoliation, and anarchy, the man who speers | State for the period of 90 days, unless sooner at the "Constitution as it is" proves himself discharged. It is ordered, to be deficient in the first elements of patriotism, and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on unworthy of public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, that of being secure in his life, liberty, and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due form of law-a fair trial by a competent judge and jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and council to defend himis so great in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government s made; and this is so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not the mental capacity which fits him for a public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense aem and deen indignation that some of our ne litical opponents claim for the President of the U. States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely-the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinion on public affairs-and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself, with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and heard all over the land.

Resolved. That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power, above the laws and above the people, there must, the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely. No, politicians, filled with partisan rancor-knaves, who do not care for justice, and ruffians, who delight in trampling it under foot, and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men bave been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women and children treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name; and all this, in many cases, without a pretence even of a political offence, much less of any crime against

That a free government cannot exist without a free press; and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this Government, and ought themselves to be suppressed.

That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication

That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate less outrages, come from what quarter they State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere

Resolved, That the Democracy of Penn'a have been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the base insinuation that the Democratic party entertains now, ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the | cle is warranted to bring out a full set of Whisk present gigantic rebelion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to a peace on any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union, as utterly un- "Use"no other." Warranted in every case. One tation to the lavish contributions to the war and forsale Wholesale and Retail by in blood and treasure beretofore and now be- Chemist and Druggist, 831 Broadway, New York. Here, then, we have the creed of the candiing made by the hundreds of thousands of Deby return mail, on reserve of price, and 15 cents date of the Democratic party for the Guberna- mocratic citizens, who were among the first for Postage.

THE RECORD OF MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD. (torial chair. It would certainly be impossible | to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril

gress July 22d, 1861, that it is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing, or interferthe so called Democratic Convention, which ing with, the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supermacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the sveral States unimpaired, Federal Administration, acting ander the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its grounds, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly delayed our

APPORTIONMENT OF THE MILITIA HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

Harrisburg, June 26. In organizing the troops responding to the Proclamation of the Governor just issued, calling for 60,000 men for the defence of the

1st. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the U.S. government for districts comprising the adjacent counties, at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the his conscience, wilfully violates it, is wholly Department of the Susquehanna, and the Department of the Monongahela, in charge of which camps, commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

2d. Squads of companies will be recieved at the camps, and as rapidly as possible organized into companies of not less than sixty-four men, into regiments of ten companies each and mustered into the service of the State by officers appointed by the Adjutant General for that purpose.

3d. Officers will be elected; company offiby the men, and field officers by the company or line officers.

4th. Transportation to the camp of rendezyous nearest their location, will be furnished by the United States Government, on application of any one acually having charge of a squad or company, to the agent at the nearest

5th. Troops responding to this call of the Governor, will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and supplied by the General Government after arriving at their rendezvous.

6th. Annexed is the quota required from each county in the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded under recent order with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into

Adams,	469	Juniata,	297
Allegheny,	3,600	Lancaster,	2,154
Armstrong,	720	Lawrence,	460
Beaver,	600	Lebanon,	514
Bedford,	540	Lehigh,	997
Berks,	1,738	Luzerne,	1,447
Blair,	550	Lycoming,	623
Bradford,	866	Mercer,	740
Bucks,	1,147	McKean,	180
Butler,	640	Mifflin,	320
Cambria,	588	Monroe,	340
Cameron,	70	Montgomery,	1,261
Carbon,	425	Montour,	175
Chester,	881	Northamton,	911
Centre,	540	Northumberl'd	1, 472
Clarion,	520	Perry,	460
Clinton,	286	Philadelphia,	7,718
Clearfield,	365	Pike,	150
Columbia,	321	Potter,	240
Crawfords	980	Schuylkill,	1,312
Cumberland,	587	Snyder,	232
Dauphin,	744	Somerset,	540
Delaware,	255	Sullivan,	80
Erie,	1.000	Susquehanna,	655
Elk,	115	Tioga,	554
Fayette,	800	Union.	90
Franklin,	840	Venango,	500
Fulton,	180	W rren,	380
Forrest,	120	Washington,	950
Greene,	480	Wayne,	640
Huntingdon,	502	Westmorel'd,	1,080
Indiana,	675	Wyoming,	187
Jefferson,	360	York,	1,138
By ore Gover		A. G. Curr Commander-in	IN, i-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL.	Adjut	ant General of	Pa.

L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pa

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND. - For over for ty years. Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his Pills & Ointment, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

The commissioners of Lancaster county offer a bounty of \$20, to those who enlist in a Lancaster county regiment for six months service, for the State defence.

Miss E. A. P. Rynder, Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodean, Guitar, Har-

mony, and Vocal Music. Sixty private, and twelve class lessons included in one term. Rooms with Mrs. H. D. Welsh. Clearfield, July 1, 1863.

WHISKERS!!!-Pelatreaus Stimulating Onguent, or French Cream ! ! !- For Bald Heads and Bare Faces !!!- This celebrated artiers on the smoothest face, or a fine growth of hair on a Bald head, in less than six weeks, and will in no way stain or injure the skin. The French Cream is manufactured by D. M. Pelatreaus, of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind

THE INVASION.

Carlisle, Gettysburg and York in Possession of the Rebels.

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE BURNED!

A Fight at Wrightsville.

LEE AND STAFF AT CHAMBERSBURG

The Rendezvous of the Militia.

Gen. Hooker Relieved at his own request-Gen. Meade in command.

PORT HUDSON AND VICKSBURG.

Successful raid on the Peninsula, etc.

We are in the midst of exciting events. Pennsylvania has been invaded by an immense Rebel force, which has advanced into the very heart of the State and threatens the destruction of the capitol. Amid the thousand and one reports and rumors aflost it is difficult to sift the true from the false, and give such details as are highly desirable. It seems certain, however, that on the 26th the Rebels advanced to Chambersburg, and took posession of that town, and afterwards the Curtin Troop had a skirmish with them at the Stone Tavern about five mile south of Carlisle. On the same day 8,000 Rebels took posession of Gettysburg. They were under command of Gen. Early of Longstreet's division.

Carlisle was occupied by the Rebels on the morning of the 26th, their force numbering at least 10,000 men. They were moving towards Harrisburg in three columns. The excitement at the latter place was intense, and the government archives were packed up and sent

On the morning of the 28th, at about 5 o'clock, the Rebels took posession of York, ten miles from Columbia, and during the day they advanced to the latter place, where a fight occurred between them and the regiments under Colonels Thomas and Frick. The latter were shelled and driven across the bridge, which was burned, we presume by our own men. At the same time, it was said that the Rebels had advanced another column to the river opposite Bainbridge, about 7 miles above Columbia, with sufficient pontoons to effect a crossing. Another dispatch states that the rebels were also making an effort to cross the River at Bridgeport, six miles below Harrisburg.

On the 28th a fight took place at Wrightsville. The rebels threw some shells into the town, injuring several houses and barns. The residents were much alarmed but most of them stood their ground. A negro had his head taken off by a shell, in one of the streets. The fight lasted about one hour and a quarter. Our men fought valiantly; one negro company is said to have distinguished itself. The rebel force was about 8,000, whilst our force was about 2,000. After a severe fight our men fell back across the bridge, which was destroyed by fire, by our men-imperitive erders having been received to prevent the rebels from crossing. The rebels fell back to

On the 29th some skirmishing took place about five miles from Harrisburg.

Information was received that 37,000 rebels passed through Chambersburg on Saturday Lee was at Chambersburg with his staff the same day.

The rebel force at York is said be fifteen thousand, under command of Gen. Earley He has enforced orders levying a contribution of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, forty thousand pounds of beef, fifty bags of coffee and large quantities of merchandise We feel inclined to believe that unless these contributions have been paid, the rebels will not be enabled to collect them. Our troops might molest them before they get away.

The people along the Cumberland valley it

seems had given way to a general apathy, and it is said had adopted the policy of non-resistance, hoping thus to appease the invaders and save their property. This feeling has doubtless been greatly encouraged by rebels sympathisers. By this time, however, many have learned that apathy is a poor security against an inveterate and heartless ice, who is carrying off all the grain and forage, and driing off the stock, which they can put their hands upon. The long lines of wagons, carts, and other vehicles, laden with men, woman and children and such household goods as could be hauled, which passed through Harrisburg, to a great extent tell their own sad tale of the devastation and destruction which have come upon that portion of our fair State.

The preparation for a vigorous defense are still progressing at Harrisburg, and at other

The 90 days Militia, according to an order,

are to rendezvous at the following places 8,000 at Huntingdon, 17,000 at Harrisburg, and 20,000 at Reading, being the quota for the Department of the Susquehanna. Of this number 3,000 should be mounted riflemen, who would furnish their own horses-to be

paid 40 cents per day by the Government for the use of the horses. Twenty companies of sharpshooters, each 100 strong, should be chosen among the mountain people. Twenty companies of artillery, of 100 each, with a battery of 4 pieces.

Gen. Hooker has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Mead has been appointed in his place.

On the 14th an assault was made on Port Hudson, but the attack failed, with a small loss. The following day Gen. Banks issued a congratulatory address to his army on their steady advance, stating that he was confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the conflict. We are at all points on the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours.

The siege of Vicksburg is progressing steadily. The rebel stronghold is hourly expected to fall. Our men are in fine spirits.

A successful raid was made on the Penin sula on the 26th. The Virginia Central Rail road bridge across the South Ann was de stroved. One General, one Lieutenant Color nel, four Captains, five Lieutenants and a hundred privates were captured : also 85 wagons 360 mules, 90 horses, and \$15,000 in Confederate bonds-the whole of which were brough; to Fortress Monroe. Our loss was 3 killed and S wounded.

General Rosecrans' army is reported to be on the move._

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters M. Weaver. late of the Borough of Curwensville. Clearfield county. Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. LYTLE.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of David Michaels by the Sheriff of Clearfield county. The undersigned, appointed in open court to distribute the proceeds of sale now in the hands of the Sheriff will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 17th day of July A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all persons interested

may attend if they see proper.

July 1, 1863. THO'S J. M CULLOUGH, Aud'r.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-In the matter of Livergood of Goshen township, by the Sheriff of Clearfield county. The undersigned Auditor appointed in open court, to distribute the moneys arising from the sale by the Sheriff as above stated. will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Sat urday the 18th day of July A. D. 1863, at 10 o' clock, a m. of said day, when and where all per-sons interested may attend if they see proper. July 1, 1863. THO'S J. M'CULLOUGH, Aud'r.

DITOR'S NOTICE .- In the matter A the sale of the Real Estate of Charles J. J. & Joseph Pusey by the Sheriff of Clearfield Co. The undersigned being appointed in open court. an Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale to those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Clear-field Borough, on Monday the 20th day of July A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a m. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and be THO'S J. M'CULLOUGH. July 1, 1863.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of J. J. Lingle by the Sheriff of Clearfield county. The undersigned, appointed in open court, an Auditor, to di-trib te the proceeds of said sale to those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday the 21st day of July A I 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, when and where all persons interested, may attend, if they see proper. THO'S J. M'CULLOUGH. July 1, 1863.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of J. Russell, by the Sheriff of Clearfield co. The undersigned appoint ed in open court, an Auditor to distribute th ceeds of said sale, to those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appoin ment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 22d day of July A. D. 1863, at 18 o'clock, a. m. of said day when and where all per Sons interested may attend, and be heard. July 1, 1863. THO'S J M.CULL UGH. And

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of John Rickets and Isaac Rickets by the Sheriff of Clearfield or The undersigned Auditor appointed in open cour to distribute the proceeds of said sale, to those le gally entitled to the same, will attend to the du ties of his appointment, at his office in the Boough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 23d day July, A D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day when and where all persons interested may attent if they see proper. THO'S J. M'CULLOUGH.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Joh Coulter, in Woodward twn p. to wit: 2 horse-cows, 2 spring calves, 4 head of young cattle sheep, 6 hogs. I plow, I harrow, I log chair wind mill, I threshing machine. 4 acres wheat the ground. 2 acres rye, 2 acres outs, a lot house-hold and kitchen furniture, etc., as it same belongs to me and have only been left will said Coulter on loan, and are subject to mfords July 1, 1863.-p FRANCIS BUSH

ESTATE OF JAMES THOMPSON, DE CEASED - Executors' Sale of Valuable time ber land in Clearfield and Cambria counties Th Executors' of James Thompson, late of Chest ! Clearfield county Penn'a, dec'd, will expose sale by public outery at the Borough of No Washington, on Friday the 31st day of July. 100 at 3 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following of scribed tracts of land.

No. 1. 121 acres and 90 perches nett. ning at post on line of Jon'a Westover's land north 82 deg west 108 perches to white oak, south deg west 39 perches to cherry, north 74 deg west perches to post, west 98 perches to a maple sout 39 deg east 48 perches to post south 68 deg 131 perches to maple, north 421 deg cast 57 ches to Linn on bank of Chest creek, north 50 des east 70 perches to post on J. Westover's line then by same north 1 deg east 98 perches to beginning situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa

No. 2. 127 acres and 144 perches nett. Begi ning at a post thence south 68 deg east 114 F ches to maple south 42 deg east 57 perches to last north 80 deg east 70 perches to post, south ! 05 w. 761 per to post by white oak south 88 deg * perches by S. Fry to a rock oak north 27 des 22 perches by Amos Fry to post, thence by lands land north 71 deg west 118 perches to be ginning, situate in Chest tp, Clearfield county. No. 3, 254 acres and 190 perches not. Begin ning at a post north 2 deg east 282 perches to P thence by John Meyers north 80 deg west 165 pt ches to post, thence by land of Gooderham sed 2 deg west 79 perches to pine, north 88 deg ve 50 per to post thence by Nagle south 1; deg set 204 perches to post, thence by Lafferty and offen south 89 deg east 159 perches to beginning at the Science of the Science TERMS, I-third cash, balance in one or two yes

with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bust or personal security. WM FEATH