

# Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 29, 1863.

## VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS NOMINATION.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, writing from British dominions, where he can rail at his country and its government to his sympathizing friends for Governor of the great State of Ohio. He has done this, doubtless, more to keep up his questionable reputation, than with any expectation of being elected. The address in acceptance, which is dated at Niagara Falls, is thoroughly characteristic of the man and the class he represents. Stereotyped falsehoods are repeated with an utter disregard of the frequency with which they have exploded, and new ones invented with a recklessness that can only be the fruit of a passion, a monomania, bordering on insanity. He declares that after the running of the blockade of Southern ports, he now "first finds himself a freeman on British soil," and adds:

The shallow contrivance of weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as a secret league with the confederates, having been the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Surely Mr. Vallandigham is not silly enough to suppose that he can deceive any one by pretending that he had no other motive for escaping from the South to Canada than an aversion to association with the rebels. In the next paragraph this arch-agitator still harps upon his personal troubles, consequent upon his sympathy with rebellion, and yet affirms, inconsistently, that he asks no personal sympathy; that he seeks to be the advocate of a principle, and atrociously repeats the state falsehood that constitutional liberty and private rights have been outraged by the administrators of the Government. Nevertheless, he cannot help again drawing attention to himself as a victim to his devotion to the doctrine of State rights, winding up his self-laudation with another bold falsehood about "surprising tyrants who, having broken up the Union, (such language in any mouth but Vallandigham's would be regarded as referring to the rebels,) would now strike down the Constitution, subvert the Government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead."

Mr. Vallandigham next gives Mr. Pugh a fulsome endorsement, and pronounces the platform of his friends "a noble platform, elegant in style, noble in sentiment." Then he threatens that when his friends have the power, they will do just the same things that he now abuses the Administration for doing. Here is his language:

In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whenever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

But perhaps the most absurd part of this address is the following:

For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the Southern force and arms, the infant of day will not live to see the end of it. No, in any way only can it be brought to a close. Travelling a thousand miles or more through nearly one half of the Confederate States, and observing for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity.

And whatever may be the varying fortunes of war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their incontestable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths, but they are addressed only to candid and honest men.

Had Mr. Vallandigham really not heard of the hurried and disorderly retreat of Lee's army before that of General Meade? Or of the surrender of Vicksburg with its thirty-two thousand prisoners? Or of Port Hudson with its eight or ten thousand? Surely he must have been ignorant of these and corresponding facts or he would never have talked such nonsense about "every man, woman, and child being resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms." Gettysburg, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and twenty other places, give the lie to this nonsense about every body at the South being more ready to perish than to yield—to be exterminated rather than to be subjugated. Mr. Vallandigham only shows the puerility of his mind by indulging in such exploded fanfare. Equally at fault is this banished agitator when he talks about the rebels being now better prepared in every way to make good their rebellious purpose and bombastic vaun-

tings than at any time since the beginning of their struggle. Mr. Vallandigham must either be demented himself, or think those whom he addresses are.

## HOW DOES IT COME?

"Similar riots occurred at Boston, Hartford, Buffalo, Troy, &c.—the Times office—an abolition paper—having been completely gutted at the latter place."—*Clearfield Republican*, July 22d.

In May last, when he returned nine months soldiers, who had been stigmatized as an "unholy mob" by the *Huntingdon Monitor*, cleaned out that concern, the editors of the *Copperhead Organ* in our town denounced the act as an "outrage upon the freedom of the Press"—"a violation of order—of law—of personal rights—an overt act of civil war!" How does it come now, but two months later, when a more wanton, unjustifiable destruction of another printing establishment occurs, that these law-abiding, anti-mob, peace-loving editors note the fact without one word of comment? If it was "a violation of order—of law—of personal rights—of the liberty of the press—an overt act of civil war," to "gut" the *Monitor* office, is it any less in the case of the *Troy Times*? And if the editors of the *Republican* deemed it their duty to denounce the first mentioned act in the manner they did, why should they not feel a like duty when a similar event transpires eight weeks later? The fact that the *Times* is what they are pleased to term "an abolition paper," and that the *Monitor* was a so-called "Democratic" sheet, may possibly have influenced these frank, fair-dealing knights of the quill to condemn unreservedly the one act, and not to utter a syllable against the other!

## THE DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL.

The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, over which Judge Cadwalader, a well known Democrat, presides, decided the question in a case arising on a writ of habeas corpus on the 27th of March, 1863, and fully affirmed the Constitutionality of the Conscription Law. The question arose as follows: A deserter who had been drafted under the act of July 17, 1862, was arrested by a Provost-Marshal on the authority of that provision of the act of 1863 which legalizes the arrest of persons called into service under any act of Congress. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Cadwalader, and on the return to that writ, the case was argued in full. Much of the discussion was upon other points than that of the constitutionality of the law, but that point was necessarily raised, and was fully decided. Judge Cadwalader says:

"The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to raise armies, and also to call forth and organize the militia of the several States. Under this two-fold power, both regular national armies, and occasional militia forces from the several States, may be raised, either by conscription or in other modes. (5 Wheaton, 17.) The power to raise them by conscription may, at a crisis of extreme emergency, be indispensable to public security."

## OUT OF HUMOR.

The editors of the *Clearfield Copperhead* are indignant at the idea that the late tumult of their "friends" in New York city should be designated a "Riot!" They do not, however, indicate expressly by what name they wish to have it called, but we are left to infer that it shall in future be spoken of, in the euphonious terms of the *Richmond Enquirer*, as an "excellent outbreak!" We regret that people will be so inconsiderate as to hurt the tender "phlegms" of these patriotic (?) and anti-mob (?) editors in the manner indicated. There is no telling what dire consequences may ensue, if a stop is not speedily put to such talk. It is true that the astute editors of the *Copperhead Organ* may undertake to show, by their peculiar mode of ratiocination, that the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the brutal murder of Col. O'Brien, the shooting and hanging of innocent persons, and the whole catalogue of horrors perpetrated by the mob during those dreadful three days, were "constitutional" acts of respectable and patriotic citizens—"friends" of Gov. Seymour—who had taken this "peaceable" method of vindicating right, justice, law, and order!!!!

## "MERE MOONSHINE"—LOOK AT IT.

Below we present a ray of "mere moonshine," to which we invite the especial attention of our Copperhead neighbors:

Rebel wounded left at Gettysburg,	11,000
Rebel wounded taken away by Lee,	8,000
Rebel slain and buried by our troops,	4,500
Sound prisoners captured,	17,000
Taken at Falling Waters, on Potomac,	2,000
Killed and wounded in skirmishes,	4,000
Total losses to Lee,	46,500
Prisoners taken at Vicksburg,	32,000
Prisoners taken at Port Hudson,	5,500
Prisoners taken by Rosecrans,	6,000
Rebel losses, (Joe Johnston's),	4,000
Rebel losses, (Morgan's),	5,000
Rebel losses at Helena,	2,500
Rebel losses at Charleston,	800
Total Rebel losses,	99,300

The above small streak of "moonshine" foots up 99,300, and is the fruit of three weeks active operations by the Union armies. Wonder how "brother" Jeff and our neighbors like the looks of it?

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.—If the leaders of the Democratic party in Clearfield Borough, who profess to be the special friends of law and order, will yet, at this late day, counsel obedience to the conscription Act, (the necessity for which might have been avoided, had they and their party generally given the Government a hearty support and encouraged enlistments,) they can, beyond all doubt, prevent any resistance being made to the draft in this county, and keep all advised persons, who threaten to obstruct its execution, out of very serious trouble. It would require but very few words from the leaders to have the laws fully carried into effect in Clearfield, and unless they soon speak out, the country will hold them responsible for any resistance that may be attempted.

## CONSOLATION FOR THE COPPERHEADS.

The ill-temper that has been engendered in the minds of the editors of the *Copperhead Organ* by newspapers that designated the late outbreak in New York city a "riot," we should think would have been contracted to some extent by the sympathetic tone of their "dear brethren" of the quill away down in Dixieland. Thus, for instance, we find the *Richmond Sentinel* of the 18th, commenting on the "riot" in the following terms:

"The great riot in New York, of which we give an account to day, is a very significant and important sign of the times. The opposition to the conscription law has triumphed over the Government in a three days' battle. Lincoln has been compelled to suspend the draft and Gov. Seymour was constrained to promise this in deference to the mob."

The *Richmond Enquirer*, in its issue of the 18th, in an article headed "The Beginning of Chaos," says:

"Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society, and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. . . . This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our independence more sternly than ever. Yet a little so, and we shall see a giant, but hollow hulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen."

The language of the *Richmond* editors will doubtless find a ready response in the minds of our Copperhead neighbors, and, we trust, will avert the disastrous results which it was to be apprehended might follow the alleged misnaming of the New York "Riot."

## NORTHERN PLOT TO AID REBELLION.

Each day's revelations seem more fully to establish the fact, that the late outbreak in New York city was part of a plot to aid the Southern Rebellion, and that Gov. Seymour is one of the chief actors in the horrible drama. The *Tribune* of Friday July 24th, publishes the following testimony of one Capt. Sachlenon, which was affirmed by Lieut. Pettit, both of whom are endorsed as men of veracity, loyalty and honor. Capt. Sachlenon, in the course of his testimony, given in explanation of certain difficulties in the organization of the regiment of New York State troops to which he is attached, said:

"I saw Col. McCrea, July 7, 1863. He said to me about noon, 'I did not want the office of Colonel in this District; but as it was pressed upon me by men that I knew to be right for our Governor, I accepted. I will say to you, but confidentially, the object of this is to get this militia force into our hands—have proper men appointed—so if the Governor wishes to resist the National draft, which he intends to do, as he thinks it unconstitutional, he can do so safely, for he then will have proper men in office over this National Guard, so as to control it to his wish, resist the draft, and the people cannot help themselves, as they will have no military that they can control to their wish. I have this from headquarters, from gentlemen that saw the Governor on this subject. It is not only my own view of the matter, but the Governor's and our party's.'"

This shows clearly what object Seymour & Co. had in view—that they intended to embarrass the Federal Government, and aid the Rebels. Let honest men consider these facts seriously and determine for themselves what course they shall pursue.

## A NEW REASON.

Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Morgan and Judge Pierpont are in Washington to ask the Government, in behalf of Gov. Seymour, to suspend the draft in New York city. The "grave apprehension" of the Governor is represented to be "that the Irish servant girls will, in case the law is executed, turn incendiaries in a body, and burn down their masters' houses!" This is no joke—it is a fact. And strange as this reason for asking a suspension of the draft may appear, it is that most prominently put forward. The *Tribune*, in noticing the matter, says: "Gov. Seymour has taken a very odd way of proving that he is the 'friend' of the Irish. In order to show that he is such *par excellence*, he sends three men to Washington to libel and slander all the kitchens in New York. He insists on speaking for the Irish, and then insists that the Irish servants are all incendiaries! There have been many Horatios, but he beats them all!"

## IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

The editor of the *Scientific American*, in speaking of the recent lawless outbreaks in New York city, says:

"The riot was evidently planned beforehand, and carried out upon some basis of cooperation; not effectually, as of course it could not be. In proof of this statement we can cite personal knowledge of inflammatory telegrams dispatched from this city to the towns adjoining, which were pre-eminently calculated to cause trouble, and incite resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities."

The editor also denies that "the rioters were composed of mechanics," and adds:

"The real source from which the rioters were encouraged and recruited, was, and is, the mobs of young men who stand about street corners, without any special means of support, they are yet dressed in the extreme mode, talk loudly, insult women, and are an unmitigated nuisance."

THE RIGHT WAY.—The City of Portland, Maine, is about to provide \$300 for every man who shall be drafted from that city to serve in the Armies of the Union, *provided he stands the draft either by going to the War himself, or by securing an accepted substitute.* This is talking to the purpose. Pay whatever is fair and just to recruit the National armies, but never a cent to deplete and cripple them.

QUEER?—Wonder if a certain State Senator, residing not a thousand miles from our town, will, whilst at Niagara, tender to Vallandigham the use of the Senate Chamber, which he last winter, by his vote, refused to Andy Johnson, Gov. Wright and Gen. McClellan, for defending the cause of the Union and denouncing the Rebellion?

## ONE OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS!"

If a true history of the great New York city Riot is ever written, some rich and terrible developments will be made. Sufficient is already known to satisfy any impartial man that it was deliberately premeditated and fully pre-arranged. Pickpockets, thieves, burglars and murderers were not the only persons who took part in it. Shoulder hitters and "roughs" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities were present, imported no doubt for the occasion. There was still another class, whose business it was to incite the multitude, by inflammatory harangues, to go on in their frightful saturnalia which for three days shook to its centre the great commercial metropolis of the land. Amongst the latter was a Virginian, named Andrews, and as he is a fair specimen of those whom Gov. Seymour was pleased to designate as "friends," we append a sketch of him, which we find in one of our exchanges:

## THE ARREST OF THE SCOUNDREL ANDREWS.

Andrews was arrested (July 15th), by Detectives McCord, Farley, Radford and Dusenbury. They found him in bed with a colored woman, at No. 10 Eleventh street. He was somewhat disconcerted at first; by the time he dressed himself however, he became calm and said he had known the object of the visit, there would have been some difficulty in arresting him. He wished to be taken at once before a magistrate, so that he might be admitted to bail; declared that the arrest was without warrant, was arbitrary and unconstitutional. He admitted that he made a speech on Monday evening, but declared he had not spoken in public since that time. He told our reporter that he made the same speech to the mob that he made at the Peace Meeting, so called, at the Cooper Institute. Several persons are ready to swear that they have heard him make incendiary speeches to the mob since Monday. His name is John U. Andrews; he was born in Virginia; has been in the city since 1859. He is about thirty-five years of age; has brown hair, blue eyes, and a full sandy colored beard. He speaks with the Virginia, or negro accent. He has a severe cut on the temple, which he alleges he received by slipping on entering the cell.

Andrews was President of a club in the Eighth ward in 1860, which contained most of the notorious thieves, pimps and gamblers in that ward. For a long time he has lived with a colored woman, Josephine Wilson. Officer S. J. Smith states that he saw him walking in Broadway with her arm in his, last week. She has kept a house of prostitution in this city for twelve years; she came from Boston. About eight months ago her house, then No. 113 Green street, was broken up, a complaint having been made against it. Andrews went to the Station House in the morning and requested permission of Sergeant Wilson to take the black woman in a carriage up to Jefferson Market. The Sergeant refused. Andrews himself walked with her to the bar of the Court, and demanded to be allowed to plead her case. The Justice, not satisfied that he had any authority to appear, refused to hear him. A bond was given by the black woman to appear at the Special Sessions, and indictment was found against her. She did not however appear when the case was called, and a bench warrant was issued, in serving which the officers found her in Andrews' company at an up town hotel. She was fined \$150, which she broke by the time No. 113 Green street. Since that time the whereabouts of the house hold was unknown to the police until they had occasion to arrest Andrews. Mr. Chandler, of Norfolk, now a consul, says that Andrews has a wife and family in Virginia, who have been compelled to leave him.

Marshal Murray, through Thomas Sampson, one of his deputies, conducted the F. F. V. to Fort Lafayette.

This is a fair type of the class who, by the false and pernicious teachings of Vallandigham, Seymour & Co., have been induced to attempt a resistance to the conscription act, to denounce the Federal authorities, and to hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy in the streets of one of our Northern cities. It is to be hoped that these agitators and enemies of the Government have learned by this dreadful riot that it will not do to resist the laws of the land which are intended only to save the life of the Nation, any more than it will do to turn loose upon a city the vagabonds and ruffians who had congregated there at their instigation.

## DROPPING VALLANDIGHAM.

The German Democratic organ at Cleveland Ohio, has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised that of John Brough for Governor. The editor says, in explanation of his course:

As will be noticed by our readers, we put to day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor.

This is no hasty step; but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present party differences, and by the utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion.

The disgraceful scenes which a few days ago occurred in New York city proves that it requires the united efforts of all good citizens, without regard to party, to sustain the public peace and order, and it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to put aside party considerations and to support our constitutional government.

How it works.—All accounts agree that the federal and rebel forces at Port Hudson, fraternized in the kindest possible manner, apparently forgetting entirely that they had ever been arrayed in hostile columns. It was precisely thus, also, at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg, and on every other field where the men have been brought together in the hush or at the close of conflict. Those persons who are fond of insisting that the people of the South and those of the North can never be reconciled or live together in peace when the war is done and the spirit of rebellion is destroyed, will hardly find in facts like these we have cited a confirmation of their argument.

THE HARTFORD COGNATE says that a gentleman is now in that city who was drafted in Boston. He furnished a substitute, paying a good price, and the fellow ran off; hired another substitute and he skedaddled. Not liking such luck he concluded to go himself, and went before the officers for that purpose, but the Board of Enrollment threw him out on account of disability.

## ARREST OF GEORGE W. L. BICKLEY.

The Reported Father of the K. G. C's.—The New Albany (Ind.) Journal contains the following information about the arrest of General, or Doctor, Bickley:

We yesterday mentioned the arrest in this city of a man named George W. L. Bickley, supposed to be the originator of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but who declared that while of the same name, he was only the nephew of the original Gen. Bickley.

An examination of the contents of the trunk of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the "Knights." His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York, and other points, directed to Gen. Bickley as "Major General" of the order. Also a copy of the "Degree Book" of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle; a card on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the order; another card on which is printed in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name "General George Bickley" being printed on the top.

There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet and Hill extolled as her saviours, &c. Also, slips cut from the *Richmond Waig* and *Mobile Mercury*, (of 1860), explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memorandum book was found what appears to be a rough sketch of the situation of Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and the falls. In the book was pasted a Confederate ten cent postage stamp.

Probably the most important document found, however, was the following, which the General doubtless wrote when in a melancholy mood, or when reflecting on the vanity of human ambition:

"My memory is not quite so vivid as in years past, yet I can now sit down in the shades of night and spread out all my boy and manhood's life like a great chart, with marks and records of my wanderings, and upon calmly scrutinizing that chart of memory's tablets, I can most solemnly say every storm that has overtaken me, every cloud that has overshadowed me, has resulted from some act committed by myself, which at the time did not meet my conscientious approval.

"An orphan at an early age, I was thrown on the world penniless and friendless, yet with great energy, I educated myself and rose to eminence in the profession of law. I have written many books and great quantities of minor essays on all conceivable subjects. I have brought up practical secession and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times. Yet I declare the real pleasure of my life is now found in the knowledge of small kindnesses done to the needy and in adversity the principles of morality and humanity.

"Geo. W. L. Bickley, M. D.

"Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862."

Gen. (or Dr.) Bickley has been sent to the Military Prison at Louisville, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come here with such evidence of his complicity with the rebellion with his person we cannot imagine.

A country boy who had read of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea sickness that made them do it.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of all kinds, large or small, 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 each; and all other transient notices at the same rates. Over advertisements at \$1 per square, for each insertion. Twelve lines or less count a square.

## DR. A. M. HILL'S DESIRES TO INFORM.

His patrons that professional business confides him to his office all the time, and he will therefore be unable to make Professional Visits to any of his accustomed places this summer; but may be found at his office on the southwest corner of Front and Main streets at all times, except when notice appears in the town papers to the contrary. July, 1863.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.

ESSES.—The County Superintendent hereby gives notice that he will meet Teachers, Directors, and friends of education at the places and dates named, at 9 o'clock, a.m. Brady, Bloom & Union, Aug. 31st, at Luthersburg, Lumber City, Ferguson & Pike, September 1st, at Luthersburg, Sept. 2d, at Bowser, Burnside, Chest & New Washington, Sept. 3d, at New Washington.

Knox and Jordan, Sept. 4th, at Ansonville. Curlewville Pike, Sept. 5th, at Curlewville. Boggs and Bradford, Sept. 7th, at Williams Grove. Graham and Morris, Sept. 8th, at Ketytown. Decatur and Woodward, Sept. 9th, at Centre. Beazear and Guelish, Sept. 11th, at Glen Hope. Girard and Graham, Sept. 14th, at Surveyor Run. Cornington and Ketytown, Sept. 15th, at Maysboro. Huston and Fox, Sept. 18th, at Hickory Kingdom. Lawrence and Clearfield, Sept. 21st, at Clearfield.

Positively no private examination will be held except at the written request of three directors of the district in which the applicant intends teaching, or to fill vacancies. C. B. SANDFORD, Clearfield, July 29, 1863. Co. Sept.

## VALUABLE LUMBER PROPERTY!

## ASSIGNMENT SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale two contiguous tracts of well timbered land situated in Morris and Snowshoe townships, counties of Clearfield and Centre, State of Penna. Known as the Saw Mill tract, containing of A. H. & J. Schock, containing 186 acres and 15 perches. One tract thereof bounded by lands of Francis Gurney and others, in the warrant name of John Nicholson, containing 433 acres and 153 perches. The other State aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jonathan Nesbit, and others in the warrant 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. The tract on which the Steam saw mill is situated, will be sold separately or together with the other tract to suit purchasers. Sale to take place at the Court House in Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday 26th August, 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. HIRSTAND & JNO. KLINE, Assignees of A. H. & J. Schock.

## Miss E. A. P. Rynder,

Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodeon, Guitar, Harmony, and Vocal Music. Sixty private, and twelve class lessons included in one term. Rooms with Mrs. H. D. Welch, Clearfield, July 1, 1863.

## THE DRAFT—TAKE NOTICE.

The undersigned, by appointment from the War Department, has been authorized to receive (for the Counties of Erie, Warren, Elk, M'Kean, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest) the \$300 which DRAFTED PERSONS may pay under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863. For enrolling and calling out the National Forces. This payment must be made in U. S. Money, and the receipt therefor must be produced to the undersigned, before he will discharge the person so paying from further liability under the draft. JOHN W. DOUGLASS, Col. of Inf. Reg. and Receiver of Commutation Money, 11th Dist Penn'a, Erie, July 16, 1863.

## THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN.

Published as a warning and for the relief of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope. Address, CHAS. A. LAMBERT, July 22, 1863. Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

## WHISKERS!!!—Pelletrina's Stimulating

Head and Face Cream!!!—For Bald Heads and Falling Hair!!!—This celebrated article is warranted to bring out the growth of Whiskers 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. Pelletrina of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "Use no other." Warranted in every case. One Box will do the work. Price \$1.00. Imported and for sale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Druggist, 331 Broadway, New York. P. S. A Box of the Ointment sent by return mail, on receipt of price, and 15 cents for Postage. [July 1, 1863.]

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel M. Weaver, late of the Borough of Carversville, Clearfield county, Penna. 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. LITTLE, Administrator.

## CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of John Walter, late of Clearfield county, Penna. dec'd, to wit: 2 horses, 2 spring calves, 4 head of growing cattle, 3 sheep, 6 hogs, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 log chain, 1 wind mill, 1 threshing machine, 4 acres wheat in the ground, 2 acres rye, 2 acres oats, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, &c., as the same belong to said John Walter, and he is now in possession of the same, and is subject to my order. J. A. M. L. SHAW, Adm'r. July 1, 1863.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Clearfield, there will be exposed to Public Sale, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th of August, next, the following described Real Estate, situated in said county of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, late the property of John Selfridge deceased. A certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an old Hemlock (down) being the south-west corner of tract No. 1913, thence along the line of said tract, thence down the river 95 perches to a Post corner, thence north twenty-one degrees west 182 perches to a corner, thence west 152 perches to a white Pine 13 perches, thence south 22 degrees west 110 perches to the place of beginning, containing 325 acres, and the usual allowance, having about 200 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small Tavern House and barn, &c., &c., having 52 acres sold and conveyed to Elliott Selfridge, as per Deed executed by John Selfridge. Terms, 10th cash at sale, and the balance at the confirmation of the same. WILLIAM L. SHAW, Adm'r. Goshen tp. July 10, 1863. of J. Selfridge, dec'd.

## SALE OF REAL ESTATE, OF L. R. CARTER, DECEASED.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Clearfield, the following described town lots or real estate, to wit: Lot No. 1913, thence along the line of said tract, thence down the river 95 perches to a Post corner, thence north twenty-one degrees west 182 perches to a corner, thence west 152 perches to a white Pine 13 perches, thence south 22 degrees west 110 perches to the place of beginning, containing 325 acres, and the usual allowance, having about 200 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small Tavern House and barn, &c., &c., having 52 acres sold and conveyed to Elliott Selfridge, as per Deed executed by John Selfridge. Terms, 10th cash at sale, and the balance at the confirmation of the same. WILLIAM L. SHAW, Adm'r. Goshen tp. July 10, 1863. of J. Selfridge, dec'd.

## FROM THE FRONT!!!

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

Having purchased the entire stock of Graham, Boynton & Co. and received a new assortment of goods of every description, the undersigned is prepared to furnish to the public at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, all kinds and varieties of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Provisions, &c., &c. He would invite especial attention to the large and complete assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS now opening, consisting of the latest Spring and Summer styles, of fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Boreas, Lanes, Gingham, Duesen, Prints, Balmoral skirts, &c., Also, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Shawls, Crinolines, &c. He has also received a large and well selected Stock of MEN'S WEAR, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassim