

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 30, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre County.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN MAHAFFEY, of Clearfield Co.
FRANK BELL, of McKean County.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
ROBERT MITCHELL, of Clearfield Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JAMES GLENN, of Fergusson township.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN RUSSELL, of Penn township.

THE BATTLES IN GEORGIA.

We presume we have now a substantially correct account of the two battles in Georgia. The upshot of the whole is that, after General Rosecrans held his ground, having severely punished the enemy, but not being strong enough to resume offensive operations in that vicinity, he fell back to the better position of Chattanooga. There is no doubt that on both Saturday and Sunday he was greatly outnumbered by his assailants, although we have no confidence in the report that the latter were 140,000. They also had a great advantage in their perfect knowledge of the ground, which enabled them to reserve their attacks until they had got their men into the very position they wanted them.

Their tactics were the same they had so often exemplified—a swift massing of their columns on some one point, frequently directed against our batteries, and then, in case of failure, a rapid change of the charging force in another direction. They were generally repulsed with promptness and effect. In one case, however, they met with better success, which was when a force from our right and center divisions were in the very act of being transferred to the left, our line then being pierced, and two divisions separated from the rest of the army. The remainder of the fight was, on the part of the rebels, to take complete advantage of this mishap, and on ours, to repair it and restore the line of defense. We did not wholly succeed, nor did the rebels retain their advantage. The night of Sunday left us in nearly the original position, with the rebels foiled in their main purpose of attack, and punished quite as heavily as we.

We rejoice to hear that our losses, particularly in killed, will be much less than at first reported. The enemy have done their worst. Their concentrating movements have probably been going on for months, and they had assembled all the force which their situation possibly allowed. If they had routed Gen. Rosecrans, Burnside would have been overwhelmed next, and we might again have lost the whole of Tennessee and part of Kentucky. Gen. Rosecrans holds a strong position from which he cannot be driven. Reinforcements are going on, and he will soon be invincible, and then we anticipate he will resume his triumphant march in the very heart of the rebel domains.

WHY A DEMOCRAT SUPPORTS CURTIN.

The Huntington Globe, a journal that was the accepted Democratic organ in Huntington county for many years, and earnestly opposed Curtin's election in 1860, announces its purpose to subordinate the Democratic party to the interests of the country, and has hoisted the Curtin flag. It thus sensibly and patriotically reasons on the subject:

"We are not certain we will be sustained in our independent course, but, come what may, we shall pursue just such a course as we believe will give the most aid to the preservation of our Government, and the most effective opposition to the rebellion, traitors and sympathizers. We have in our midst, and throughout the country, men who profess to be loyal Union men—men who believe they are as good Union men as any of those who have voluntarily offered up their lives on the battle-field in the defence of our flag, but in our opinion they are better party men than they are either good Union men or good citizens. A disloyal man is not a good citizen. He can be disloyal, and yet be ignorant of the fact. He has always been a supporter of Democratic nominations, and now that the organization has got into the hands of traitors—the friends of the leading rebels in rebellion against our Government—he still sticks to party, votes the ticket, and by so doing gives the rebels as much aid and comfort as he possibly could be an open sympathizer or in the rebel ranks. If Woodward should receive a majority of the votes at the fall election, it would be received by the South as an evidence of the votes at the next election, it would be received by the South as an evidence of the strength of their friends in Pennsylvania, and would have the effect of encouraging Jeff. Davis to hold out against the Union army and the Government. Every vote cast for Woodward and the so-called Democratic ticket and county tickets will be a vote against our army. Every vote cast for Gov. Curtin and the Union ticket will be a vote endorsing the character of our army, the war policy of the National and State Administrations, and will be received by the rebels as a condemnation of their treason. No man can be a loyal man who gives the rebels aid and comfort."

The valuation of the real and personal estate of the city of New York for the year 1863 has been officially fixed by the supervisors at \$694,196,818.

Read the new advertisements.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.
Mr Woodward Makes a Very Small Speech.
Our secesh neighbor up the street says that a large meeting was held at Lancaster on Thursday last and that Judge Woodward being present, a speech was demanded. With the best possible grace, we suppose, the Judge proceeded to deliver the following specimen of a very small speech. We cut it entire from the secesh organ:

"My fellow-citizens—It is with sentiments of extreme satisfaction that I am able to meet you in the county of Lancaster. I came here for the purpose of exchanging salutations with you; but, gentlemen, it is understood that I am to go through this campaign without discussing the political questions of the day. Such was the determination of the Convention which nominated me at Harrisburg. Never, since I have held a judicial commission, the first of which was conferred by my venerable friend whom you have selected to preside on this occasion, have I made a political speech. I am one of those who think that the judicial office should be held aloof above all partisan passions and appeals. I am not here to depart from this rule of my judicial life."

"But I am not unwilling to meet my fellow-citizens anywhere, and to exchange friendly salutations with them. Nor will you lose anything by my leaving political questions to be discussed by the able gentlemen who will address you, for they are more capable to entertain and instruct you than I am."

"If I should be elected your Governor, it became my duty to discuss these questions, and I promise you it shall be done at the proper time, with great plainness, of speech. [Immense applause.] With these few words of explanation as apology, I will now retire and give place to others."

Did any freeman ever before so belittle himself? "I am to go through this campaign without discussing the political questions of the day." "Such was the determination of the convention which nominated me."

How frightfully humiliating is this declaration from the lips of a man making such pretensions as does Mr. Woodward, and how disgraceful to the miserable faction whose tool he has consented to be.

At a time like the present, when every heart is pulsating with deep anxiety for a solution of the great questions which are uppermost in every mind, this man, seeking the first office within the Commonwealth, tells us that his masters have prohibited his utterances. And why? Did they fear to trust him, or is it that they all stand with him as confederate traitors, and yet fear to have the scorn of the people if they should let their candidate avow more openly than he has done his perfidy? Give us one more speech like this from Woodward, and we shall be satisfied.

HOW TO BE RECEIVED.

The Richmond papers, as our readers are aware, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, are urging General Lee to make a fall campaign into Pennsylvania and Ohio, to aid in the election of Woodward and Vallandigham. If he comes, how is he to be received, is the puzzling question in Copperhead canons. The leaders would like to meet him with drum and fife, bouffes and processions; but then, that might frighten off Democratic voters who have not yet turned Copperheads. On the other hand, to meet them as loyalty requires them to be met, as enemies on the battle field, Copperheads will not. The leaders are in a quandary; common politeness requires them to meet them as friends; patriotism demands that they be shot down as traitors, and if captured that they be hanged by the neck until dead. In this dilemma the leaders have been driven, like Judge Woodward, in that state of blissful neutrality when they do not care which whips. They dare not invoke blessings on Jeff. Davis' soldiers, and therefore they curse Old Abe and the stars and stripes. Please be consistent. We have it from high authority that men cannot serve God and Mammon. But Copperheads think they can get the credit of being loyal while all their sympathies are with armed traitors. The Richmond papers recognize the Copperheads as their fast friends—Northern their allies. They ask General Lee to make a fall campaign for your benefit. Why not then join Lee's army, and treat your friends as any honest man would do?

A COPPERHEAD TRICK.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has reliable information that an attempt has been made lately, in the Army of the Potomac, by certain copperhead emissaries, to impose upon the troops by getting them to endorse a certain memorial, artfully framed, and calculated to do much mischief. The officers and men were to sign it, and they were also to subscribe money to carry out the object aimed at; the Colonels \$3 a piece and so on down to the enlisted men, who were to give ten cents a piece. The purpose of the movement was to aid the copperheads at the election in this State. But the soldiers discovered the trick, and in several regiments where it was attempted, indignant meetings were held, and the scheme was entirely frustrated. The copperheads are resorting to every expedient to carry the election, but this attempt to use the brave soldiers of the Union is the most desperate of all.

Who are the friends of Andrew G. Curtin? Answer—Gens. Meade, Hooker, Rosecrans, Banks, Butler and Grant, and the friends of liberty everywhere. Who would vote for Woodward if they could? Answer—Jeff. Davis and every Rebel in arms against the Government. Who will vote for him? Answer—Buchanan, Ancona, Hughes, and every copperhead in the State who sympathizes with the traitors. This undeniable fact should cause every true Union man to reflect and reject with scorn the bogus Democratic ticket.

The Copperheads held a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, and passed resolutions declaring the President's proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus unconstitutional. This was done in the fact that not six hours before Judge Cadwallader, a Democrat, had declared in his seat that the act was perfectly constitutional, and had returned certain writs taken out the day before.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

As many of our readers may not be familiar with the history of Hon. Daniel Agnew, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we present the following brief sketch for their consideration: Judge Agnew was born in Trenton N. J., January 5th, 1809. His father, the late James Agnew, A. M., D. D., of the city of Pittsburg, was a native of Princeton, N. J., a graduate of the college there, taking one of the honors, and classmate with the late John Sergeant, Charles Fenton Mercer, and others of distinguished reputation. He was a man of commanding personal presence, and of magnificent intellect. His mother, who is yet living, and resides with her son, the Judge, is a daughter of the late Richard Howell, a Major in the revolutionary war, in the New Jersey line. He was singularly honored for his services by his fellow-citizens, having been chosen governor of New Jersey nine times in succession. Mrs. Agnew was one of the little girls dressed in white who strewed flowers before the great and good Washington when he passed under the triumphal arch erected on Trenton bridge. Of this scene Irving remarks: "Never was oration more gracefully touching, and sincere, and Washington, tenderly affected, declared the impression on his heart could never be effaced." The brothers of Mrs. Agnew, including Major Richard Howell, so long in the Custom House Philadelphia, were nearly all in service in the war of 1812.

Dr. Agnew moved many years ago with his family to Western Pennsylvania, and settled temporarily in Butler county; thence he removed to Pittsburg to educate his sons. Judge Agnew received his at the Western University of Pennsylvania, then in charge of the late Robert Bruce, D. D., and of the late John Black, D. D., the father of the distinguished and lamented Colonel Samuel W. Black. These were noble men, ripe scholars, being graduates, the one of Edinburgh and the other of Glasgow University, Scotland. After graduating in 1825, the Judge studied law in the office of the late Judge Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1829 and in the same year removed to Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided to the present time, gathering by his unobtrusive course in his daily life and by his great merit, influence with his years. No more patriotic or enlightened gentleman has ever been presented to the people of a great and prosperous State than Judge Agnew, and that he is eminently deserving of their votes, the most critical opponent will not deny. In fact, the election of Judge Agnew to the important position of Supreme Judge is a foregone conclusion.

"According to the Census of 1860, the total population of Knox township was 421. The highest vote that township ever polled was 90 votes. Her enrollment was 71 in first, and 16 in second class—total 87—only three less than her whole number of voters. And she is required to furnish 21 conscripts."

"Guellich township had a population, according to the census of 1860, of 509. The highest vote she ever polled was 142. Her enrollment was 55 in first, and 28 in second class—total 83—or forty nine less than the number of her voters. She is required to furnish 16 conscripts."—Copperhead organ, Sept. 23d.

The reasons for furnishing the number of men specified are obvious.

1st, There were 71 enrolled in the first class in Knox, and 55 in Guellich—three-tenths of which gives Knox 21¹/₂ conscripts, and Guellich 16¹/₂.

2d, Knox is a regular copperhead "nest," and Guellich is all over for the Union—the former remaining at home, whilst many of the latter went to the army. To prove this it is only necessary to state, that the total enrollment of Knox is 87, and her vote last year was 87—the total enrollment of Guellich is 83, whilst her vote last year was 126.

3d, As you admit that the enrollment in Guellich is "doubtless entirely fair and honest," because "it was made by Captain McKiernan himself," Knox must be "entirely fair and honest" too, as that enrollment was made by him also.

Do you understand Messrs. Copperheads?

FREE LABOR IN LOUISIANA.—The system of free labor adopted by the planters in Louisiana is said to work very favorably. The New Orleans Delta says one year will show a wonderful change in the condition of affairs on the banks of the Mississippi. In those sections where there have been no interruptions from guerrillas, the negroes have performed wonders in bringing forward the crops. In many cases a crop of cotton has been secured of a good average yield per acre, in addition to sugar and corn, enough to nearly pay the expenses of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting plenty of hands, and they are easily stimulated to work faithfully without applying corporal punishment. The Era thinks more energy and more profitable result will attend the new system.

Gov. CURTIN, notwithstanding the war, has paid nearly a million dollars of our State debt. Justice Woodward, by assuming the rebel debt, would more than double our present taxes. This fact, now a chapter in the history of as glorious and as just an administration as ever directed the official affairs of the State of Pennsylvania, annoys our copperhead opponents exceedingly. And yet Gov. Curtin, by the wise policy of his administration—by his thrift and economy—by the statesmanship with which he has guided the State Government, has enabled the proper agents of the Commonwealth to reduce the State debt nearly a million of dollars. The fact is on the record, and the result is too immense to be affected by locofoco lying.

SOLDIERS, see to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. Holloway's Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use other medicines. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

CULPEPPER, VA., Sept. 18, 1863.
FRIED ROW.—I received a letter from a Copperhead in old Clearfield, which I want to print in your columns, as I want to let the folks see what kind of venomous reptiles they are surrounded with, so that they can prepare clubs for self defence—that being the only weapon necessary to make them skeddaddle. The reptile that sent me this letter signed his name "Justice," but if justice was meted out to him his name and carcass would be suspended from the strong limb of some tree. But let him go on. There is a day coming, when those who have defamed and acted the part of a traitor to the best Government on earth, will receive a just retribution—the scorn of all loyal men. This thing, that calls himself "Justice," denies emphatically that those who bought revolvers are traitors. A number of persons know that he paid \$16.00 for one, and boasted that it was to resist the draft; and he prided himself much for the side he took against the Union, and for fear he should not be known, he sent to New York for a Copperhead badge. His letter is sufficient evidence of the sentiments he entertains.

This reptile hopes that Lee's army may capture the army of the Potomac in less than a week. He should come and join Lee's army, and assist in accomplishing his wishes. But there is no danger of that, for I suppose he has heard how easy it was for Lee to capture the Union boys at Gettysburg, and, no doubt, thinks that his copperhead might come in contact with some metal in the shape of a cannon ball. Mister Justice had better sign his name next time, for I know him well.

Respectfully yours, NEWTON REED,
Co. B, 149th Reg., Penn'a Vol.

CURWENSVILLE, Sept. 10, 1863.

Mr. Newton Reed, Esq. Sir: I have just took my pen in hand to let you know that the copperheads are all well in Clearfield and I hope these few lines may find you Abolitionists the same in the Service of Nigro freedom as that is all you are fighting for I understand that you said all those men that bought revolvers were traitors. An abolitionist that is a lie and any man that sales so is a dam Lye and the truth is not in him you also said if the drafted men would not fight at home that the Co E 149 would come back to Clearfield to in force the drafted men if you want to get your Abolitionist Part necked off I tell you that the Copperheads will meet you half way if it is any a Commodation to you you have Spoken a boat you Long guns but that don't make them feel any afraid in Clearfield as the Burst of a cab heads are Plenty in the Nigro Servis the drafted copperheads are not one going to the army that think that wool is to Black fore them and that is all this War is for to free the Blacks it will not be long till the Election and then we will send the abolitionists up Salt River that far that the want Buck as long as the world Stands and as I have not much to Right I only hoping that Lee army may Capter all the army of the Potomack in less then one week Right abolitionists as Soon as you can
Justice
Clearfield Pa

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 28th, 1863.

"DEAR JOURNAL.—There was such a grand and magnificent outpouring of the Copperheads on the evening of the 24th inst., that I must not let the important incident in the history of our town go by without a passing notice. The grand Rabbi's, Sachems, Deys and subordinates of the "nest," have been busy for some time past in heralding forth the time and place of the meeting. The decree went forth to all members in good standing, from the shades of Occola to the misanthropic damps of Hickory Bottom, including the heterogeneous delegation of Hob Town, that the evening came and with it came Billy W. Wall and voting nay proclivities, and Father Test of Democratic P-a-r-t-i-e fame as speakers on the momentous occasion. The drum beat at quarters at "The Exchange Hotel," headquarters. No. 2. But such a motley crowd as assembled in a room 8 by 10 has not been seen since the days of creation. Billy was the first man to say his say, and he did it up in double quick time. I presume he adapted the length of his say to the size of the "nest," however, it was extremely short, almost as short as when he voted Nay, on giving the use of the Hall of the Senate to Gen. McClellan and Gov. Johnston of Tennessee, to make Union speeches. Father Israel followed in the same old verbiage, literature and oration harrange that he delivered in the school house on his trip into the political arena. He has altered it from the Democratic principles it then contained—to suit the Copperhead emergency. The whole affair was a grand fizzle, not a shout, not a cheer to mark the spot where the meeting was, all was silent as the grave. One more such Mass Meeting, and the catiline of Hob Town and Constitutional Clerk, that drew up the resolutions will be called on to preach the funeral sermon of Copperheads."

But as the Copperheads failed, I can assure you that the Union party brought out an enthusiastic crowd, at only twelve hours notice, the next evening. It was one of these grand old fashioned crowds.

No pent up room 8 by 10 contained the crowd. But 'twas a living sea, with cheer after cheer long and loud.

Adam Hoy, Esq., and Edmund Blanchard, Esq., of Bellefonte, and Capt. H. B. Swoope of Clearfield, were the speakers. The two former speakers have always been identified with the Democratic party, but they said they could not endorse or support any such party or principles, that have done up for their standard leaders such men as George W. Woodward and Clement L. Vallandigham. They came out boldly for the Union, the wiping out of the rebellion at any and all hazards. It was a grand sight to see those two noble Union men come forth from the dark, treacherous and slimy path—the party they formerly supported—and announce their dissolution to a crowd of good and true Union men, except Cataline, and his guilty wife that stood over by the sign post. Why did you not carry out your arrangement to cheer for Vallandigham, Mr. Cataline? Ah ye poor miserable dupes to suffer yourselves to be led around by such a traitorous, treacherous and seditious knaves, go up thou bald head. Capt Swoope delivered an eloquent and telling speech. The poor Copperheads crouched to the mother earth and would have willingly said, open and swallow me Cataline and the whole nest.

The Union meeting was a complete triumph and a great deal is due to that whole soul and truly Union landlord James H. Galer, of the Conrad House. He left nothing undone to get the notice of the meeting circulated, though he had but twelve hours notice. But the Union men of old Rush are more numerous than the most sanguine expected. It was the wonder of many, to see so many men who always supported the Democratic party, take an active part in this meeting.

The poor copperheads assembled again on Saturday evening, 26th inst. at the exchange Hotel, Head quarters No. 2, to devise ways and means to buy a drum. I suppose they are

making preparations for playing their funeral dirge. Some of the chiefs of Decatur Morris, and Rush, and the grand Rabbi of Beaver Run, including the Mill boy of the laural, were present. The subscription paper was handed round and on suming up, the whole amounted to five dollars and twenty five cents. One of the Rabbi's got up and said they must have eight dollars, but he could only get one "quarter" more and that come from a member who only a short time since was at the charity of our citizens. The meeting dispersed among grumbling and curses at the poverty of the lodge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASE 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. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 30 less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

E. A. IRVIN'S COLUMN.

Irvin's Corner Store,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

The attention of buyers is called to the large and well selected stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
now arriving at the "Corner Store."

and selling as low per cash and country produce as can be bought elsewhere in the country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine goods and prices. E. A. IRVIN.
Curwensville, Sept. 30, 1863.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Boards and Shingles, and the cheapest goods sold by E. A. Irvin.
At the "corner store," in Curwensville.

Groceries of all kinds, selling very low at the store of E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.

Grindstones of all sizes and fixtures at Irvin's "corner store."

Cooking stoves for sale at the cheap "corner store," in Curwensville, Pa.

A fine lot of good old tobacco of all descriptions, segars and pipes in variety, at E. A. Irvin's corner store.

Gum coats, pants and gloves, a large assortment, for sale at Irvin's cheap store.

Sole Leather for sale by E. A. Irvin, at the "corner store," Curwensville, Pa.

Double and single harness, for sale at the cheap Corner.

Clocks, Looking-glasses, and wooden and willow ware of every description can be had at Irvin's corner.

A new Two horse wagon, for sale by E. A. Irvin, Curwensville, Sept. 30, 1863.

Call and see E. A. Irvin's new stock of Clothing, just received at the corner.

Double and single Pulley blocks, of all sizes at E. A. Irvin's "corner store."

Sugar cured Hams and Shoulders, at Irvin's Store.

Broad axes, of several patterns, and chopping axes of different makes.

E. A. Irvin's stock of Ladies dress goods can not fail to please, and those who examine will always make a selection.

Ladies and Childrens Hoods, Sontags, Nabias and every description of winter wear, in great variety.

The only complete stock of Gents Hannel and cassimere shirts, at Irvin's store.

Carpet very low at the "corner store," of E. A. Irvin, Curwensville, Pa.

Flour constantly on hand, in large quantities, at Irvin's "corner store."

A large lot of blankets, on hand, at the corner store, Curwensville, Pa.

Nails, Glass, paints, oils, &c., very low at E. A. Irvin's store.

Drakes Plantatoin Bitters, also Hostetters stomach bitters at the "corner store."

Staple Dry Goods for sale very low by the piece or yard. E. A. IRVIN.

STRAY CALVES.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Girard township, about the last of May, two calves, one red and white steer, and the other red and brown heifer, and were about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be sold as the law directs.
September 30, 1863. GEORGE SMITH.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the hands of Alfred D. Knapp, of Fergusson township, to wit: One horse wagon, and the same belongs to me and has only been left with said Knapp on loan.
September 30, 1863—p.m. SAM'L SEBING

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—Three or four Female Teachers wanted to take charge of the Girard township schools. Good wages will be paid. Application to be made soon.
Address PETER LAMM, Sec'y, Leconte Mills, Pa.
Clearfield Co., Pa. Sept. 30, 1863.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE in great variety at the "CORNER STORE"

FLOUR.—A good article for sale at the store of WM. F. IRVIN, Clearfield.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 27, 1863.

WANTED.—A man to dig and put out 3 to 4,000 bushels of coal. Highest cash price will be paid by IRVIN BROTHERS, Burnside Pa. Sept. 23, 1863—3tp.

WANTED.—A large lot of Flax Seed, in exchange for Goods at the Cheap Store of JNO. D. THOMPSON

Miss E. A. P. Rynder, Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodicon, Guitar, Harmony, and Vocal Music.

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

JOHN WANTED.—A good sober, industrious journeyman, Cabinet maker, can find constant employment at good wages, by applying soon to JOHN WELCH, Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 16, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of James Evans, of Graham township, one bay mare, one iron gray horse, one two year old colt, and four cows, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff Sale, and have only been left with the said Evans on loan, and are subject to my order.
JOS. C. BRENNER
Morristown, Aug. 19, 1863.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Henry Eisenhower late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, 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 duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES RIDDLE,
Sept. 16, 1863. ABRAHAM EISENHOWER, Ex'r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Jonas Glewne, late of Graham township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased, 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. W. OLEWINE, Adm'r.
Aug. 26, 1863. Potter's Mill, Centre Co., Penn'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—The Excelsior Wind-Mill.—One of the best Windmills ever invented is now being offered to the citizens of Clearfield county. The undersigned Agent is now in this place for the purpose of offering a first class mill to the public. He only asks a fair trial to insure its successful introduction. Farmers are especially invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. W. HANCOCK,
June 15th, 1863. Agent.

NEW GOODS! WE now offer at the "corner store," in Curwensville a large assortment of splendid NEW GOODS.

Customers will find a complete stock from which to select, while prices cannot fail to be satisfactory. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Sontags, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. We have in great variety.
May 27, 1863. E. A. IRVIN.

While walking through the streets of Curwensville my attention was drawn to a vast crowd of people passing and repassing, each and all with an immense load of merchandise; and there meeting an acquaintance, I made the inquiry, "how does this mean?" The answer was: "Have you not seen at the cheap Store of E. A. Thompson," who has just come from the East with the largest stock of goods offered to the community at lower figures than any other house in the place? My advice to you is to call and see for yourself," and then exclaim: "The half was not told me."

CARPETINGS AND BEDDING. REMOVAL. R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

Have removed from 252 S. Second Street, to 507 Chestnut Street, above Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa. where they have opened a well-selected stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings. Bedding, Linens and Mattings of every description, ready-made or made to order. Also, Featherbeds of various qualities always on hand. The Manufacture and Sale of Bedding will also be continued at 253 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. R. L. KNIGHT, HARTLEY KNIGHT, Philadelphia, June 17, 1863—3m.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT! Excitement in Clearfield

THE LATEST ARRIVAL. NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the entire stock of H. B. Nivling, formerly Graham, Boynton & Co. and receiving a new and beautiful assortment of goods of every variety, the undersigned are prepared to furnish the former customers of the Store, and all others, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Fancy Goods, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

They would call especial attention to the large and complete assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS now opening, consisting of the latest Fall and Winter styles, of fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Duens, Prints, Balmoral skirts, &c. Also, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Shawls, Crinolines, &c.

They have also received a large and well-selected Stock of

MEN'S WEAR, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Best Term, Linens, &c. Also, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING in the latest styles and of the best material.

WHITE GOODS. Muslins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Laces, Swiss, Bobinetts, Edgings, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES. For Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Gaiters, Pumps, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, &c.