

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 18, 1863.

THE UNION PARTY—ITS MISSION.

The brilliant victories which have so recently been achieved by the Union party in the loyal States are a source of great gratification to loyal men everywhere. This is proper and right; but amidst their rejoicings the members of that party should remember that the credit of defeating the sympathizers with rebellion does not belong to any former political organization exclusively, but to the united effort of the truly loyal masses in the several States in which elections have been held, and hence, no individual, or party, should lay claim to having exerted any peculiar influence in bringing about this glorious victory over the enemies of our country to the exclusion of all others. Indeed, many who have heretofore been opposed to the party which elevated the present National Executive to his high position, are entitled to much of the credit of the recent triumph of the Union party, and hence deserving of the thanks of all loyal men, for their truly patriotic course in laying aside party affiliations and uniting with their former political opponents in electing men to positions of trust whose loyalty is above suspicion. Such a surrender of party prejudice is, perhaps, without a parallel in our country's history. But the momentous events of the times demanded the sacrifice, and it was freely and nobly made. This breaking loose from party affiliations, too, proves one fact. No matter how strenuously party may be adhered to in times of peace, when imminent danger threatens our Republican liberties, then the masses are ready to stand by those institutions, to the annihilation of all past political associations, and political dictators are no longer regarded by them as demi-Gods, but as mere tricksters to advance self-interest.

In the recent elections to which we refer, those who forgot party for country have proved themselves free men, indeed; and as such they will be regarded by the friends of liberty everywhere. It is well for our country that the sentiments of our people have such a noble and patriotic tendency. Public interest demands a unanimity of opinion. The people, despite the machinations of political demagogues, have shown that they understand their own interests,—that they are sovereign and have the power and the will to maintain and develop the glory of our country, and of our free institutions,—that they are united in this hour of their country's greatest peril upon one common platform, the Union—and that they will maintain that glorious inheritance intact, and at all hazards. But to do this, they must be a unit. They must not suffer themselves again to be cut up into fragments to advance the interests of mere politicians. They have a higher and a more noble mission than to cater to the desires of place seekers. They have their country to save. To accomplish this object they must be true to themselves, and their organization. They want no dissensions thrust into their midst on any subject. In the language of a contemporary—they want no jealousies created in reference to individuals. They cannot afford to divide themselves to settle the claims of any man for office. They must be unbroken and undisturbed by any influence, because all these are demanded by higher objects than those which cluster around the ambition of any man. The interest or aspiration which intrudes itself into the ranks of loyal men, to create dissensions and jealousies, should be regarded and denounced as worse than the influence which is struggling to trample the rights and the interests of all loyal men into the dust. In fact, he who seeks to sever the bonds of that organization which is now engaged with a wicked conspiracy, merely that he may gratify a far-reaching ambition for personal renown and personal position, is worse than a traitor, and unworthy of association with those who are in armed rebellion against our Government. We caution the loyal and true to be on their guard. We warn the masses throughout our land—the men who fill up our armies—the heroes who support the Government with their labor, and defend it with their lives, not to be misled by any man or set of men. We cannot afford to barter away our days of glorious victory to a loyal cause, to those whose only aim is profit and plunder. The office should seek the man, and not the man the office. Then our good cause would not be impaired by ambitious rivals, and our glorious hope frustrated by the passions of the demagogue and political trickster. The country which we love, and the principles which we cherish and defend are too sacred to be sacrificed to such unholly ambition, for under them we must flourish and live, or perish with them.

UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Day by day the reports come in of the sufferings of our brave men whom the fortune of war put into the hands of the monsters who administer the slave-mongers' tyranny in Richmond. The ingenious disguise and method of escape from the Libby prison of Major Houstain, of the 132d New York regiment, and Lieut. Von Weltzien, of Scott's cavalry, who were captured in North Carolina a year ago, was announced. They have now reached Washington, and have given some details of the terrible prison-life from which they were so fortunate as to escape. They say the Union prisoners in the Libby prison have been gradually reduced to a state of starvation, being furnished with a small piece of bread, one loaf to sixteen men—meat in the same proportion, and a little wishy-washy soup, once a day. The scenes which occur among the prisoners are heart-rending in the extreme. The cries for food are piteous, and the ravings of the men rendered insane, in many instances by the pangs of hunger, around through the building night and day. Men are dying daily, and the horrors of the Jersey prison ship are revived in the treatment of our poor incarcerated soldiers. One of the men in the room with Major Houstain was so prostrated by want of food that, when a piece of bread was thrown to him by his brutal jailer, he had not the strength to eat it, and died with the sorap in his hand, clutching in death the very staff of life. Even the slender meal rations has now been cut off.

"BLOWING HOT AND BLOWING COLD."

"We say to all those who are opposed to another draft—to all those who want the war policy placed upon a national footing, so that our armies can be filled with volunteers, and all those odious Conscription laws may be dispensed with—... we say your only hope is to vote for Woodward, Lowrie, and the whole Democratic ticket."—Clearfield Republican, Oct. 7, 1863.

"We hope the men who, previous to the late election, were in favor of Curtin and no draft, will now volunteer. Turn out, ye boasting loyalists, and practice what you preach."—Clearfield Republican, Nov. 11, 1863.

Both these extracts, it will be observed, are taken from the Clearfield Republican—the one, urging Woodward as favorable to volunteering; the other, charging the friends of Curtin as the exclusive advocates of that policy. The former is from an article in which they labor to show that if Curtin is elected there will be "another, and another draft, until the 'last man capable of bearing arms is mustered 'into the service,' and then follows the above quoted appeal to those opposed to a draft to 'vote for Woodward' as their 'only hope' of filling up our armies 'with volunteers.'" Were these Copperhead editors sincere when they published that article? Are they acting consistent when they, in the second article quoted from, ask the friends of Curtin exclusively to "turn out?" Did not the editors of the Republican before the election "preach" that the "only hope" to avoid a draft, and fill up our armies with volunteers was to vote for Woodward? Why, then, do they not now appeal to their friends to volunteer instead of to the friends of Curtin? Is it because a draft is more popular now than before the recent election? Or was their former appeal a mere political trick to secure the votes of the unwary for their semi-secession candidates? We leave the reader to answer these questions for himself.

HOSPITALS IN THE U. STATES.

We have now in the United States at least two hundred and thirty-five general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about eighty thousand patients. To show on what a large scale our battles have been fought, as we do everything else, it seems that during four months of 1862 there were treated at our hospitals twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty cases of gunshot wounds. The wounded of the whole British army in the Crimean war was only a little over twelve thousand, and their entire hospital accommodations in the three years would not have sufficed for the wounded at either of the battles of Shiloh, Antietam or Gettysburg.

California papers represent that the Liberal army in Mexico will soon be much stronger than that of the French. Over seventy guerrilla bands, of about two hundred men each, harass the roads leading to the capital. The renegade Mexicans are rapidly deserting the French.

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania's quota, under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, is 35,268. The question arises, how shall the required number of men be raised—by volunteering, or by draft? Judging from the tone of the so-called Democratic papers, they desire the quota of Pennsylvania to be raised by a draft, and not by volunteering. It is not their wish, then we do not understand their partisan articles, in which they call upon the Union men exclusively, to volunteer. In proof of what we say, read the following extract from the Clearfield Republican of September 11th, 1863:

"A glorious opportunity is now offering to the loyal braggers who have been boasting of their excessive loyalty to the Government' for the past two years. Gov. Curtin now advertises for 38,268 of these fellows. The Governor wants none but 'loyal citizens,' to fall in, and fill up the ranks, but we fear this test will prove that the people of our country are all disloyal, as we can find no one willing to volunteer."

This is a fair specimen of the appeals put forth, by a certain class of papers in this State, to discourage volunteering for the Union army. If such partisan subtleties are longer indulged in, then, indeed, is volunteering at an end. However, should the matter of filling up the Union ranks, be placed upon the ground of patriotism, as was the case during the first year of the rebellion, and the proper encouragement given by the press and the people throughout the country, in connexion with the large bounties now offered by the Government, there would be little difficulty in raising Pennsylvania's quota by volunteers,—four-fifths of whom, no doubt, would come from the Union ranks,—but, if partisan appeals, like the paragraph quoted above, are to be used to arouse the political prejudices of the people against that system, then we would favor the closing of all the recruiting offices in the State and await the draft—leaving our friends run their chances of being drafted.

We are decidedly in favor of the volunteer system; and we hope that the loyal people of the State will give the subject of raising Pennsylvania's quota by volunteers their attention. The time for doing so is limited to the 6th day of January, 1864. After that date, the deficiency will be made up by a draft. Which are you in favor of—volunteering, or a draft?

OUR CAUSE AND THE CAUSE OF UNIVER-SAL JUSTICE.

In this war the American people have realized the truth that the destinies of the human race are so bound together that all must suffer for the injuries of any portion. In this country we made ourselves accessory to slaveholding, the greatest crime against humanity. All moral and religious sentiment was debased to make this sum of all wrongs sacred. Even Northern politicians talked as if the Bible was only a slavery ordinance, and the Constitution only a thing for perpetuating Slavery. For it the right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, liberty of speech and of press, and the freedom of public mails were suppressed. For it the citizens of the North submitted to be deprived of all protection of law in the South. For it our courts and legal principles were degraded, and Slavery became the end and supreme object of all law. For it the people of the Free States submitted to be deprived of their equal rights in the Government, and to hold subordinate places in it upon condition of putting their necks in the Pro-Slavery yoke. For it no northern man was permitted to hold any position in the Government, at home or abroad, civil or military, unless he was an avowed supporter of slavery.

We thought another race were the only sufferers by this wrong, and we were magnanimous in concealing their souls and bodies, and in putting them beyond the pale of human sympathies. We called our indifference to the freedom of another people a praiseworthy regard for the Constitution. But the crime which we have perpetrated against an inferior race has in the meantime robbed us of our political rights, and at last has plunged us into a bloody war. The serpent we have nourished has turned to sting the nation to death.

It is vain to think that crime can be at peace. It is at war with all mankind, and it is a necessity that it should fortify itself by more crimes. Slavery recognizes in every man a right in the Government, and to hold subordinate places in it upon condition of putting their necks in the Pro-Slavery yoke. To strengthen its hold on the men of color, it demands absolute political power over the whites. Nor could it stop there. It regards every free laboring man as an accusing enemy, and declares war against him.

We have tried to live at peace with this wrong by debasing our Constitution, laws and administrations, and by conceding to it our political rights. So long as it controlled our elections, it permitted us to go through the forms of voting. But at length it has been defeated by the popular vote, and now it has plainly declared that it has hitherto tolerated popular government only because the slave power controlled it, and that because the slave power has lost the control, the Government shall exist no longer.

Why should the people of the free States hesitate to meet the issue forced upon them? Should they not welcome it, and rejoice that in fighting for their own political rights, and for constitutional Government, they carry with them the cause of universal justice; and that in putting down a crime against our own race, we are delivering another from the most monstrous crime known to humanity.—Columbia Republican.

We see it stated, that Governor Curtin is now at Washington endeavoring to have an arrangement made by which our State's quota, under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, will be received in new regiments. The Governor is of opinion that if the old mode of encouraging active officers to get up new companies and new regiments is allowed, that our quota can be made up by volunteers; but if these men are to be sent to fill up the old regiments, then a new draft is inevitable.

The Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished guests were entertained by the lady managers of the Soldiers' Fair, Chicago, on Thursday, at a dinner. Fifty young girls served as waiters, their costume consisting of a white skirt, with red stripes running from top to bottom, blue Spanish waist, tarlatan breakfast caps, and on the left shoulder a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening, addresses were made by several of the honorable guests.

The Military Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen. Buell, has honorably acquitted him of all the charges preferred, and it is probable that he will be assigned to an important command.

THE REBELLION.

Movements in East Virginia.

LEE'S ARMY DECLINES A BATTLE.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

Gen. Meade's Detailed Report of the Battle at Gettysburg.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

A SEVERE FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

From Burnside's Army—The Siege at Charleston, S. C., etc.

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

On the 10th, Gen. Meade was awaiting supplies. The Culpepper Railroad is abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be his future base of supplies. Seventeen hundred muskets have been gathered up as mementoes of the recent fight between Meade's advance and the rebels, most of them bearing the Tower stamp, London, 1861. Two of the cannon captured were 10-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder Napoleons, with caissons, limbers, and all complete. Scouts report that the rebel army was retreating towards Richmond. They also state that Lee is in command of Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and that the rebel Cabinet had decided in favor of abandoning Virginia.

On the 12th, detachments of infantry and cavalry thrashed Stuart's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles south-west of Culpepper. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county that we held six weeks ago. From indications in the new rebel camps on the south side of the Rappahannock it is believed that Lee's army is well fed. Numerous tin cans are scattered about which were once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and having Baltimore and New York labels on them. Shoes and clothing are, however, believed to be scarce with them, as no old remnants were found about the camps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Meade's detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated the 1st of October, was officially announced to-day. He gives as a reason for the delay in making it, the failure, till then, of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle, and says the result of the campaign may be briefly stated, as the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, their compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland and withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of 3 guns, 141 standards and 13,621 prisoners. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight small arms were collected on the battle field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186 He adds his tribute to the heroic bearing of the whole army, officers and men.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Capt. A. H. Ryan, Chief of Staff to General Steele, has arrived from Little Rock, bringing intelligence of the capture of Arkadelphia by a part of Gen. Davidson's cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Caldwell, on the 28th of October. Col. Caldwell with about 700 men, entered Arkadelphia on the morning of the 28th, and found the rear guard of Price's forces just leaving town. Our forces immediately attacked and routed them, capturing a large number of their wagons and taking several hundred prisoners. Col. Caldwell then destroyed a large powder mill and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. After temporarily falling back, here occupied the town and now holds it. Arkadelphia was the main depot of the rebels in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, selected on account of its remote position in the interior, south of the Arkansas river. Here the rebels had established all their military work-shops, but accounts furnished by deserters informed Gen. Steele that these shops had been removed to Marshall, Texas, and that the place was only held by cavalry, the remainder of the army having retreated to the Red River. It was upon this information, no doubt, that Steele made his recent advance to Arkadelphia, which has proved the correctness of reports, and shown that Marmaduke's attack on Pine Bluff was a mere feint to conceal the retreat of Price and Holmes to Red River.

At a Union meeting held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 30th ultimo, resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, and pledging the utmost support to uphold the supremacy of the Government. The Arkansians are organizing to join the Federals. Over 2,000 went into the army before the expedition to Little Rock, and five more regiments and four companies of artillery are being enlisted, and mustered into the army.

FROM THE GULF.

LETTERS from the blockading squadron off Tampa, Florida, announce the destruction by a federal naval expedition of the steamers Scottish Chief and the yacht Kate Dale, loaded with cotton, the former vessel having one hundred and sixty bales on board, on Hillsboro river, within four miles of Tampa. The rebel blockade-running steamer the Mail, which was partly burnt by the rebels at Bayport to escape destruction by our forces, having been repaired, tried to run the blockade, but was captured on the 15th by the United States steamer Hornum and tender Fox of the flag ship San Jacinto. She had one hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton on board, all good Sea Island.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

In our last issue we noticed a report relative to one of Gen. Burnside's outposts having been attacked, and part of the garrison captured. Official information gives the scene of disaster at Rodgersville, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the termination of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is distant about 15 miles from Knoxville. The rebels attacked the place

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with overwhelming forces, and succeeded in capturing about 500 men, 4 pieces of artillery and 36 wagons. Most of the men captured belonged to the 2d Tennessee loyal regiment and the 11th Ohio volunteers. Gen. Burnside considers his position impregnable, and is perfectly satisfied with his situation. His troops are in good spirits.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

On the 6th and 7th, a fight took place at Droop mountain, near Lewisburg, between Generals Averill and Duffield's command and the enemy under "Mudwall Jackson." The enemy were routed and driven down the valley, east of the Green-Brier Mountains, through the town of Lewisburg. The rout was so complete that the rebels abandoned their supplies, guns, colors, etc., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The rebel force engaged was over 4,000, and they acknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Gen. Averill took over 1,000 prisoners, including field officers, one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of arms, camp equipment and wagons. Gen. Duffield, who drove the rebels through Lewisburg, captured the enemy's camp, tents, knapsacks, provisions, one caisson and upwards of one hundred head of cattle. This is considered one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred.

GENERAL BANKS' EXPEDITION.

Advices from Gen. Banks' expedition, to the 9th inst., have been received. The expedition landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after losing one or two vessels in a storm; but no lives. A boat's crew and seven soldiers were however drowned while disembarking. The rebels evacuated Fort Brown after setting fire to the works there. Brownville was also set on fire by the rebel cavalry there, but the Union men turned out to extinguish it, when the rebel cavalry were joined by the secessionists in the town, and a terrific street fight was going on while the houses were burning around them. The First Maine regiment was immediately ordered to march on the place. A Maine regiment was the first to land on the Texas coast, and an Iowa regiment almost immediately after them. Their regimental flags were hoisted almost simultaneously.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From Newbern we learn that refugees from Dixie continue to arrive there in large numbers; they are chiefly young men or rather boys flying from the iron conscription of Davis; many of them eagerly enter the Union service. They all tell of severe destitution in Rebeldom. A small body of Union cavalry under Lieut. Nicoll, attacked a rebel picket station near Washington, N. C., on the 1st inst. There were thirteen men at the station, five of whom were killed and the remainder made prisoners. In the affair, Lieut. Nicoll was killed by being shot through the head.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Richmond papers state that the fire on Sumter is continued slowly—that fifty-eight rifled shot were fired against the southwest angle of the fort on the night of the 8th, and 60 from the monitors on the 9th—and that the whole number of shots and shell fired at Sumter during the bombardment is 9,336, of which 7,700 struck. Our own advisers are up to the 11th, at which time the fort was completely demolished. The rebels, however, put up their flag every night, which is shot away every day.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

One of the most intelligent members of the late House, who has just returned from a tour of observation in Mississippi, represents to the Administration that not 50,000 bales of cotton will be raised unless the Government immediately sets to work to save the labor of the slaves, who are threatened with destruction by starvation and exposure. Not less than eighteen hundred thousand field negroes are penned in Georgia and Alabama—driven from the outer Slave States.

The steamer Allen Comzier was recently attacked by guerillas a short distance below Helena, and brought to shore. The passengers and crew were robbed, and the boat burned to the waters edge. The boat was owned in Memphis, and was valued at \$15,000.

A fight occurred on Little Tennessee river on Monday, the 9th, in which a rebel regiment was repulsed, with a loss of fifty killed and forty captured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auction 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 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

A CHANGE.—The electors of the several townships of this county will take notice that an Act of Assembly was passed last winter changing the time of holding the Spring elections in the several townships of this County from the third Friday of February to the last Friday of December annually, (being Christmas day for this year). Constables and other township officers will please take notice. The Commissioners of the county will be in session on the Tuesday following the election for the purpose of paying off the return judges. By order of the Board. Nov. 18, 1863.—3. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trim mng store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanch's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. Old bonnets made over into the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nubias, Hoodies, Collars, Stoves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to apprehension and conviction of the persons or persons who set fire to and burned down the premises of the subscriber, on Saturday night, November 14th, 1863. ANDREW PENZ, Sr. Brady township Nov. 18, 1863.

THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FISHER, DECEASED.

Clearfield County, ss: In the matter of the appraisal of the Real Estate of Frederick Fisher, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of September 1863 read and confirmed. Nisi and ordered by the Court that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the 1st day of next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 18, 1863. I. G. BARGER, Clerk of C.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN BURGUN, DECEASED.

Clearfield County, ss: In the matter of the appraisal of the Real Estate of John Burgunder, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of September 1863 read and confirmed. Nisi and ordered by the Court that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the 1st day of next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 18, 1863. I. G. BARGER, Clerk of C.

THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN YINGLING, DECEASED.

Clearfield County, ss: In the matter of the appraisal of Real Estate of Benjamin Yingling, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 28th day of September 1863 read and confirmed. Nisi and ordered that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 18, 1863. I. G. BARGER, Clerk of C.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

CARLISLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber, Shingles, &c. PHILLIPSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA.

CARLISLE & CO., have received and are just opening the largest assortment of the BEST CHEAPEST, and most reasonable goods ever brought to this section of country, consisting of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES; Notions, Hardware and Queensware; LADIES' FURS;

Hoods, Nubias, Sentags, Balmoral and Hoop skirts; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes;

Ready-made Clothing—latest styles; School Books and Stationary;

Rice-flour, Farina and Corn Starch;

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Putty and Glass; Coal-oil Lamps, Wood and Willow ware;

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS;

Pipes, Tobacco and Segars; Fish, Salt, Nails, Coal and Lined Oils; Flour, Feed and Provisions; and all articles usual to a country store.

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH or approved produce, Lumber, Shingles, &c. Nov. 18, 1863. CARLISLE & CO.

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

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

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to selling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN MULLIKIN, Bower's, Clearfield, Co., Pa.

N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Hon. James Ferguson, late of Lumber city deceased, have this day been issued to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA FERGUSON, Executrix. By JOHN PATTON Exr. October, 27, 1863.—pd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isaac Line, late of Bradford township, deceased. Those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, or to H. B. SWOPE, Esq., her attorney. SARAH KLINE, Adm'r. Clearfield, Oct. 24, 1863.—pd

GO AND SEE THE NEW GOODS AT

J. E. WATSON'S,

Marysville, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

Cheap for cash or exchanged for Timber, Boards, Saw Logs or Shingles. Oct. 14, 1863. JAMES E. WATSON.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—All