

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 20, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 11.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Henderson's proposed amendments to our Constitution are 1st, That slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States. 2d, That a majority of all the members of each House may propose amendments to the Constitution; that a majority of all the States, through their legislatures, may do the same; that such amendments shall be a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was referred to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out militia during invasion.

JAN. 12.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Fessenden reported back the House bill, extending bounties to veteran and other volunteers. It was passed. THE HOUSE went into committee of the Whole on the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for calling out the militia for repelling invasion and appropriating \$900,000 for that purpose.

JAN. 13.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Buckalew wanted the Government to print 5,000 copies of McClellan's report for the use of the Senate. IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Boutwell reported a bill to enable President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to be carried into effect. The House voted to print 10,000 copies of McClellan's and Grant's Reports.

JAN. 14.—The Senate took up the Enrollment bill. The original amendment of the Military Committee, striking out the \$300 clause, was rejected by a vote of 28 against 11. Mr. Sherman's amendment came up, which strikes out Section 4 of the original bill, and provides that persons furnishing substitutes or money shall be liable to draft on future calls, and raises the commutation to \$500. Mr. Howard's motion retaining the \$300 clause of the old bill was adopted by a vote of 23 to 14, in lieu of Sherman's.

JAN. 15.—IN THE SENATE, the Enrollment bill then came up; an amendment passed prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes save in regiments of the State in which they first enlisted; an amendment to strike out the \$300 clause was lost.

JAN. 15.—IN THE SENATE, a petition was presented from citizens of New York praying that the unnaturalized residents be not exempted from the draft. Nearly the entire session was taken up in a continuation of the debate on the Enrollment bill, and amendments were agreed to providing that veterans re-enlisting shall be credited to the districts from which they originally joined the services; the commutation money shall be applied to filling the quotas of districts in which it is paid, and that colored troops shall be credited to the States from which they enlist.

Revolutionary Proceedings.

The extraordinary proceedings of the copperhead Senators becomes more interesting daily, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. It was fully developed on Thursday morning that the minority in that body refused to join with the House of Representatives in appointing a committee to make preparations for the inauguration of the Governor-elect on Tuesday 19th. On a resolution of Mr. Lowry to proceed to the House for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the last election for Governor, they remanded silent and the Speaker declared it agreed to. When the hour arrived to proceed to the House of Representatives to count the votes in accordance with the Constitution, not one of the minority accompanied the majority, but every Copperhead remained steadfast in his seat. The sixteen Union members discharged their duty faithfully, and the votes were legally counted, and A. G. Curtin was duly declared Governor-elect for the next ensuing three years, and no rebel horde at home or abroad will prevent his inauguration on the 19th inst. It will make but little difference whether the friends of Jeff Davis in Pennsylvania will participate in that proceeding.

From Charleston.

Private information from rebel sources is, that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December, two blocks of buildings in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed by fire kindled by Gilmore's shells, and several large warehouses occupied by the Confederate Government, filled with army supplies, were also destroyed. About the same time the city was deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs of the city. Great destitution prevails among them. The telegraph operator at Charleston has been notified not to telegraph for publication, the effect of our fire on the city. The newspaper offices have removed.

WE HAVE THEIR RECORD.

In another part of to-days Journal we publish "The Record Made Up" from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Senate, which should be read by every truly loyal man in the country. It will be observed that the minority in the Senate refused, by their votes, to accord the praise due our brave and gallant armies for their efforts to save our glorious Union from destruction by traitors—deny them a just and well-earned compensation for their services—and are opposed to granting them the privilege to vote whilst in the service of their country. In referring to the course pursued by the minority in the State Senate the Harrisburg Telegraph, of January 14th, says:

"As time elapses, and the minority in the Senate waste days opposing the organization of that body, we can congratulate ourselves on one fact, namely—that while they had their spite, we have got their record. The delay in the organization of the Senate has not benefited the minority any further than the opportunity which it has afforded the leaders of the so-called Democratic party to record their bitter antagonism to the Government. The minority have settled no question of Constitutional right—they have endorsed no precedent in legislation—they have established no principle in justice—they have succeeded only in obstructing and destroying the rightful and necessary progress of public business. And while they were engaged, thus far, in this work of spite, they have made a record for themselves at once full of shame, inconsistency and ingratitude. They have insulted the soldier in the field, by refusing him the just need of praise which his valor has won. They have outraged his family at home, by opposing that increase of pay with which the soldier can alone secure the comfort of those whom he loves. They have insisted upon the degradation of the defenders of the Government, by denying to the soldiers the franchises of a citizen. They have encouraged traitors by attempting to defeat the efforts to put an end to treason. They have by their votes extended direct aid and comfort to those in arms for the destruction of the Federal Union and the National Government! In this, and in nothing but this, has the effort to postpone the organization of the Senate, thus far, resulted. Loyal men have lost nothing but time—traitors have gained nothing but shame, by the delay of that organization. Our friends represent a righteous cause. They are resolute in its support and defence. Their opponents made the issue to depend upon a monopoly of officers and patronage to which they have no just claim—they staked the very integrity of the Senate upon the privilege to be accorded to their followers to plunder, and now let them abide the result. Let them take the record they have made, with the responsibility which they have assumed, and go before the people. Let them do this, if they dare, and they will be politically damned!"

A Pithy Rebuke.

The hackneyed cry about the "object of the war" is a common one, and is pithily rebuked by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Union. The most complete foil to this is the action of the people of the slave States. They, if any, should be sensitive to such a change. They, if any, should turn most eagerly from a war waged for emancipation instead of for the Union. What is their action? Louisiana arms her citizens and her freedmen, and send them to fight side by side. Delaware presents the first case of the re-enlistment in the army of entire regiments. Arkansas adds five thousand volunteers to the force of General Blunt in ten days. Two thirds of the border State members of Congress vote for the arming of negro soldiers, and for the strongest resolutions of loyalty yet presented, and presented, too, by one of their own number. Even the credulity of Democrats has its limits. Our soldiers are not mercenaries, "purchased at a higher price than George the Third ever paid for his foreign soldiery." Our people are not a driven herd. There are asses among us, but they are more plentiful among the writers than among the readers of disloyal journals. The people begin to see that the border States understand this question thoroughly, and are still true; that the only change which has taken place is in public sentiment. For them the war is still for the Union, whether slavery go down or not. To endeavor to convince them that the fall of that institution indicates a change in the object of the struggle is but spitting against the wind, with its unpleasant consequences.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune speaks fully and hopefully of the result of the measures proposed to be taken by General Butler, in order to bring the rebels to terms regarding the exchange of prisoners, as did our own correspondent in his dispatches yesterday. We quote the Washington dispatch on this subject from Wednesday's Tribune: "The mission of Gen. Butler here has a much wider reach than has yet been stated, and relates to future plans of the utmost importance, the nature of which must remain secret till subsequent action on the part of the rebels cause their development. General Butler had another protracted interview to-day with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, and it is understood to have received their indorsement of his proposed course, and had full power given him to carry the same into effect. That all the rebel prisoners, about 38,000 in number, are to be transmitted to his Department, is true, and retaliatory measures, to a proper and legitimate extent, have been determined upon. There is also embraced in Gen. Butler's scheme, a move in the game which the rebels little think of, and which cannot fail to bring them to terms. He has proposed a counter-movement to every possible contingency, and whether they refuse to hold communication with him or not, the result will be the same.

JEFF DAVIS' PRESS.—A rumor is prevalent in New York, that one of the journals of that city, being on the point of dissolution, its situation was made known at Richmond, and measures were taken to prop it up with rebel funds. No name is given to the journal in question; but there can be little difficulty of determining that point. There are, no doubt, other journals elsewhere sustained from the same source; judging from the tone of their articles.

THE RECORD MADE UP.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, January 5th, Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the bill introduced by him proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the first section of which reads as follows:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill the yeas and nays were required by Messrs. Donovan and Glatz, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16. So the motion was not agreed to.

IN THE SENATE, on Wednesday, January 6th, Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers serving under him for their gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism, more galling than ever was that of great Britain.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Wallace, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16. So the question was determined in the negative.

IN THE SENATE, on Friday, January 8th, Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge upon the Congress of the United States the propriety of increasing the pay of the officers and privates of the army and navy; the officers twenty-five and the privates one hundred per cent.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolutions? the yeas and nays were required by Messrs. M'Candless and Mr. Donovan, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

IN THE SENATE, on Friday, January 8th, Mr. M'Candless offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, tender their profound and heartfelt thanks to Maj. General George G. Mead and the army of the Potomac, for relieving our native State from the tread of the rebel hordes, and hurling them back from the immortal field of Gettysburg, and while we thus tender our thanks to the noble living, we revere the memory of the immortal dead who sacrificed their lives on the holy altar of their beloved country.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Stark, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16. So the question was determined in the negative.

Who are Jackson Democrats?

IN THE SENATE, on Friday, January 8th, Mr. Worthington, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this day being the Fiftieth anniversary of the great victory achieved by Gen. Jackson over the British arms at New Orleans, and in appreciation of his patriotic devotion to the Union whilst President of the United States, we deem it highly proper to appropriate a portion of our session this morning, to the reading by the Clerk, at 12 o'clock, of his Proclamation and Farewell Address to the people of the United States.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Stein and Mr. Kinsey, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16. So the question was determined in the negative.

By reference to the above vote it will be seen that all the Union men in the Senate of Pennsylvania voted to honor the memory of Gen. Jackson, by reading the old hero's Proclamation and Farewell address, on the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, whilst every opposition member voted against the resolution. Which are the true Jackson Democrats?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Capt. A.M. Smith.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, JAN. 11, 1864. FRIEND ROW.—In your paper of the 6th, I notice your remarks concerning the "Coming Draft." Allow me to say, that if the citizens of Clearfield county will pay the same amount of bounty to her soldiers in the field, who may re-enlist, as other counties have done. I am confident that many of them would do so. Every man who re-enlists is credited to his proper district. A full statement from his company commander is sent to the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington, giving name, age, etc., township, county, district and State, so that no mistake can occur. 125 men have already re-enlisted from this Regiment—only one of the number being from Clearfield. It is true, that in this Regiment there are but few persons from our county, but there are many in other regiments, and would re-enter the service if placed on equal footing with persons from other counties. A draft may be avoided and experienced men kept in the field, if proper inducements are offered. Yours truly,

ALFRED M. SMITH, Capt. Co. C 5th Regt. Pa. R. V. C.

Letter from Clearfield Bridge. CLEARFIELD BRIDGE, JAN. 16, 1864. MR. ROW.—In your issue of the 13th, you published a piece headed "An outrage." You say "We have been reliably informed, that on last Thursday evening, a Mr. Star of Curwensville, who lived in a rented house, had his household goods thrown into the street by order of the owner, and a cradle in which an infant was lying was set in the street—that the mother had been confined but a week or two—and the reason assigned for the outrage was, that Mr. Star refused at the last fall election to vote for Woodward." As the parties are well known in the county, it is due them to state briefly the facts in the case. The said Star some time last fall made application to rent the house, and was told he could not have it. A gentleman with whom the key had been left, gave the key to Star. The owner then had a pad-lock put on the door, which was broken open and the house occupied by Star and his family. After occupying the premises about six weeks, the owner took legal counsel and Star was warned out. He then swore he would not leave under a year. The family physician was then consulted, who said Mrs. Star was as able to go out as she was to move in. Legal counsel was again taken, and two weeks more was given him to vacate the premises. Persons were then employed to set his household goods in the street. The cradle was set out in the snow, but both mother and child had left. The infant referred to was born before the county fair in October last—consequently it was about three months old. And as to Mr. Star refusing to vote for Judge Woodward being the cause of this treatment, as your informant says, is a malicious falsehood. TRUTH.

Letter from Philipsburg. PHILIPSBURG, PA., JAN. 18th, 1864. DEAR JOURNAL.—Our town for the last ten days has worn quite a military appearance. The streets are lined with "company" and they are "gay and happy still." The members of Company E, 5th Penna. Reserves, who went from our town, reached home on Thursday. They have a furlough of thirty-five days, at the expiration of which time they report to their regiments. They are a noble, brave and patriotic lot of boys, as their many heroic deeds fully attest. Round Top is vividly before them, and that gallant charge, made by this noble corps, is as fresh in their memory as though it were made but yesterday. Said one of the privates of Co. E to me, "it was an awful scene—we went in on the double quick—the Johnnies stood their ground firmly until the cold steel came within close proximity, but when they found that we were the Reserves they 'got' and Round Top was ours." They have re-enlisted and say that they are bound to put the old flag on her "props" as she was in the days of peace. The boys look well. Father Abraham may well feel sanguine of wiping out the rebellion with such a crowd. They would not only wipe out the establishment of Jeff Davis and Co., but help the eagles of France out of Mexico. There never was a braver, nobler, or more obedient set of men marshalled under the military power of any country than those of the army of the Potomac. Their names will go down to the latest posterity, and future generations pointing them out will say, there goes one that belonged to the army of the Potomac. Long may they live, and I hope that the end of this rebellion is nigh—that these brave soldiers may soon return to their homes—lay up their trusty "Minnies"—turn the Parrotts into ploughshares and their swords to pruning hooks—set under their own vine and fig tree, and with their white haired children gathered around them eagerly listening to the "veteran" as he tells them of the great rebellion—and live in the lap of luxury and smiling peace beaming on him at every turn. Glorious soldiers! it is to you we owe a debt that never can be paid. Where would the peaceful homes, and the thriving villages, towns and cities of the old Keystone have been to-day, had it not been for the brave, and true army of the Potomac. Yes, soldiers, to you, we looked for protection—to you we gave our confidence to drive back the rebels from our homes. That you do so, let the historian depict as he pens the deeds of daring done on the heroic field of Antietam. That our confidence was not misplaced let the classic and victorious battle of Gettysburg be the answer. Had it not been for the valor of your arms, the great, glorious and truly loyal State of Pennsylvania, would present a sad spectacle indeed. Desolation, and all the pestilence of war, brought on the Old Dominion, the "Mother of States," would have been our lot. Poor and feeble tribute as it is, here is my \$25 and ten thousand times ten thousand thanks to every soldier in the army of the Potomac, specially, and the army of the Union generally.

My prescription for the Snak at Grahamton did not have the effect that I had so confidently expected. Well the best of remedies fail sometimes, and I am not surprised that the dose proved a failure. I had no idea that the snak was so thoroughly coppered, as he says he is in the last issue of your contemporary. He is also a hydra-headed snak, and writhes over the appellation of "For the whole Union" and "One that never sees snaks." I presume he means the whole Union of Snaks, with an early edition of Lindley Murray's Grammar for their constitution, of Kirkham's for their by-laws, Bullion's for their penal code, and Jeff Davis' last message as a precedent. Poor

snak! I fear his case is a hopeless one. He has let off his venom in this last effusion, until the reptile, true to his tribe, very wisely concludes to bite himself and retire to "Hell's mad houses," if they are not full. If they are, his Satanic majesty can appoint him coal heaver—there is not the least doubt but he would make a capital one, being "coppered and copper-fastened and warranted no waste timber." He would be placed on the roster and soon be promoted to an A. No. 1 Devil-of-a-Cop. There seems to be some confusion in the Grahamton nest. For scarcely had the "For the whole Union" Cop bit himself until "A fellow that never sees snaks" unclois his snakship and rises to a "pint of tincture of corn." The pint is decided to be well taken, and he lets off his venom in a heterogeneous essay on the "intensely literary" attainments of one LEROI—a fellow that seems to be a deal of trouble to the Copperheads. I am under many thanks to the generous snak in noticing at length my letter of the 4th inst. I am not surprised at the snak letting off his gas. It was too much for his copper proclivities, (on reading that portion of my letter he has obliged me by quoting from so largely,) to contain his virus. The idea of departure troubled him; and the allusion to the boys of Co. D, 53d P. V. getting home, made him think that his time of departure was nigh. And he thought right. So

And dam'd be him that first cries, Hold enough. LEROI.

Letter from North Carolina. MR. EDITOR.—I send you the enclosed letter from a sister who is living in North Carolina, and in order to give an idea of the state of affairs there, please give it a place in your paper, and oblige her brother.

B. HARTSHORN.

HARRELSVILLE, HARTFORD CO., N. C. CHRISTMAS, December 25th, 1863. DEAR BROTHERS.—I received a letter from you last week, written in February last. I also received one from Anna Kees and one from Amelia Clyde, recently; and as I have an opportunity of writing now I will answer them all to you. You write of the many changes that have taken place since my visit hence. I have no doubt there are. Changes must take place even in ordinary times, and we expect more now. When do you think this unhappy difficulty will be settled? Oh, that I could see some prospect of it, soon. You are living away up there and know but little of its horrors; not so with me. I am here almost in the midst, I might say, of it. I frequently hear the booming of the cannon, and so near too, that it shakes the glass in our windows.

Little did I once think that I would live to see such a state of affairs in this our once happy country; and that too, brought on by a set of political demagogues who want to get into power, and get the innocent into trouble. How true are the words of that eminent Milton when he said, "O shame to men; Devils with devils damned firm concord hold; Men only disagree of creators rational. Though under hope of pardoning grace and God's proclaiming peace. Yet, still they live in hatred, enmity and strife; and long, cruel wars wasting the earth, each other to destroy." Pardon me, I almost forgot myself. We are all in very good health and are doing well. Provisions are very high here, but we have plenty of everything we want. Our folks have a cotton factory of their own in operation here, and are doing well with it. They make from thirty to forty-five blocks per day, and find ready sale for it at thirty dollars per block. We pay from \$39 to \$50 per barrel for corn meal; \$120 for flour; \$150 per pound for green pork; from \$8 to \$10 per pound for coffee, and other things in proportion. But we, as a family, get all we want. Stock is also very high. Mr. S. bought a pair of match horses, a few days ago, for which he paid three thousand dollars. Dry goods are very high. Ordinary shilling calico is \$6 a yard; shoes have no price, people just get what they ask for them; I have four pair of good ones.

We have had a pleasant winter—cold but no snow, very dry. I presume you are enjoying the sleighing season. How I wish I could join you in that luxury. I want to see you all once more. It is not too bad that friends are prohibited from visiting friends, and nothing but want of peace the cause? But, how am I writing. I expect you will be out of patience with me for complaining so much, (as you are not one of that kind.) I want you to write me a letter every month, and write everything you dare. I expect this to go by hand into your own lines, and therefore am not so particular in writing.

Give my love to all our friends, and accept for yourself and family my best wishes for your future welfare.

With much kindness, your sister, MARYANN STEVENSON.

P. S. I got your letter unopened, containing the dime you enclosed in it to pay the postage from Norfolk here. I will keep it to remember you. Write soon. Direct via Richmond, and I will get it sooner.

[*The above prices are in Confederate money, of course.]

Letter from Hilton Head. [We publish the following extract from a private letter, by request:]

HILTON HEAD, S. C. Dec. 14, 1863. FRIEND P.—I received yours, and was glad to hear from you. The weather is beautiful here—the sun shining in his beauty. The wind flutters the green leaves, as though it was a mid-summer day. The boys are all well and in good spirits. We had a very hard storm on Wednesday last. The next morning we could gather up barrels of whiskey, hard tack, cantens, etc., and fragments of the wrecked ship along the sea shore. Some of the "old soldiers" got bully drunk. About this time we were ordered out for a dress parade—our Captain having "smelt a rat." Our orderly called out company II, when it was ascertained that eight privates and three non-commissioned officers were absent without leave, after which we were dismissed. Now the fun began; some were bucked and gagged, and the rest were made to walk the ring for twelve hours without anything to eat. If men use themselves well, they will be used well by the officers—punishment is their own fault.

During the late storm, a rebel ship was run into Hilton Head harbor, laden with turpentine, and was worth \$150,000. The mate of the ship got the hands on his side, and put the Captain in irons, and then run into this harbor. Bully for the mate.

I have been in the service now about four months. It appears but as a day. I shall never regret my trip to South Carolina. If the draft goes off, I expect that some of the Bradford boys will go crazy. They had better look out, or they may be put aboard an

old boat and shipped to Hilton Head or Morris Island. Yours, L. I.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: All Circulars with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 30 lines insertion. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Burnside township, Clearfield Co., about the 23 of Nov. A stray horse, about 26 years old, with long sandy and a short tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. January 20, 1864. MICHAEL YINGLING.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Schuylkill Turnpike Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said Company at Philadelphia, on Monday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing five Managers for the ensuing year. January 20, 1864. H. HARTSHORN, President.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Esther King, late of Lawrence township, deceased.—The undersigned who was duly appointed to audit and distribute the money remaining in the hands of A. C. Tate, Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Auditor. January 20, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Fisher, late of Woodward township, deceased.—The undersigned who was duly appointed to audit and distribute the money remaining in the hands of Joseph Fisher, Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday the 9th day of February, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Auditor. January 20, 1864.

WANTED.—STAVES, SHINGLES, POPULAR, LOCUST, &c.—The undersigned is now extending his business in this city, and has a needed gap in the trade of Philadelphia, by making a specialty of the cooper-stock trade, and desires to make arrangements to secure supplies. The cooper, shippers, &c., owing to the impossibility of obtaining them in Philadelphia, now depend largely on other markets, and their states, &c. With proper encouragement by the manufacturers, the undersigned hopes to stop this diversion of trade by keeping on hand a large stock in every variety of quality and size, by giving this branch of trade particular attention, he hopes to make more early returns to consignments and establish for the manufacturers a more valuable communication with purchasers than is possible by those who trade mainly in more heavy lumber. He has a large stock of shingles, shingles (particularly continuous supplies) either by contract, purchase or on commission. Staves, Heading, Hoop Poles, &c. Address: Callowhill St. Wm. A. LEVEENE, Jr. Large supplies always wanted of Locust Timber, Oak Knees, and frequently long Oak Plank, Oak and Yellow Pine Timber, &c. Also now opening a trade in and wanting supplies of SHINGLES, White Pine, &c. in the Counties of Lancaster, Berks, &c. Alex. G. Cattell & Co., Phila. Thos. Richardson & Co., Phila. Jan. 20-64.

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Managers of the Philadelphia and Schuylkill Turnpike Road Company, it was resolved to enforce the law on any person, or persons, that would obstruct said road by laying or leaving timber, or any other obstruction, so as to interfere with the general travel thereon. B. HARTSHORN, President. Attest: E. F. Lloyd, Secy. Jan. 6, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Dennis A. Spencer, of the County of Luzerne, in Lancaster City, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of November, 1863. The books remain in the hands of J. M. Spencer for a few days. D. J. DENMARK, D. J. M. SPENCER. January, 13, 1864.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Burnside township, about the 9th of September last, a black heifer with white back and white belly, a small forked ear, and a crop of hair on the side of the left and is supposed to have been two years old last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs. JACOB YINGLING.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testate in the estate of John Denham, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., need, 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. J. W. PATCHIN, Executor. January 1, 1863.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber wishes to rent or lease his farm lying in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa. The improvements consist of about one hundred and ten acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large bearing orchard of choice fruit, a large and commodious plank house with a never-failing spring of water convenient to the door, a log barn and other out-buildings. Any person wishing to rent a farm for a number of years, applying soon and being well recommended, will get a good bargain. Jan. 6 1864. WM. B. ALEXANDER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will dispose of, at private sale, the following described property, situate in New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa., to-wit: One Steam Saw-mill, a brick building, and a large water wheel, with the two combined; two good dwelling houses, one new with a large kitchen attached; a new Store house 15 by 35 feet, and about 100 acres of land, with a good barn and other out buildings thereon. About 30 acres of the land is cleared, and under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered. A well of excellent water is near the door of the house and the water power is a good one. Any person desirous of purchasing a property of this description is invited to call and see the premises. The terms will be made to suit the purchaser. M. O. STIRK, New Millport, Dec. 30, 1863.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Office of the Board, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of December, A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent on her. Two witnesses of credit from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person who represents herself to be that the statement is true, and that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the Office of the Board, or a brief, when application is made, and the witnesses appear.

N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proved, will excuse personal attendance. Jan. 6, 1864. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.