

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 17, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The reconnaissance in force across the Rapidan, which we noticed last week, was a cover to an expedition fitted out by Gen. Butler at Norfolk. The expedition numbered some 12,000, cavalry, infantry and artillery, and was intended to make a sudden dash into Richmond and release the Union prisoners, while our forces at the Rapidan attract the rebels attention. The expedition proceeded up the peninsula and reached the Chickahominy, 10 miles from Richmond, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, when it was brought to a sudden halt by trees being cut down so as to blockade all the crossings and obstruct the roads. The expedition not being able to advance returned to Norfolk. Rebel papers say that a deserter informed them of the project in time to blockade the roads.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's expedition was attacked on the Yazoo on the 5th inst. by 3,000 Rebels. After a smart fight the rebels were routed and driven off. Eight Union men were killed, and 30 wounded; Rebel loss not known. The occasion was marked by an act worthy of record. A rebel lieutenant and two privates deliberately murdered a negro soldier, who was sick and had straggled from our lines. The rascals were caught, made to kneel on the negro's dead body, and were shot.

A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, dated Feb. 8, published in Richmond on the 6, says that "eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, are reported by the commanding officers at Camp Finnegan as having arrived at Jacksonville. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, have landed, and were last night reported as advancing."

A dispatch from Vicksburg on Sunday states that Jackson is in the possession of the Federal army under Major-General Sherman, after slight skirmishing, with but little loss to our forces.

On Friday afternoon and evening Mosby made several dashes on our pickets near Manassas, killing two or three of them. A cavalry force was sent out in pursuit.

We have a story, not fully authenticated, that over 100 Union officers escaped from Libby Prison, in Richmond, last week. Four or five had been retaken.

A train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was intercepted by guerrillas last week, who robbed the passengers of about \$30,000 and then made off.

Advises from Charleston announce the continuance of the siege, with considerable damage to the city.

Pennsylvania Common Schools.

The Superintendent in his annual report to the Legislature, shows that the number of common schools in the State, not including Philadelphia city, is 12,161; an increase on the last year of 171. The whole attendance of pupils is 634,499, an increase of 19,412. Average attendance of pupils 97,922; increase, 9,659. Average length of school term, 5 months, 14 days; increase, 4 days. Average cost of each pupil, per month, 50 cents; an increase of 1 cent. Number of Teachers, 14,442; increase, 62. Total cost of tuition, \$1,498,040; increase, \$130,859. Total cost of the system, including \$46,000 appropriation in Philadelphia schools, \$2,284,099; increase, \$66,984. The total number of pupils, including Philadelphia, is 703,353, and the whole cost of the system, including the amount paid by Philadelphia, is \$2,888,199; an increase of \$104,694. These facts are encouraging to the friends of a school system. Notwithstanding the war, the average attendance has been larger, the average per cent upon the whole number in attendance one half per cent greater than last year. There were 717 less male teachers, and 799 more female teachers in 1863 than the year previous, owing to the war. The per cent of attendance in the State Schools is only 63.5, while in Philadelphia it is 84.4. Mr. Coburn is in favor of stability in the system, and opposed to frequent changes, and therefore recommends little legislation. The difficulties and uncertainty of defining the "number of pupils attending," has caused the introduction of a bill in the House requiring the distribution of the school fund according to the taxables returned, as it had been until last year.

General U. S. Grant.

The Cincinnati Commercial speaks with much positiveness concerning Gen. Grant's relation to the Presidency. It says: "We have authentic occasion for saying that, under no circumstances, will he be a candidate for the Presidency, or permit his name to come before a National Convention for such purpose, if his positive declaration of the honor will prevent it. So far as his opinions are well known, he is in favor of the renomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

"Where It Should Be."

The following suggestions of the Pittsburg Daily Commercial, as to the time and place of holding the Union National Convention to nominate a candidate for President in 1864, will commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all truly loyal and patriotic people in Pennsylvania, if not to those of all the loyal States:

"Already the first faint breezes are rippling the great ocean of politics, and we hear of preliminary action by the National Committees of the opposing parties. Among them will be seen, and all will be set, as in the halcyon days of old, to catch the swelling gale that is to wait one or the other into the covered haven of political power and supremacy. To the Patriot, who thoughtfully ponders upon the sad condition of our beloved country, the epoch is fraught with a painful interest. Amid the fierce encounter of civil war, the shock of actual conflict, and the heart-rending scenes of the carnage-covered field, one would fain believe that mere partisan feeling would be ignored, and all else be subordinated to an overshadowing and unselfish patriotism. But this, alas! is not to be; for even the infernal alchemy of war seems powerless to extract from poor human nature its base alloy. It behoves us, therefore, as the contest must come, to do our duty as loyal citizens, rallying for success, not under the standard of any distinct party organization, but as UNION men, around the flag of our country, having no other touchstone of a common faith but unconditional devotion to the Government. Flung away, therefore, as unworthy of our cause, the slogan of party, let us betake ourselves to higher and nobler achievements. To this end what spot so appropriate for the assembling together of Union-loving men as the now historic field of 'GETTYSBURG?' What day so fitting as our Nation's birth-day—the FOURTH OF JULY? The place—the occasion, are alike in sacred union, and would give such an impulse to the movement as would prove irresistible. From all parts of the loyal North would come up to this consecrated ground hosts of patriotic men to register anew their vows, and to crown with the civic wreath the man of their choice for the next Presidential term. To such a shrine, as to some new found Mecca, would journey the old to commune and take counsel together, and the young and ardent in bright throngs repair to enjoy the inspiration of the scene. THERE and THEN, therefore, let our next National Convention be held and the loyal People, who value the Union above all earthly blessings, will see that its action is confirmed and ratified at the ballot-box in November next. And as in the Book of Fate the Southern traitor and his Northern ally and apologist, will read their impending doom in the great popular uprising which such a place and occasion cannot but evoke."

The Enrollment Bill.

After considerable filibustering in the House on Friday, February 12, the substitute offered by Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee for the Enrollment bill, was passed by a vote 93 to 58. The principal features of this new bill are as follows: All exemptions, including the Vice-President, Justices of the United States Courts, Governors, &c., and excepting only those incapacitated from mental or physical disability, or who have served two years during the present war, are done away with. Negroes, both slave and free, are to be enrolled and drafted. In case the slaves of loyal masters be drafted or enlisted, a bounty of \$100 is to be paid to masters who prove their loyalty, and a Commission is to be appointed in each Slave State now represented in Congress, who shall award to the said masters a fair price for the slave, not to exceed \$300. All slaves so drafted or enlisted to be free forever. The providing of a substitute only exempts a man from draft during the time for which such a substitute is not liable to draft. When the substitute becomes liable to draft, the person originally drafted must serve himself or furnish another substitute. The payment of \$300 commutation only exempts a man until the names then in the wheel shall become exhausted. All sects or persons who have religious scruples against and whose creed prevents them from fighting, and who can prove that their lives have been consistent with the idea, are to be allowed when drafted to go into the hospitals or to assist in taking care of the freedmen. If the first draft does not give the number required, the draft is to be repeated. Sections 16 and 20 of the present Enrollment act, referring to the consolidation of the regiments and dismissals of supernumerary officers, are hereby repealed. Payments of bounties to loyal masters for slaves now in the service are to be made out with the stipulation that all such slaves are to be free.

The "Democratic" Party Dead.

The New-York Herald of February 4th, contains the following declaration: "THE WORLD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—In an article on 'The Democratic Party and Slavery,' the World yesterday assumed to correct the views of General Grant on the 'great and loyal democratic party,' and to enunciate, as if by authority, what the principles and policy of the democratic party are. It is amusing to find the World speaking for the democratic party. Only a short time ago that paper was started as a very pious Sunday organ, intended to regenerate this wicked community. Then it was sold out, and became devoted to the interests of shoddy and pork and molasses. Last year, just before the fall election, it was bought up to be added to the Mozart political machine, and now it speaks for the Democratic party. We were acquainted for forty years with the organization known as the democratic party, and we know it to be dead and buried. Not a vestige of it is left. There is an organization of contract brokers that oscillates between Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, and buys and sells votes, that calls itself the democratic party; but there is no democratic party."

GOVERNOR LETCHER said recently in an address at Centville, Virginia, that "Stonewall" Jackson was in favor of conducting the war under the black flag, and so expressed himself several days after secession of Virginia, proposing to set the example by first carrying that flag in the face of the enemy, Jackson was a model "Christian."

Honors to General Meade.

A public ovation was given Gen. Meade, on Tuesday, by the city authorities of Philadelphia. The affair came off at Independence Hall. In response to a lengthy speech by the Mayor, Gen. Meade replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils.—It is hardly necessary for me to say how much I am overcome by the unexpected honors which have been conferred upon me since my arrival in this city to pay a brief visit to my family. I fear, however, too much importance has been attached to my individual services, because it is to my officers and efficient private soldiers that all credit is most eminently due. (Applause.) This is especially so in the case of the Gettysburg battle, to which your Honor has referred; for without the undeviating, patriotic fighting of the men, who asserted that "they would rather leave their bones upon the battle-field or drive back the invaders," all the military tact and genius of the world would have availed nothing. I therefore now desire publicly to give to them that credit to which they are most justly entitled. The army has been inspired with a spirit of devotion such as seldom applies to any army, and this is evidenced in the fact of 100,000 men having been either killed or wounded since March, 1861, to the present time, and they will continue to be further inspired to renewed efforts when the season for operation again commences. Mr. Mayor, my heart is full at this complimentary honor, for which I most sincerely thank you and those assembled.

This done, the public were admitted to the room, and hand shaking began in earnest. It continued for a full hour. Uprarious cheers for General Meade were given at intervals by the throng that failed to find room inside. The congratulations of the crowd to the General were hearty and earnest.

A New Base of Operations.

The New York Herald and the World seem to have adopted a new 'base of operations.' Both these papers have, in a late issue, put forth a proposition to "amend" the National Constitution so that Slavery "may be abolished in all future time, and "in all States hereafter to be admitted in" to the Union.

It is truly astonishing to see how these old fogies—who have been wedded to the heresies of the past, and who have been harping upon that one-stringed instrument, the "Constitution as it is," for the last three years—propose amendments to the Constitution so as to abolish slavery entirely, thus trying to shift their sails to that which now seems to be the popular breeze. The Administration, and all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, have been anathematized by these Stars and their puny satellites "Abolitionists" ever since the outbreak of hostilities, and yet, we would not be surprised to see them becoming more ultra "Abolitionists" than those whom they so much censure as such, and that they will be found side by side with Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Gerritt Smith, in their "crusade" against slavery, ere very many months roll round.

Perhaps, the editors of the Copperhead organ in this place had better stick a pin here, as they are adepts in reproducing old and dusty records.

"What has Been Done?"

The above question is frequently asked by those who sympathize with the Southern rebellion—and who seem to desire the success of the rebel over the Union arms, as though they believed that the armies of the United States had made no material progress towards subduing the gigantic rebellion with which they are now engaged. For the information of those who are skeptical on this subject, and who affect to disbelieve the ability of the National Government to re-establish its authority over all the rebellious States, we append the following item from an exchange: "At the beginning of the war in 1861, the States and territories claimed by the rebels as their confederacy, contained 1,222,800 square miles, with a population, white and black, of 12,348,476. In December last, the Federal troops had retaken 867,666 square miles, with 7,702,997 inhabitants, leaving to the rebels less than one-third of the territory, and a little over one-third of the inhabitants. At this rate one year more will close the war, and restore to the Union both the territory and the people that have been so vilely stolen away."

Maryland Boundities.

The Maryland House of Delegates on Saturday passed the bounty bill, which was sent from the Senate, without amendment. It has, therefore, become a law. It provides a State bounty for volunteers of \$325 to veterans re-enlisting, (including those who have been in the service six months,) and a bounty of \$200 to other persons. The owners of slaves who agree to their enlistment and execute a valid deed of manumission receive \$100 for each slave so enlisting. The intent of this section, as explained in the debate, is to give to the owners \$100 in addition to the \$300 given by the United States on like conditions. To the slave on enlisting the bill gives \$50, and a similar sum when he is honorably discharged from service. Four millions of dollars are appropriated to meet the expenditures under the bill.

Gen. Wool has publicly expressed his belief that Buchanan knew the design of the rebels before his election, and that he promised, if elected, not to interfere, but to promote their work in every possible manner.

Maj. White has been transferred from the Libby Prison at Richmond to a dungeon in Salisbury, North Carolina. This is no doubt another trick of the Copperheads in order to prevent his escape from prison.

The five-centuries are already at a premium of four to five per cent.

The Democratic Senators on the State Debt.

The course of the Copperheads in the State Senate is without excuse. Not only is their factious opposition to an organization such as the people declared should be made, an insult and an outrage, but their refusing any legislation for the payment of the interest on the State debt falling due on the 1st inst. except in gold, is virtually a robbery of the tax payers of the State, as it will require six hundred thousand dollars additional to be drawn from the State Treasurer to meet it. To state the case clearly we will observe that after the reading of the Governor's message in relation to this subject, appealing to the Legislature to make provision for the payment of the interest aluded to without destroying the banks or plundering the Treasury, Senator Connell, Union member from Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to pay the interest falling due on the 1st of February next in the lawful currency of the government, collected of the people for taxes and now in his hands, except only the interest on the loans known as the Inclined Plane and Coupon Loans.

Now where is the man who will hesitate for a moment in saying that this resolution should have passed without a dissenting voice? But it lost—every Democratic Senator voting against it, the Union Senators voting for it. Thus by a direct vote—and it is upon record—the Democratic Senators have resolved that while the legal currency of the nation is good enough for the people, gold must be paid to the holders of our stocks—a large proportion of whom are foreigners. Nothing but a studied determination to discredit our currency, embarrass our finances, exhaust our treasury, and impose needless burdens upon our people, can explain such suicidal folly. They have assumed a fearful responsibility, and they must account for it to the people.—Columbia Republican.

Severe But Just.

The Wilmington, (Delaware) Republican, in alluding to the report that Mr. Bayard, United States Senator from that State, "shed tears" when the oath of allegiance was demanded of him, remarks:

"It must have been a touching sight. Treason has drawn no tears from eyes so leaky now; war, with its horrors, has devastated the hearts and homes of the noble and the loyal North, but the tear-fountains of our loyal Senator were sealed. But the oath of allegiance, taken so cheerfully by every loyal Senator, stirs grief in the bosom of Mr. Bayard, and a tragedy of cheap tears, now Mr. Riddle the Copperhead appointed in the place of Bayard is a tender-hearted man; why didn't he shed a few when he took the oath. If the oath was so despicable and base, that, having taken it Mr. Bayard had to resign, how could Mr. Riddle take it voluntarily? It is a mystery that one of Mr. Bayard's own party could have been found willing to take the oath. But we understand that quite a number of copperhead gentlemen stood ready to take it. Even one of the Bayard family could have been sweetly compelled to have signed the poisoned chalice. We notice the affair as coming legitimately under the head of 'literary curiosities.'"

Honorable Conduct of Brazil.

The American Consul at St. Catharine's, Brazil, sends to the New Bedford Mercury an interesting account of the attempt of the captain of the rebel pirate vessel Tuscaloosa to obtain supplies at that port. The consul protested against her coming into port on the ground that she was a tender to the Alabama, and was really identified with her, and, as the Brazilian government had forbidden her to come in, he demanded that the Tuscaloosa should be forbidden to touch. The President of the Province promptly refused the captain permission to bring his vessel in, or to take any supplies at that port. Although the captain had ordered a good dinner in the town he had to leave without it. The Tuscaloosa sailed southward from that point at the rate of about twelve knots an hour. Within thirty-six hours after she left the brig Brewster, of Boston, for San Francisco, with a cargo of merchandise, came into the harbor, thus barely escaping capture.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, and of usual style, and be charged double price for space occupied.

Join our attention, the CASH made accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions worth \$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 8-12 lines insertion. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

FOR SALE—1000 pounds of ham, and 3000 pounds of shoulders, at Kirk & Spencers, Lumber City, Pa. Feb. 17.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Third Monday of March, 1864, for confirmation and allowance. Partial account of John Orr Executor of the will and testament of Frederick Smith late of Bell Township, Clearfield County, Pa. deceased. The account of John McMurray Guardian of the Minor Children of Samuel Orr late of Jordan Township, Clearfield County, deceased. Final account of R. N. Hegarty one of the Administrators of all and singular the goods and chatties rights and credits which were of Lyman Miles late of Becaria Township, Clearfield county deceased.

Final account of Thomas Henry, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chatties, rights and credits which were of Thomas McCracken late of the Borough of Lumber City, Clearfield County, Pa. deceased. The account of Barnabas Armstrong and Sophia Armstrong Administrators of all and singular the goods and chatties which were of Joshua Armstrong late of Clearfield Co., dec'd. Feb. 17, 1864. J. G. BARGER Register.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—The Stockholders of the Clearfield Academy are requested to meet at the office of J. B. McEnally, in Clearfield, on Saturday the 12th day of March, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to choose Trustees, Ac. for the ensuing year. J. B. McENALLY, Secretary. February 17th, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Spence late of the Township of Clearfield county, Penna. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY SPENCER. February 17, 1864—pd. Administrator. And I do hereby authorize Joseph M. Spencer to settle all accounts, receive dues, and pay all properly authenticated demands against said estate.

STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Jan. 30th, 1864. ASSETS. Bills discounted, \$92,612.54; Pennsylvania State loans, \$5,908.41; Overdrafts, 2,840.52; Due from other banks, 8,490.56; Notes of other banks, 2,630.00; U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes, 15,256.09; Checks, drafts, Ac., 1,335.08; Prepaid rents, 187.80; Furniture, 315.21; Expense of plate engraving, Ac., 704.75; United States Revenue stamps, 600.00; Due Commonwealth, (special), 400.00; Loss and Expense, 317.00; Total amount of assets, \$101,800.68. LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, \$50,000.00; Notes in circulation, 42,998.00; Due depositors, 78,665.62; Due certificates of deposit, 18,352.29; Due Commonwealth, 400.00; Due Banks, 1,337.85; Interest and exchange, 5,971.84; Total amount of liabilities, \$101,800.68. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 30, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Liponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, 1864, the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Joseph Thompson, Braithorn Bicketts, Moses Denning, & others, containing one hundred and fifty acres and about one hundred acres cleared and a large two story house and log barn erected thereon, situate on the West lot No. 132, being about 50 feet front by 172 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edmund M. Jones. ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Karrhous township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded and adjomed by lands of Elisha Tickner, Nicholas Shaffer, Martin Kopp, George Heibel, and others, containing forty acres more or less with about four acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Casbeer. ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fines Facias, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All of Defendants interest in and to a lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Clearfield and known as lot No. 143, bounded on the South by Cherry Street, on the East by lot No. 148, on the North by an alley and on the West by lot No. 132, being about 50 feet front by 172 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Orr. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield February 17th, 1864.

"WHAT NEWS?"

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ROYNTON & SHOWERS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS WHICH THEY ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c. For the Ladies. They would call especial attention to the large and good assortment of new styles and patterns of LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Bobbinets, Alpaca, Ginghams, Denims, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Gaiters, Poplins, Poplins, Serge, Lawns, Neckties, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Corsets, Corsets, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Cossets, Nobles, Hooded Coats, Mantles, Balmainer skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Shawls, Belts, Muslins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobinets, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

Men's Wear. They have also received a large and well selected Stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Casimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corsetts, Beaver-Ties, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, &c., &c. Ready-Made Clothing. In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Overcoats, Drawers, Cashmeres and Linen Shirts, &c.

Of Boots and Shoes. They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogue, Pump, Hatters, Balmors, Boots, Slippers, Mittens, &c. Groceries and Provisions. Such as Coffee, Syrraps, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Canned Goods, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Tea, Mustard, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps. Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tin-ware a great variety, Japan-ware, Egg beaters, Spice boxes, Wire Ladels, Sieves, Dussing pans, Lanterns, etc., &c. Carpets, Oil-cloth, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wick, Cotton yarn and Basting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, &c.

Rafting Ropes. Angers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grid stones, Stone-ware, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. School Books. Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and commercial paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fancy and common envelopes. Carriage Trimmings. Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat Irons and Coffee mills, Bed cords and Bed screws, Matches, Stove blacking, Washing soda and Soap, &c.

Flavoring Extracts. Patent Medicines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Oil, Fatte, Varnishes, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store. They invite all persons to call and examine their stock, and hope to give entire satisfaction. ROYNTON & SHOWERS. Clearfield, Pa., February 17th, 1864.

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

NOTICE.—All persons residing in Clearfield county having an income exceeding \$600 and the debtors which the law allows them, to return for the year 1863, are required to make return of the same, under oath, to the Assistant Assessor, on or before the 1st day of May 1864, or 50 per cent will in all cases be added after that date, as the 1st section of the Excise law provides. All necessary blanks furnished by me. WM. J. HERMILL, Ass't Assessor. Curwensville, Feb. 5th 1864.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. M. MUSSEY. November 27.

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

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

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, or to buy, or to be well recommended, will get a good bargain. Jan 6 1864. WM. B. ALEXANDER.

A First Farmers Magazine for Penna. 1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864 FARMER AND GARDENER. Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural affairs. Edited and Published by Wm. S. Young & Co., 53 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Terms: One Dollar a Year. The Sixth Volume commences with January number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Bee-keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information. Send for a copy.

HARTSWICK & HUSTON, DRUGGISTS! MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY, TOBACCO & SEGARS. And a general assortment of varieties and fancy articles. We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction. April 29, 1863.

WANTED.—STAVES, SHINGLES, POP-LAR, LACUSTE, &c.—The undersigned is about extending his lumber business to fill a needed gap in the trade of Philadelphia by making a specialty of the above named goods, and desires to make arrangements to secure supplies. The city cooper, snippers, &c., owing to the impossibility of obtaining them in Philadelphia, now depend largely on other markets for their supplies. 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 extensive arrangements and establish for the manufacturers a more valuable communication with purchasers than is possible by those who trade mainly in more heavy lumber. Manufacturers and others, who can furnish particularly the above named goods, by contract, purchase or on commission, Staves, Heading, Hoop Poles, &c. Address W. A. LEVERING, Callowhill St. Wm. Philadelphia, Pa.

Large supply of well selected Lumber, Oak, Pine, and frequently long Oak Plank, Oak and Yellow Pine Timber, Ac. Also now opening a trade in and selling supplies of SHINGLES, Walnut, Cherry, Poplar and Ash Lumber, Ravenscrag, &c. Call on G. C. GATELL & Co., Third and Richardson Sts., Phila. Jan. 26-64.

SALE OF THOS. CLEAVER'S REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Clearfield county, Pa., dated the 21 day of October, 1863, and in pursuance of an exposure to sale by public vendition on equity at PENNSYLVANIA, in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., on FRIDAY the 25th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M. that certain parcels of land, to wit: one tract of land situate in the township of Clearfield, County aforesaid, late the Estate of Thomas Cleaver dec'd, and whereon he lived at time of his death, comprising about 121 acres, bounded on the North by Beaver Dam, on the South by land of Lewis Good, on the East by land of Hilger, and on the West by land of God and Anderson, having about 50 acres cleared, and under cultivation, the balance Woodland and a portion of it covered with good pine and other timber, a good frame barn, a new frame dwelling house with an excellent spring of water close to the door, and a young bearing orchard of choice apples. The Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike passes through the premises. See the same tract of land conveyed to Thos. Cleaver by Cleaver from Josiah W. Smith & wife, by deed dated March 12th, 1851, recorded in Deed Book T, page 227, for 129 acres, 188 perches, except 60 acres situate out of the South West corner to Aaron Decker by Thos. Cleaver. Terms. One third Cash at confirmation of the sale, one third in six months, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. ELIZA CLEAVER, Administratrix. January 27, 1864.

ATTENTION!!! THE GREATEST RUNNING ON RECORD. A "CHASE" AFTER "GREENBACKS"! Excitement in Lumber-City, Pa. Better time was never achieved, than that made by the citizens of Lumber City and vicinity, on the announcement that Kirk & Spencer had just received and were opening at their new store room, the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to this section of the country; and that they were selling them at astonishingly low prices. The high price heretofore paid for goods, had well nigh caused the people to despair, but relief came, and the running commenced; "Greenbacks" long hoarded away, "mid-winter" better days," were speedily brought forth, swiftly conveyed to the New Store, and converted into "cash" in many cheaper goods than can be had elsewhere in the county.

The public may confidently expect the running to continue from day to day, as they are determined to sell goods cheaper than any body else. Their stock will be found to comprise everything that the people need, such as Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Brooms, Buckets, Rope &c., &c. Ready made clothing, particular attention is directed to this department, as they are doing competition in regard to quality and price. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine their large and varied stock of dress goods and trimmings—shawls, coats, stockings, scarfs, rubbers, hosiery, gloves, hosiery, &c. Their motto is "Quality, Sales and Small Profits." For Cash or ready pay! Timber, Boards, Shingles, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Up River Lumbermen can be supplied, without travelling to any place, with all the lumber they desire. KIRK & SPENCER. Lumber City, Pa., December 9th 1863. ISAAC KIRK. R. M. MUSSEY.