RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL. THE

Raftsman's Journal.



OLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 6, 1864.

THE NEW TACK.

The Copperhead party with all its helplessness of factions and want of principles, is possessed of a mixture of shrewdness. It excels in knowing how to appeal to prejudice. Just now, in despair of any true affirmative ground to plant its feet upon, it turns instinctively to its old resource-it makes a dead onset upon the Union cause by trying to stir up the old bias against the blacks, under the newly found term of "miscegenation." Years ago it was "amalgamation;" but new words create a new interest in old things; they import some new discovery, or newly found terms.

If now they can make a set of green gulls believe that all distinction of color is being obliterated, and a general mixing up of black and white is inaugurated, as a consequence of setting free the slaves-that intermarriages are to be the order of the day-why, the said gulls can perhaps be caught. So all the newspapers, of a coppery cast, are reveling in 'miscegenation.' It is a subject which they appear to understand-their tastes and instincts seem to run in that way -and to read their effusions one would almost think that this is a 'miscegenating' world, and perhaps that portion of it inhabited by copperhead editors is, for all that the balance of it knows.

To give color to all this fuss and stir, some ammunition must be found-some show of facts or pseudo-facts-for democratic facts are largely of the pseudo kind; and so some liar has set affoat the story about the female teachers in South Carolina. Of course, it was all warp and woof, a lie-a lie up and a lie down ; a lie longitudinally and latitudinally. But what of that? It suits the copperheads just as well ; and their editors, being expert in that sort of argument, ern heart with an intense indignation, and will be at no loss how to use it promptly.

MINNING OF LIBBY PRISON. General Neal Dow Confirms the Report.

A long and interesting speech was made by Gen. Neal Dow, at Portland, Maine, on given him by the citizens, and in the course of his remarks, he confirmed the report that the rebels in Richmond mined the Libby Prison, at the approach of Kilpatrick's forces. The General gave the following account of the barbarous act :

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were ? To de-fend Richmond ? Was that it ? No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing it and us; to use their own phrase, "to blow us to hell !" (Voice, Is there proof of that ?) That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the information came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the Inspector of Military Prisons, was asked by many officers at different times if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was true; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison, to blow us up, if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet if attempts were made to rescue us.

"Rev. Dr. Smith. President of Randolph Macon College, well-known down South, and known in the North too as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit a new turn to an old question; and you can Lieut. Col. Nichols of the Eighteenth Conalways get a few converts by a skillful use of necticut regiment, with whom he was acquainted. He said that powder had been laced in the basement for the purpose of 'blowing us into atoms.'' Colonel Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Ould. Commissioner of Exchanges who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Colonel Cesnola, of the Fourth New York cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the back kitchen at the window directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison-Dick Turner-and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few minutes at the door, and one of the officers said, By G--, if you touch that off it will blow them to h--, sure enough ?" On the morning we came away. Major Turner assured Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, "rather than ave you rescued I would have blown you to , even if we had gone there ourselves." At first we could not believe it, not that we did not suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to e guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way would not have been a fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execrations of all mankind ; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have filled the North-

> when Richmond should be captured, it uld have been utterly destroy ted out forever from the earth. At first we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion. Such their character.

"The Late Riot Case-Previous Pardon, etc."

At the January term of our court, Solomon Pyle, Richard Bard and Zenas Hartshorn were convicted of riot. under circumstances which induced their counsel and a large number of our citizens Friday March 25th, at the public reception to apply to the Governor for a pardon, which was granted. This has aroused the ire of the editors of the Clearfield Republican, and excited the indignation of some correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, to such an alarming ex. Billings, Lieut. Col. of the 1st South Cartent that they virtually advise their "Democratic" friends to take the law into their own hands here after, and to hold themselves in readiness "to de

fend their homes and firesides in blood." with much more to the same purpose, not necessary to reneat. It is due to the Governor, and to those eitizens

who asked for the pardon that all the facts in the case should be fairly stated, and if, in doing sothe feelings of any "Democrats" are hurt, they may thank their party friends for having rendered the statement necessary. We have had no disposition to enlarge on the circumstances attending the trial and conviction heretofore, because reputation of the leaders of the dominant party of this county for bigotry, intolerence and proscription is bad enough already, and we had oped for their own credit, and the credit of the county, that the matter would have been permitted to rest.

On the night before the October election the Democrats" held a meeting in Curwensville. After the meeting was over, a number of persons were assembled in the bar-room of Bloom's tay-Among the rest was a young soldier named Wm. Addleman, who was at home on furlough. having been wounded at the battle of (lettysburg -a fracture of the lower jaw. He cheered for Curtin. and was immediately attacked by Georga A. Bloom-knocked down, pounded, his partlyhealed wound torn open, and so badly abused that, although it is more than five months since it occurred, he is yet suffering the consequences in the hospital. Pyle, Bard and Harshorn, with others who were present, interfered, pulled Bloom off, and rescued Addleman, or he would probably have been killed. He was removed to the store of Hipple and Fanst where his wounds were dressed. In the meantime Bloom started home. Subsequently Bloom made an information

charging Pyle, Bard, Hartshorn, and othors unknown, with riot; alleging that they came to his house about midnight (the same night of the affray) and endeavored by various pretences, to get him out of the house-that failing to do so they threw stones and other missiles through the windows-fired guns and pistols, made threats and left a tar can and a bag of feathers. They were arrested bound over to court, and at January term the care came on for trial. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Test and Senator Wallace; H. B. Swoope was for the defendants. When the Jury had been empanneled, just as the secutor was called to the stand, and before any evidence had been given. Sheriff Perks went to Wm, M'Bride of Curwensville, where he was sitting in the court-room, and made this remark. You had better get your boys to settle this matter we've got a incu there that will convict then The remark was heard by several per sons, as well as by Mr. M'Bride to whom it was made.] The trial proceeded - bloom and the told their story, identifying the three young men -swearing positively as to each, and stating that Pyle threw a can of tar through the window. They swore that five shots were fired, that there was a great deal of holloing and noise, and that several large stones were thrown. Jacob Bilger testified that he lived about thirty rods off, that he heard Eloom and his wife holloing in the night, heard no other noise, and no shooting, except some early in the night by people going home from the Democratic meeting. He went to the house, found tar and feathers and stones, and the window broken-no person was hurt.

The defendants proved that Pyle was not there, because he went straight home from Curwensville, went to bed, and remained there until morning. B. B. Draucker accompanied him home-John Harley lived in the house, and swore that he came home about eleven o'clock, went to bed, and slept ur Ross also lived in the house.

A Vile Slander Exposed.

engaged, for some time past, in publishing a vile slander upon the brave and heroic women, who volunteered to teach the freed the Manchester (N. H.) Union, and was palmed off as being confirmed by the Rev. L. olina regiment, who was at home on account of sickness. We were frequently asked as to the truth of the story, which we pronounced false, but did not deem it necessary to publicly contradict it, feeling assured that those interested would do so in due time. We now print the .following letters from Rev. L. Billings and Mr. L. J. Barrows in refutation of the vile slander alluded to :

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. March 23d, 1864. To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune: SIR : The atrocious calumny upon the lady teachers at Port Royal originated last Fall with the Manchester (N. H.) Union, a sheet too mendacious and vulgar to merit even contempt. The assertion of the N. H. Panot, that I confirmed the lie is maliciously as not a word nor a hint has ever escaped my lips to that effect. Nothing but the foulest political venom could have induced such a libel upon a noble class of woman engaged in a noble work. It is humliating to feel obliged to deny the gross and disgust ing falsehoods of an unserupulous press The mulattoes, it is well known, are compel led to acknowledge paternity with the "chivairy"-their misfortune more than their fault. L. BILLINGS.

ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

L. I. SOUND March 26, 1864. P. G. SHAW, Esq., President National ready about the first of April, and sell, we Freedmen's association .- DEAR SIR: Your presume, at the price of the others of the note of the 21st inst. calling my attention | series ; viz., \$1.25. to a slanderous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored school at Port Royal, reached me this evening.

No well informed parties require any de nial of such foolish and low statements as those put forth by The N. Y. Hecald and II. Putriot, said to have been authorized by a Lieut, Col. Liberty Billings of N.H. Yet, for the benefit of those who depend on such sheets as those for their information and faith, it may be proper for me to say, that after spending four or five months much abused teachers not even a report of any such case of crime has reached me as having occurred among the teachers who have been or are now employed there.

The officer referred to has probably made no such statements for he doubtless knows. Department, that these teachers are white ladies while the "little mulattoes" are claimed and supported by mothers of a much darker hue than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to "rank" quite above their sable maternity. Those teachers, in my judgment, are not surpassed by ladies at home or in foreign missions in moral excellencies, or self sacrifi-

Most respectfully, L. J. BARROWS, cing labors. Sup't Ed. Nat. F. R. Association.

As our Copperhead neighbors published

most in the smallest space-is what our peo-The Copperhead newspapers have been ple crave; and this, we understand, will be a characteristic of this History of the rebel-

lion for the young. This work, the price of which we learn from the publishers is to be \$1,25, should

blacks at Port Royal, which originated with attract the attention of Book Agents, as it is destined to have an immense sale all over of the soldier must appear before the board, and

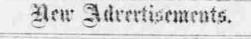
"The Ferry Boy and the Financier."

Is the title of a new work announced by Messrs, Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston, to form one of their popular series including the "Pioneer Boy" and the "Farmer Boy. It is a narrative of the boy-life of the eminent Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. Chase, whose prominence among the candidates for the next Presidency, as well as his distinguished services in his important Department, renders his biography of interest of tens of thousands of readers. We are assured that the main facts in the sketch are entirely authentic. The author is a well-known literary man of wide reputation, author of the article, "A First Trip to Washington, in the Atlantic Monthly of April. Among the numberiess books now-days published for the young, none are at once so fascinating and so useful as the class to which the torthcoming volume belongs ; books which. while presenting truthful incidents in the early experience of distinguished public men, exhibit how, by adherence to certain fixed principles of action, by honest industry, and

conscientious discharge of the smallest duties, they have risen, often from the humblest stations to eminence; and from obscurity, have come to possess the respect and admiration of a whole nation. Such books cannot be too widely disseminated. No town or village in the loyal States but can employ the services of one agent, at least, in its circulation. The volume in question will be

The N. C. Times says that Tuesday March 22d. "was a day of storms-the wind blew terrificly-the rain poured down in torrents -and that the water overflowed the wharves and submurged several streets. In the evening the rain turned to hail and ice, and on the next morning the ground was covered with a white mantle." Old Boreas shouldn't cut such "fantastic" freaks down in the vicinity of Port Royal among those in Dixie, lest he might be termed an 'Abolitionist," by the Northern Copperheads.

> Our force in the field exceeds that of one year ago by over two hundred thousand men; this is shown by official records in the War



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

oinsure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RELIEF NOTICE.-The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednes. day and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of April. 1864.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlis-ted; the number of children, with age and set 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 upon her Two witnesses of credibility from the township I wo witnesses of creationity 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 she represents herself to be, that the statement of the represents nersent to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in ac-tual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true

Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proven

will excuse personal attendance. Apr. 6, 1864. WM S BRADLEY. clerk

PUBLIC SALE OF PINE CREEK TIM-BER LAND. IN LYCOMING COUNTY Will be exposed at Public sale on TUESDAY. THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P M., at the Court House in Williamsport Lycoming county, Seven undivided eighth parts of the fol-lowing described Lumber Property, situate on the waters of Little Pine creek, at and near English Center, Pine township, Lycoming county Pa. con-sisting of three tracts of timber lands. Steam sawmill, Dwelling houses, Log harbors, Booms, &c. No. 1.-Mill tract, containing 13 acres more or

less, located at the western terminus of the Lar ry's creek plank road, on which is creeted a large double steam saw mill, 50 by 60 feet, the first story of which is stone, with two gates one of which contains a gang of saws, and the other an upright single saw, and capable of cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually, with all the modern improvements, with lath and picket mill attached rail road and piling ground for lumber, log harbour, dams, water-power, bulkheads, booms, de On which there is also erected two dwelling houses, one large boarding house, barn, and other on buildings.

No? 2-House and lot in the village of English Center, containing one half acre, with Smith shore in addition thereon.

No. 3-Timber tract containing about 500 acres being the one half of 1620, on the Block Hone Fork.

No. 4-Timber tract, No. 1616, containing 990 acres, with the allowance of six per cent, on Bounds Run

No. 5-Timber tract, No 1617, containing 990 acres, with the allowance of six per cent, through which Little Pine creek passes a distance of one and one-half miles. The three last named tracts of timber lands are well located, is easy of access, with good lumber roads, timber schutes construe ted, flood dams erected, and every facility furn ished to prosecute the lumbering business with dispatch and economy, without any further ex-pense. These lands are heavily set with white ine, hemlock, chestnut, white oak, and other hard woods. The pine is a superior quality, and, when manufactured, will select largely into the higher qualities. And, in addition to the timber a portion of these lands contain bituminous coal and the bottom land along the main creek will make good farm land.

These lands are valuable alone for hemioci timber, the cost of stocking and delivering on the bank of the creek will be comparatively small compared to almost all other localities, the haul being so short, and the bark in such quantities, and at the cost of getting it, offers to persons wishing to engage in the tanning business, inducements that no other location can present in the State. Accessible also by the Larry's creek plank road

No. 6-Improved tract. near English Center

The thing might succeed better if it were new. But it is an old and exceedingly bad smelling affair. It was turned over and over in the last Presidential canvass ; and all honest and decent people heard quite enough of it then. The people understood it to be all a lie so far as any assertion of fact is made ; and that it is only a vagary of a very poor and polluted imagination, so far as it is a fancy. Much joy to the copperheads with 'miscogenation !'

The Plot Developing.

It is becoming more manifest, daily, that the so-called "Fremont movement" is in the interest of the Copperhead Democracy. One proof of this is just furnished by the fact that the Cincinnati Volksfreund, the only German Copperhead paper published in that city, has placed the name of Fremont at its head, as an independent candidate for President, accompanied by the following comment :

"General McClellan was our first choice. We were determined to exercise the influence of our paper in favor of General Mc-Clellan, but in order to beat Abraham Lincoln, McClellan is not strong enough in the West. Influential leaders of the Democratic party argue that if Fremont shall stand up against Lincoln, we shall perhaps, be able, cutting through between both, to effect the election of a Democrat of our color, who will recognize the South. Abraham Lincoln must be beaten at all hazards. This is the leading thought to the step we have taken to-day.

The Republican Germans of the South-West and elsewhere, discovering the genuine motive which propels this "Fremont movement," are rapidly abandoning it and expressing a determination to support the nominee of the Union National Convention. We hope that Gen. Fremont has nothing to do with this movement, and that he will admonish his German friends, throughout the country, against the designs of the originators and fomentors of this plot to secure by dissentions and divisions in the Union ranks, the election of the Copperhead candidate to the Presidency next fall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. -We regard the result of the election in New Hampshire as a most important harbinger of the future. This magnificent victory is the foreranner and the symbol of that grandest of national triumphs, which will result, next fall, in the orushing out of the rebellion, the suppression of factions partizanship, the vindication of the majesty of the law, and the full estabishment of an indissoluble and regenerated Union ; for if the Opposition could not carry that State, with all their appeals to the Chase and Fremont men to allow them to triumph that Lincoln might be defeated. where is the State they can hope to carry next Fall? There is, therefore, in this election, that which is pregnant of hope and cheer to every friend of this coun-try, and all should take courage and work for certain victory.

CIRCULAR.

Questions Respecting the Education of in-digent Children made Orphans by the war, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards.

The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to this crisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintainance and education should be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant can doubt. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain the number of such children in the State.

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions. viz :

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your district; whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States ?

2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintainance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State ?

3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take?

It is highly important that this circular. with the questions answered, be returned by the fifteenth of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow striken, destitute family. CHARLES R. COBURN.

Superintendent of Common Schools. The Sec't of the different school Boards are requested to furnish the information desired in the 1st interrogotory to the County Superentendent Clearfield at an early a date as posible.

Hon. G. W. Scofield.

The Washington correspondent of the Girard, ErieCo., Union, in speaking of our Congressman, pays him the following deserved compliment :

"Your distinguished member, Hon. G. W. Seofield, is winning laurels in the House, Ranking foremost among the new members, he is fast becoming a leader, and has already acquired an unusual influence, for so brief a term of service. Of course you will return him, and thus doubtedly counsel your own interests. Sound in doctrine ; thorough and deep in thought ; eloquent and efvania.

heavily laden with merchandise for market. Juries are made the theater of political display

Sth. as a day of fasting. &c.

and testified to the same fact. It was further proven, by four witnesses, that Bloom was drunk on that evening-and that his wife had also been seen in Graff's Lager-Beer Saloon drinking. She swore positively that she was not there at all. But Mrs: Graff and four other witnesses testified that she was there. It was proved by John Ellinger, who lived 30 reds from Bloom, that no shots were fired, nor were there any marks of shot to be found about the premises-he swore that he heard no noise except Bloom and his wife holloing. Nine citizens, Messrs. Fleming, Clark Draucker, Hemphill, Mason. Ellinger. Hile. Brown and Williams tostified that Bloom's character for truth and ve-racity was bad. This was substantially the evidence in the case

Senator Wallace. In summing up for the Commonwealth, made one of his regular political har- a general fight instantly occurred. The counrangues-talking about who were "running the machine"-""tax collectors"-"assessors." &c.--appealing directly to the political prejudices of the jury, and, as it turned out, not appealing in vain

Judge Linn, in his charge, instructed the jury as explicitly as was possible, that Pyle had "sat-isfactorily accounted for his whereabouts" on the night in question, and ought not to be convicted. He stated very clearly the rules of evidence in regard to witnesses contradicted in material points. and to the effect of the impeachment of their vera-

city. The jury consisted of the following persons: Thomas Mehaffey. G. W. Shimmel, John Living-ston, Henry Kriffer, Robert Young, Samuel Fullerton, Wm. S. Dickey, W S. Thorpe, Robert K. Flegal, John Brechtol and Samuel Newcomer. After being out NINE HOURS, they returned a gencral verdict of guilty against the whole three. Judge binn had in the meantime gone home. Judge Bloom was a relative of the prosecutor and the sentence was therefore postponed until the March term.

It was soon ascertained that the evidence had very little to do with the verdict-that the majority of the jurors assigned political reasons for their action-some of their number accusing the man who held out for an acquittal with being bribed, etc. The evidence of these facts is on file in the Executive Department at Harrisburg. In no other way could a verdict, so manifestly contrary to the evidence and the instructions of the court be accounted for. Pyle was clearly innocent, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The evidence as to the others, was, by reason of the contradictions, and the impeachment of veracity, wholly insufficient to convict. Yet this jury, verify-ing the prediction of Sheriff Perks, did convict the whole three, and did it for political reasons, as one of their number has testified.

It is said by the correspondent of the Patriot and Union that, when the pardon was presented to the court. Judge Linn pronounced it improper. We were not in court on the occasion, but have talked on the subject with several persons who were present, all of whom say Judge Linn expressed no opinion whatever on the subject. We felt sure that he would not be guilty of anything so indiscreet-that whatever might be his opinion, he would keep it to himself. It is no part of the duty of a Judge to comment upon the acts of the Executive; nor could be know the reasons which may have influenced the Governor. Any such remark therefore, as that attributed to him.would have been highly improper. Instead of Governor Curtin being censurable

for pardoning these young men, the censure of every right minded citizen should fall, and will fall, upon the bigoted and intolerant leaders of the dominant party of this county, who have dragged polities into the court and into the jurybox, and have sought to prostitute the tribunal erected for the protection of the rights, property and life of the citizen, to base partisan purposes. We have no sympathy with men who would take the law into their own hands, and condemn as strongly as any man can all riotous demonstra-tions. If any persons followed Bloom and behaved in the manner alleged, they ought to have been convicted and punished notwithstanding the great provocation. But they ought to have been first first fective in delivery : he has properly been named by a journal here "Young Pennsyl-evidence, in the way prescribed, and under the evidence, in the way prescribed, and under the forms of law. They ought to be tried as all other offenders are tried, and convicted on the evidence Over three hundred wagons have already passed through St. Joseph, Mo., on their way to the gold regions of Idaho. All were beautiful laden with morphandize for marking for motor of the with which they were charged. When courts and and the instruments of political proscription, then Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday. April | indeed are our liberties in danger-then may patriots be truly alarmed.

the false and base slander referred to above, will they now have the manliness and fairness (of which they frequently boast) to publish the refutation also? We shall see!

Copperhead Rebellion in Illinois.

A special dispatch from Charleston, Cole county, Illinois, to the St. Louis Democrat, says the Copperheads came into that town to attend court, on Monday the 28th March. with guns concealed in wagons and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the court house yard were drawn into the affray and ty sheriff sprang from the judge's stand and commenced firing a pistol at the Union men. Major York, surgeon of the 54th, was one of the first victims. The Union men being outnumbered at the court house, ran to the houses and stores for arms and were fired upon from the windows and ten or twelve wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the 54th regiment was wounded badly. Oliver Saler, James Goodrich, William Hart and J. C. Jeffreys killed. Several soldiers belonging to the 54th were wounded severely. The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon, and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was sho while trying to escape. Col. Brooks, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of a gang of Copperheads about seven miles distant. Captain Williams has some twenty prominent secesh, implicated in the affair, under guard at the Court House. Col. Mitchell had a conference with Hon. O. B. Ficklin and Judge Constable, who seemed very anxious that steps should be taken to prevent a further outbreak.

Later advices state that the rebels, 1,500 strong, are encamped near Mattoon, and that they are receiving accessions from the neighboring counties. Troops have been sent on from Indianapolis and other places, and Gen. Heintzleman has been ordered thithcr. What the result will be has not as yet, transpried.

A Youth's History of the Rebellion.

We are glad to see that Rev. William M. Thayer, author of "Pioneer Boy" and other popular works, is engaged upon a History of the Rebellion for the young, and that Messrs. Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston, will issue the first volume about the first of April. The importance of such a work cannot be over-estimated. The young ought to understand the nature and history of this struggle, as a means of inspiring their hearts with patriotism, and attaching them with all the ardor of youth to free institutions. There are lessons for them in this war that can be derived from no other source, and we rejoice that they are going to appear in per-manent shapes. All intelligent parents will desire to have their children instructed on subjects that they may not lose the lesson" of the hour. The value of this History will not be confined to the young. Many families cannot afford to purchase either of the histories of the Rebellion written avowedly for adults, the cheapest of which will cost seven or eight dollars. As this work of Mr. Thayer's when completed, will not probably cost half that, and yet will contain the substance of the larger works, families who cannot afford the larger works (made large by the introduction of public documents, long speeches, &c., that few desire to read) will find this a valuable history for their use, whether they they are advertised.

WANTED-Two hundred cords of wood cut, for which a good price will be paid in cash. Apply to the subscriber in Curwensville WM. 1RVIN. April 4, 1864

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, desires to in form the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, throughout the county, upon short notice. Post-office address, either Eloomingville or Curwensville. WM. M. BLOOM Bloomingville, April 6, 1864.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. CURWENS-SVILLE .- NEW LANDLORD -- The under-signed having leased this large and commodious house, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public He hopes by careful attention to business, and by providing the best the country will afford, to be able to give satisfaction to the old customers of the house, and to such other persons as may sojourn with him. W. W. WORRELL. Curwensville, Mar. 29, 1864.-3t pd.

2D. PENN'A CAVALRY .- WANTED for Z Company "F," 2d Penn'a cavalry, encamped at Warrenton, Va., a few recruits to fill the ranks of this Veteran Organization attached to 2d Div ... (Gen. Gregg's) cavairy corps. This company was organized in Clearfield and Blair counties and has

in its ranks some of the finest young men in the service. CLEMENT R. SEE. Ist Lieut. com'dg F company, 2d Pa. Cav. 2d Brig., 2d Div. cavalry corps April 6th, 1864. Army of the Potomac.

FARM FOR SALE .- The undersigned, residing in Girard township pear Gallisharbor. desires to sell his farm situate in said township ot private sale The farm consists of SI acres. 5 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a large log house, and the necessary outbuildings. The location is an excellent one either for a tavern or store. Any person wishing to purchase a property of the kind, would do well to call and examine the premises For terms and further information apaddress BERNARD McGOVERN

Leconte's Mills, Clearfield Co. Pa April 6, 1864.

A HOME FOR SALE.-The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises in Pike township, near Bloomingville, on MONDAY, MAY 2D, 1864, the tract of land on which he HOME FOR SALE .- The undersigned now resides, containing twenty-two acres, with a dwelling house and cabinet shop thereon. The land is partly cleared, and has on it a thriring young orchard of choice fruit trees, with a valuable young narsery of grafted trees ready to be transplanted. It will make a comfortable home for any man in moderate circumstances. The road from Cnrwensville to Glen Hope and New Washington passes through the property. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH DUNKLEBARGER.

April 31st 1864

IST OF LETTERS	remaining in the De
A Office at Clearfield, Pr	on April lat 1984
Baum. Ab.	
Beatty, Alexander	Heigot John 3.
Boyer, John A.	Keys, Martin
Burnett, Alex	Kichen, Mrs. E F.
	Lyman, H. E. 2
Churchman, G. W.	Lock, Alexander
Clark, Robert	Mulford Benj. S.
Comforth. Gardner,	McCann, John Riley,
Crampour, Charles	Nelson, Sergt. Wm. 4
Dehl. Wm.	O'Brien, Annie
Doughty, Frank P.	Preble, Abram J.
Falkerson, E. P.	Pool, Harry V.
Forrest. E. D.	Pifer, Reuben
Fulmer. John F.	Ridley, Bobb.
Ferguson, Miss Cathr'n	
Fowble, Martin .	Schoch, Jacob
Gill. D. R. S 2	Shields. James 2
George, Samuel	Strong. James B.
Grow, Joseph	Smith, Charles
Goodman, B.	Sterett, James
Gilsman, John F.	Snider. Daniei
Grove, Wm.	Starit, Ben
Guncheon, James	Trausen, Joseph
Graham, Mrs J.	Tuttle. Alonzo E.
Hall, Finley R.	Tyler, W. H.
Hancock, Wm	Young. Miss Margare
Hovey, Miles F.	Wray, Wm.
Chaspel, Jay.	The second second second second
Persons calling for any	of above letters, will sa

iy of above letters, will say One cent is due on each let-M A FRANK, P. M.

containing about 50 acres, and 30 acres of which is cleared, on which there is a dwelling-house, stable, and fruit trees, with flood dam and water power, piling ground for the logs at the mouth of Bounds Run.

The property is 20 miles by plank road to the Pennsylvania canal, and 3a miles from the boom at Williamsport by the river and Pine creek, both of which are navigable and public highways.

Two-eighths of the foregoing tracts will be sold as the property of the estate of J. Cheston, dec'd. Two-eighths as the property of John T. Cheston, deceased .

Two-eighths as the property of Mrs. C.A.Piper. One-eighth as the property of Robert Crane. The terms will be made known on day of sale,

and, if desired, the property will be sold in sep-erate lots. AMOS BRIGGS, Executor and Trustee of the Messrs Cheston,

and Attorney for the other parties. April 6th, 1864.

CAUTION -All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing a certain promisory note gives by me to Amos Krise, dated November 14, 1863, and calling for Sixty-two dollars. As I have never received any value for said note, I will not pay the same unless compelled by due JOHN F. JURY. course of law. Girard tp., March 16th, 1864-pd.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.-Letters Testa-mentary on the Estate of Joshua J. Tate late of Lawrence township. Clearfield county, Pa., dee'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 March 16th, 1864. A. C. TATE, Ex'r.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.-Letters Testa-of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., 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.

ELIZA A. LEE, A. W. LEE. March 23, 1864-pd. Executors

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the estate of James Spencer, late of Pike township, Clearfield county. Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are re quested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them

duly authenticated for settlement MARY SPENCER. February 17, 1864-pd Administratriz. And I do hereby authorize Joseph M. Spencer to settle all accounts, receive dues, and pay all properly authenticated demands against said estate.

DUBLIC VENDUE .- There will be expoed to sale at Public Outery, at the late resi-dence of Joshua J. Tate, deceased, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county. Pa.,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of April,

The following described personal property. vit. Two head of horses, three cows, thirty-two head of sheep, bees, a lot of good hogs, two sett of light harness and two sett of heavy harness, two sett of leather fly nets, two saddles and bridles. one one-horse carriage and harness. one two horse wagon, sleds plows, harrows, cultivator, fanning mill, threshing-machine, a lot of carpenter tools. grain in the ground. corn. rye, oats, buckwhest, potatoes and dried apples by the bushel, hams and shoulders by the pound. hay by the ton, long rye straw, short straw, stoves, clocks, beds and bed ding, curpets bureau, cupboards, dishes, crock ery, churn, tubs. meat casks, cider barrels,togeth. er with a large variety of farming utensils house hold and kitchen furnitare, to teedious to men-Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. msaid day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by A. C. TATE. Exr.

ALSO, FOR RENT .- The farm of said Josh na J. Tate. dec'd. situate about 2i miles south of Clearfield town, and containing 100 acress of elear-ed land. under good fences and in a high state of cultivation, a large bearing orchard, and good and convenient buildings, is for rent for the term of 2 or 3 years buildings. ef 2 or 3 years, possession to be given on 1st of A. pril, 1864. Eor further particulars apply to W P. Tate on the premises, or to A. C. TATE. Lawrence tp., March 30, 1864. Executor.

