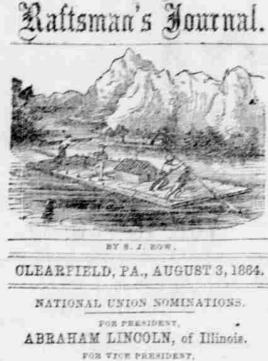
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,



ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL RESOTORS. MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1 Robert P King, 2 Geo MorrisonCoates, Elias W. Hall. 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, 16 David M'Conaughy. 2 Henry Bumm, William H. Kern, 5 Bartin H. Jenks. 6 Charles M. Bunk. 7 David W. Woods. S Isaar Benson. Robert Parks, 19 John Patton. Aaron Mull. 20 Samuel B. Dick 9 John A. Hiestand, 19 Richard H. Coryell 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Pennev 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin 11 Edward Holliday. 12 Charles F. Reed. 24 John W. Bianchard

Encouraging prospects.

than ever, says the Philadelphia Bulletia. in spite of the rebel movements in Northern Virginia. The new loan is received with great favor by the people, the first day's sales in New York reaching the sum of \$2, 500,000. The exports from New York last week reached \$9,000,000, of which \$7,000, point, to wit : 000, were of doméstic produce and the rest "Recognition by the enemy of the inde-of tobacco, sugar, tea and coffee re-exported pendence of the Confederate States." in consequence of the market being overstocked. It is refreshing to notice so great an increase in exports, and it makes one feel that the balance of trade with Europe will in future not be so heavily against this country. We observe also that the increase in the public debt for the past week was only \$9,350,198. This will grieve the Copperheads, who like to lament over a supposed expenditure of from three to five millions of dollars per day for this "cruel war." The total national debt is now \$1,802,523, 564, and as Secretary Fessenden is receiving nearly a million per day, and will soon recieve the full amount of that sum, in the shape of internal revenue, it is reasonable to suppose that the financial tide will soon turn in favor of the government. From Europe there are also encouraging indications. Intervention is growing unpopular, particularly since the fight of the Kearsarge with the Alabama, and the demand for our 5.20 bonds as to annoy the London Times dreadfully. Shrewd statesmen like Lord Palmerston persistently refused to be entraped into promi- in conversing on the subject of peace ; ses of aid, comfort or recognition of the rebels, and soft words are all that are vouchsafed to people like "Hon. J. Mason" and Mr. Lindsay, M. P., even when the motion for recognition so long persisted in by Mr. L. and his abettors is withdrawn. To give full or extermination we will have. effect to these encouraging signs our people should be more active in raising the 500, 000 troops called for by the President, so as avoid a draft, and so as to show the rebels and all foreigners that the spirit of loyal men the rebel leaders. is as determined as ever, and that the hour is near at hand.

"Is an Honorable Peace Possible Now ?" This is the question, that is frequently asked by the Copperhead organs and lead-

ers, now-a-days; but they are rather vague as to what they mean by that term. They do not point out any practical mode as to how to obtain, or make any suggestions as to what they consider, an "honorable peace," but leave the public entirely to conjecture on that subject. This being the case, the people must avail themselves of such data as they have at hand, to determine their meaning-hence, we present on this point, for serious contemplation, the following extracts from a speech of BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, Democratic member of Congress from Maryland. Mr. Harris says :

"I am a peace man, a radical peace man I am for peace by the recognition of the South ; for the Southern Confederacy ; and I am for the acquiescence in the doctrine of secession. The South ask you to secession. . . . The South ask you to leave them in peace ; but no. you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be !'

The language of Mr. Harris is explicit. He favors pence, by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy-by a dissolution of the Union. And, as his admirers and followers present no other terms, it is but fair to presume that they acquiesce in the proposition of Mr. Harris, and that they really mean dissolution when they cry peace!

But, suppose we admit for argument sake. that these men are in favor of an "honorable peace," the question arises, Do the rebels desire peace, and will they lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution The signs of times grow more encouraging and laws of the United States? We think not; judging them by the declarations of their papers and leaders. Then, what do the rebels want? Why, a dissolution of the Union; and, in proof of the fact, we give the following extracts from a late copy of the Richmond Inquirer, as pertinent to the

"Withdrawal of Yankee forces from evry foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the Union, or ask admission into the Confeder-

⁴Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its roportion of the mayy as it stood at the ne of secondon, or to pay for the same. of the Federal' Government to that portion of the old territories which hie west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt and public lands and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties. These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all; we noth-

The K. G. C Unmasked.

We have on several occasions heretofore intimated that a secret organization existed in the so-called Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, and in this county, that had for its object opposition to the National authorities, and that its members were against a vigorous prosecution of the war. To show that we were not altogether mistaken in our surmises, we refer the reader to the "Interregatories" and "Constitution" of the 'Democratic Castle," as copied from the Hollidaysburg Register of July 13th, and published on our outside to-day.

That the members of these "Castles" are opposed to the war, is apparent from the interrogatories before admission, and which must be answered in the affirmative. The oth question reads thus.

"Do you believe that all wars, unless waged purely in self-defence, are contrary to Christian principles ?

government, therefore the war waged against the Rebels is "contrary to Christain principles," and not" purely in self-defence" - and hence, the members of the "Democratic Castle" are opposed to the war.

We do not deem it necessary to demonstrate that the "Democratic Castles" are opposed to "those who control our Government," as expressed in the 8th interrogatory. Every intelligent observer knows versation of those who are adjudged to be members of that secret oganization.

'Castles'' to be found in Clearfield county ? We answer, that such is our belief; or, at east, we have been assured of their existence. And now, we would caution all good citizens who have the welfare of their country at heart ; who love the Union and desire that our brave soldiers in the field shall be sustained in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, to beware of this secret organiza- thousand people are homeless-and many of tion-for, in the language of the Hon. John them pennyless. The rebels used turpen-Cessna, of Bedford, its members cannot be time balls in firing the houses thus showing "neither patriots or good Democrats."

N. B. The members of a certain committee, appointed by the "Castle" which convened in this place on Saturday night last are notified that their movements will be noted, and that they are in no greater danger of being "arrested" than would have Yielding up all protensions on the part been the Honorable gentleman who declin- after the now retreating rebels-having ed serving on that committee.

> Mr. Fessenden's Appeal to the Country. The new Secretary of the Treasury appeals to the people in behalf of the Two

THE WAR NEWS. GREAT EXCITEMENT.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION. OHAMBERSBURG BURNT.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS, ETC.

The country was much startled on Saturday and Sunday last, by the announcement that the rebel force, which has been loitering in the Shenandoah valley, had suddenly crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland, and was advancing upon Chambersburg.

It appears that this rebel force, under command of Bradley T. Johnson and Maj. Gen. McCausland, about 1,500 strong-two other divisions having crossed atother points -crossed in the neighborhood of Williamsport on Friday, and advanced on Chambersburg, passing through Mercersburg. By rid-Answer, "Fes!" And as the Democracy ing all night some three hundred and fifty have at all times contended that this war on succeeded in reaching Chambersburg about the part the United States government, was 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. On nearing unholy and unjust and not in defence of the the town, the rebels threw a few shells over it to ascertain if it was defended, but not being replied to they at once advanced and entered the place. McCausland, the senior of \$100,000 in gold, and \$500,000 in greenbacks. The citizens frankly and promptly had. The order was given to fire the town,

and the rebel soldiers commenced their hellhouses-at the same time telling the people But the reader may inquire, Are such to get out if they could. The screams of the fiends. The Court House and other public buildings where set on fire first, and then the private residence. Two hundred and burnt. A later account says the whole town was destroyed, and that fully four

> that they came prepared to destroy the town, rather than to levy a contribution upon the inhabitants.

Shortly after the rebels had set the town on fire Gen. Averill, with his cavalry, arrived, but finding that they could do nothing to stay the devouring element, he dashed on left nearly as suddenly as they appearedon the road towards McConnellsburg. Averill pursued the flying rebels so close that they had not time to stop in McConnellsburg, but dashed on through just as our men entered the town. It is said that Averill succeeded in severely punishing the raiders, and that in all probability they made their way out of the State at once. This wanton and imprecedented destruction of a whole town, has no parallel in this hearty condemnation of all loval men in Pennsylvania, and of, the whole country. Gen. Couch, is censured for not having made an effort to defend Chambersburg. In fact, it is said, that but for his incapacity, or carelessness the town would not have been burned, as he had a sufficient force under his command to repel the invaders. Upon information being sent to Washington he was promptly removed, and Gen.

SPEECH OF HON, JOHN CESSNA.

The War as Viewed by a True Democrat. Extract from the annual address before the Alumstract from the annual address before the Asum-ni Association of Franklin and Marshall Col- of Loyalhanna township, Westmondard

The great mass of the people of all par-The great mass of the people of an par-ties are honest at heart and mean to do that set the law at defiance and make many ties are honest at neart and mean to to that threats what he would do if an attempt was fare and prosperity of the country. But it is not always so with party leaders. Some of these, at least, are unscruppious. So completely do they become embittered against each other that they would sacrifice Provost Gnard learned that Sumat and two almost anything, not excepting the cause of brothers were harvesting at Mr. Richer sig

litical adversaries. the rebellion and vasily more serviceable to house at the dinner table. McCauley sat its leaders than an equal number of armed down and ate with them; after which he In our own midst these emissaries have been actively at work to aggravate the ran- business and desired him peaceably to accor of party spirit-to array one portion of company him. Suman at first appeared the people against the other-to cause dis- not disposed to resist and called to his brothsessary measures adopted to suppress the rebellion-to excite the people against the enforeement of the draft and the collection of proceeded to use it. In cocking it, it was revenue sufficient to carry on the war. Our accidentally discharged, lodging the contents people are taught to favor peace-compro-in the hip of his own brother. McCanle vigorous prosecution of the war.

At one time this is styled a negro warrebel commander, at once demanded the sum at another a negro has no business to serve sisted by firing again at McCauley, the ball as a soldier. When our armies are defeated the Government is incompetent and inefficient, or it would have raised more men. informed him that they could not, and would When volunteers are called they are oppos- discharge. A scuffle then ensued by Me not pay that amount, as it was not to be ed to the plan. They want an curollment Caulcy knocking Suman down, and tempothat all may have an equal and a fair chance When the draft comes it is unfair, unlawful that such is a fact from the every-day con- ish work of destruction, by breaking in the rights. The clause of the net allowing pay- McCauley-during which McCauley got posdoors and widows and setting fire to the ment of commutation is all wrong because it discriminates between the rich and the poor. As soon as it is repealed these same men strive to excite the anger of the people brought to town and put in the cuseds of women and children were heart-rending, but because it is another step towards a milita- Capt. Coulter's officers. had no effect upon the infuriated rebel ry despotism. All these things do the people no good, lead only to angry discussions. itter controversies, numerous dissensions prevent men from enlisting into the service their country, have already produced sixty-five houses, so far as ascertained, were bloody riots, and may cubminate in fierce the law, probably on the advice of some neighborhood and fireside war. These dangers are truly great and calculated to dishearten the patriotic; but it is confidently believed that they will all, sooner or later,

be overcome. There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart

foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant-of little account: rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never creditedbad news is often originated, believed and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive ; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their own government-only mistakes, wrongs, wieked acts of tyranny, and war, and should receive the ungalified and learnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the estabfishment of a military despotism. During all this time they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines. These are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitor. He may re monstrate; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot ; he may in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist. Yet after all he is neither a patriot or a good Democrat. You may turn him up-side down and in-side out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor-just such a one as General Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day and looked for the authority afterwards !

Resistance to the Draft. We learn from the Greensburg Bernill of

July 27th, that a young man manuel duman. lege, at Lancaster, Pa., delivered on Tnesday county, was draited last summer model (evening, July 25th, 1864. nited States service. He never reported by made to arrest him. His whatenhouse was not always precisely known to the officers. But last Friday Sergeant McChuler of the country and of truth in order to secure their Bell township, and he accordingly direct his steps thither, alone. He found all the These are the most efficient emissaries of harvesting party-Suman along-in the in a gentlemanly manner told Suman Via er to bring him his cost, from which, on rethen drew his revolver and told him to de sist, or he would shoot him. Suman perentering his right side ; at the same instant the latter snapped his pistol, but it failed to rarily defeating both he and his other brother-the latter now also taking part against session of both pistols, and had them then in his power, when Suman gave up and was

McCauley has a severe wound in the site which will disable him for some time. Suman's brother is badly hurt. How much has this young man made by this resisting copperhead friend !

Stand by the Administration.

Because it has engaged in a struggle to rescue the country from the gigantic releilion, and a long cherished treason.

Because it is attacked by enemies who have sworn to destroy our Union. Because it is making an honest effort to

preserve our free instations, and to maintain popular liberty.

Because traitors are making every effort to destroy its power and to embarrass its erertions.

Because your interests are at stake in the contest. Because millions of people are to be same

ficed if we fall. Because the rights of freemen are invol-

Because the hopes of human liberty will

What has Become of the Greenbacks ? The recent discovery that the banks in the eastern cities hold but a small amount of Greenbacks, says the Pittsburg Commercial, has put afloat the question, What has become of them? As an explanation, in part, it has been remarked that every man who has money to spend is obliged to take much as formerly, to effect the same result. All travelers must more than double their nominal resources before they leave home ; and everywhere the movement dependent a much larger volume. This of itself would absorb over two hundred million dollars of the paper money. There would still remain, however, over five hundred millions to be accounted for as available for the purposes of trade. What has become of it?

The conclusion is inevitable that the people are hoarding Greenbacks, the same as they formerly hoarded gold and silver, only to a greater extent. Yes, the worthless greenback money, the paper trash, which, if we believe the "very hard cash" theorists, is worth only about fifty cents on the dollar, is being "salted down" in secret tills and old stockings, by the people all over the country. The fact is significant and speaks well for the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. It evinces their faith in the Government and proclaims their determination to sustain it against the rebellion, for if the Government does not succeed, greenbacks will be worthless.

FUNNY-aint it-the idea of a few backwoods politicians getting up petitions, for the purpose of advising President Lincoln to South nothing. The only 'honorable peace' accept certain visionary propositions of a few | now remaining is to establish the authority self-constituted, or pretended Rebel Comminning

Again; Mr. James R. Gilmore, betis so largely on the increase on the continent | ter known as Edmund Kirk, who, some ten days since, returned from Richmond, says that Jeff Davis used the following language

> " This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, uners you acknowledge our right to self gavernment. We are not fighting for Slavery : we are fighting for independence, and that

Then, according to the Richmond Inquirer and Jeff Davis, nothing short of a dissolution of the Union and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, will satisfy

Such is the desire of the rebel authoriof final triumph of freedom and the Union ties. And now, in connection with the extracts from Mr. Harris' speech, quoted above, we give a paragraph from a late number of the Hamilton county, Ohio, True

Telegraph, a Democratic organ published near Mr. Vallandigham's home. The True Telegraph says:

"Believing that a reconstruction of the Federal Union is now impossible-that the war for the restoration has proved an utter failure, and that its further prosecution will for his daily use twice or three times as end in the subversion of the remaining liberties of the people, we shall, therefore, advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of commissioners empowered with authority to treat, subject to the approval of the people of the remainupon the actual delivery of money, requires ing States, with like representatives from the Confederate States of America, upon all questions incident to just and honorable terms of separation.

Now, in view of the facts above presented, can any rational, thinking and loyal man longer doubt, that the Northern Copperheads and Southern traitors have the same object in view-the dissolution of the Union." The Inquirer contends for a "recognition of the independence of the Southern States"-Jeff Davis says they are "fighting for independence"-Harris is for "the recognition of the South ; for the Southern Confederacy"-and the editor of the True Democrat says he is for "an immediate cessation of hostilities" and for "honorable seperation." Loyal men-friends of the Union-you who have been faithful to your Government-who have stood by your flag, ponder and reflect upon this subject, ere it be too late-ere the enemies of the country have you in their power, and have consummated their nefarious and diabolical schemes for a final and irretrievable dissolution of

the Union-the North to yield all; the of the Government over the States in reb 1lion by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Hundred Million Loan which he has placed in the market. In doing so he has evinced his confidence in their ability to supply the wants of the Treasury, recognized the universal confidence in the National credit, and taken a step eminently calculated to give it strength abroad. The best way to make our credit strong abroad, is to manifest our confidence at home. Our opinion is, the Secretary has acted wisely in choosing the people for his Bankers. There is something grand and strong in going right to them for money. The government which is in a struggle for existence is their Government. The debt of the nation is their debt. The credit of the nation is their credit. It is allin-all with them. Besides, it is in behalf of the great patriotic cause, in the success failure of which all that the people have or or hope to have will be lost or gained. The entire business is theirs. Mr. Fessenden is their Secretary, the Secretary not of the monied institutions or of per centage men. We feel confident that the people will respond by furnishing the money wanted, and placing the obligations of the Government in their pockets, and thereby show their un- promptly formed into line of battle, and afwavering faith in the National credit and ter some skirmishing made a charge and the success of the cause, to prosecute which the loan is needed.

Speech of Hon. John Cessna.

In another column we publish an extract from the annual address, delivered by Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., before the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Cessna is well-known as a life-long Democrat, and it is a matter of rejoicing and gratification to be able to contrast his noble sentiments with those of some of the would-be leaders of his party. Mr. C. clearly defines, in the extract given, the position occupied by the Copperhead leaders, and distinctly shows that their course has "already produced bloody riots, and may culminate in fierce neighborhood and fireiside War"and that the continual fault-finding of these men "are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitors." As these are the words of a prominent Pennsylvania Democrat, we recommend them to the careful perusal of every loyal man in the country ; and especially to those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and who, we presume, have been mis-led, on the subject of the war, by those whom they have always considered as leaders.

RATHER DOUBTFUL-whether Abraham Lincoln will comply with the suggestions about to be presented to him by the "Democratic Castle." Better turn your attention to suppressing the Rebellion. Then, your descendants will have less cause to blush. than for your perfidious diversion in favor of the rebels.

We learn from the Pittsburg Gazette that the recent rains extended throughout the country, and that there will be an average crop of potatoes, corn, oats and buckwheat. Castle" and "Knights of the Golden Cir-The wheat and rye is also an average yield. cle."

From Grants Army.

Cadwallader appointed in his place.

On July 28th the rebels were observed to move a large force to the right of Grant's line at Berinuda Hundred. The 2d corps was detached and thrown across the river, on to its north bank, when the rebels opened fire, and a brisk engagement took place. Our men drove the rebels back, and captured several hundred prisoners, four cannous, and some small arms, and occupied the rebels works. On the 30th July, the long expected ex-

plosion of a mine under one of the rebel forts came off, in front of the 9th corps. An immence volume of dirt was thrown up, rising some 200 feet into the air. The fort was utterly demolished, and most of the rebels in it at the time perished. Some of they would have blown up our fortifications. Immediately after the blowing up of the fort 152 guns were opened upon the rebels, and the 9th corps charged their works, and after a severe contest carried the whole of the outer rebel lines. Our loss was pretty heavy on account of having to charge across an open space under a cross fire of the enemy. But so far the movement is a grand success.

From Sherman's Army.

Gen. Sherman progresses steadily. The rebels have made several assaults upon his lines since Fridays fight, which were regulsed with ease, but with heavy loss to the rebels.

"X.X-We do not believe there will be a draft in this State on the 5th of September if the people show signs of resistence. which they certainly will."-Bellefonte Watchman, July 29th

No doubt the editor of the Watchman is well posted on the subject of resisting the draft, or he would not speak so positively. And it now behooves the National authorities, to make the preparation necessary to meet the emergency. To be forewarned is

to be forearmed.

Would rather vote for Jeff Davis than Abraham Lincoln-a certain county official. So would all members of the " Democratic

The Effects of Dissolution.

The New York Ecening Post thus foreibly tates one of the consequences of disolution "Has it occurred to any of our readers, in the midst of these discussions of rebel terms of peace, to consider what would be the result of our acknowledging the Southern Confederacy? Should we disband our forces and reduce our great military establishment. with a foreign nation across the Ohio and on the other side of the Patomac? Not at all. but we should be forced for our own security to maintain not for one or for three years. but for all time, a standing army, to oppose the warlike South. We should have to those who escaped say that in too days more maintain permanently the vast military establishment which now burdens us so heavily. We should have to become a military people, and our best blood and energies would be wasted, if not in war, yet in those preparations for war, those immense levies of troops those costly armaments, under which we hear the poor over-ridden people of Europe groan. Is any American anxious to see such a state of things obtain here? Then let him oppose the draft, discourage enlistments, and vote for Vallandigham and the recognition of the Confederacy. So far from

procuring peace, such a consummation would only be the commencement of interminable. never ceasing hostilities. "It is the cheapest and best for us, then, to make an end of the war at once; and to do this the people must not rely upon the Government, but upon themselves. If they wait for a draft they waste strength, and, perhaps, lose opportunities not to be recovered; if they take into their own hands the filling up of the armies, they can do it in half the time, and twice as effectually as the Government.

ORPHANS COURT SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at Morris' Mill, in Burnside township, on Wednes-day the 3d day of August 1864, all the undivided one-half part of all that certain track of land situate in Bell and Burnside township, containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by John Sunderlin, on the west by Benjamin Baird and on the north by J. F. Lee-late the estate of Jacob L. Smith. dec'd. TERMS-Cash at confirmation of the sale, PETER M SMITH. July 6, 1864 Administrator

be animated or blotted out forever.

Because we are contending with the prin iples of despotism and tyranny.

Because the world is watching our strugle to day.

Because it is a contest for national life and onior.

Because the happiness, peace, and liberty of our children are to be sacrificed or pre-TRACK!

Because no other Union, and no Union 'reconstructed' by traitors, will be the gloous Union left us by our fathers,

Because millions yet unborn will curre our memories if we fuil.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ty notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 rays, S1: Auditors' notices, S1.50: Adminirators' 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

TIEACHER'S INSTITUTE.-Thenatat nual meeting of the Clearfield county Teach ers' Institute will be held in the borough of Clear field, commencing on Tuesday, August 23d, 1854. at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing in session four days. A full attendance of toachers and friends of education is earnestly desired Aug. 3d, 1864. C. B. SANDFORD, Co. Sept

Three Farms For Sale SITUATE IN PIKE TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber will sell his three farms situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa. at private sale. Also, one tract of unimproved land-numbered and described as follows, to wit

No. 1. Is an improved tract on which here sides, and contains about 250 acres-200 acres 0 which is cleared. 25 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a high state of cultivation and an dor good fences. The improvements are a good frame house, frame barn, (75 by 58 feet.) wagot shed, grain house, smoke house, wood house, at other outbuildings. There is timber sufficient of the land for all farm uses, and an excellent coal bank. Also good water and a fine orchard o

choice fruit growing thereon. No. 2. Is an improved tract, and contains 15 tores-of which 50 acres are cleared, 10 acres be ing in meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation and under good fences, with excel lent water on the farm. The buildings are a log house and an excellent frame barn and some oth-er outbuildings. There is on this tract sufficient good timber for 7 or 8 rafts, and an excellent cos hank, together with an orchard of choics fruit trees

No. 3. Is an improved tract, containing about 160 acres, 20 acres cleared, (new.) with a star plank house and barn thereon erected. The land under good fences, with excellent water ou it About 3 rafes of good timber also standing there? No. 4. Is an unimproved tract of 400 acres with some good pine timber growing on it, and will

make an excellent farm when cleared. The above tracts will be sold in a body, or set erately, to suit purchasers-preferring, however o sell them in a body. The terms will be reason able. The tracts can be seen at any time by cal ing on the subscriber, or inquiries by letter will be answered if addressed to Curwensville. Pa DANIEL BAILEY. August 3, 1864.

STRAY OXEN.-Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Pike township, on the 5th day of July, 1864, a yo2o of exen; one a dark brindle with some white across the shoulders and on the hips; the other a red with some white spots and wide-spreading horns, and both supposed to be about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove prop-erty, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs. July 13, 1864 DANIEL BAILEY.

DHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for Hartwick & Huston's Marrield. Pa

