## Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 29, 1865

THE FLOOD.

The recent high waters extended over a very large area of territory. The destrucof property was unprecedented. Its value will reach many millions of dollars. The loss in Clearfield county alone is estimated, by some persons, at half a million. Timber, logs, boards, shingles, fences, bridges, etc., were swept away all along our creeks and the Susquehanna. At Lock Haven the it being from two to ten feet deep in the streets of that place, and both bridges, as well as large quantities of lumber were carried off. At Williamsport the water reached as high up as the Court House, and much damage was done to private property, and much of the lumber and logs were lost. The Williamsport, the Muncy, and several other bridges across the Susquehanna were swept away. In fact, all along the river most of the lumber, fences, and other property was destroyed or carried off by the freshet.

All along the Philadelphia and Erie, Williamsport and Elmira, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Atlantic and Great Western, New York and Erie, and New York Central Railroads the damage was immense. Towns were submerged, railroad tracks torn up, bridges swept away, houses and other buildings floated off, cattle drowned, and fences and nearly every other kind of property carried away before the irresistable force of the flood. Several lives were also lost.

On the Allegheny, and its tributaries, the the freshet was equally destructive. At Oil City, and points above, the loss is estimated at two millions of dollars-some thirty houses being swept away at that town alone, besides the loss in oil, tanks, etc. Farther down the river towns were submerged. Houses were damaged, and the railroads torn up. One span of the Freeport aqueduct, the bridge at the mouth of French creek, and other bridges are gone. All the islands in the river were covered, and piles of tables, chairs and bedsteads, derricks, empty barrels, and wrecks of houses and bridges, which have lodged against trees, can be seen all alor g the river.

The flood of March 1865 will long be remembered. It was, perhaps, the most destructive to all kinds of property that ever occurred in this country. It is impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the immense destruction of property, or the loss sustained.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.-The exorbitant charges made by claim agents for collecting bounties and pensions due soldiers' widows, are attracting some attention in the proper quarter, and the legal remedy will be applied to correct the abuse. The law provides that not more than ten dollars shall be demanded or received for such service by agents and the penalty for violation is \$300 fine, or imprisonment for two years. A case was decided in the U. S. Court at Indianapolis, a few days ago, in which a man named C. G. Werbe was charged with having received an exorbitant fee for collecting a pension for a soldier's widow. The testimony showed that he retained \$100 for this service, and the jury found him guilty. Soldiers should understand that it is a punishable offense for an agent to receive more than \$10 for the service of collecting bounties or pensions.

The Sentences.

We are informed, that the sentences have been published in the following cases, tried before the Military Commission at Harris-

Samuel Lansberry fined \$1000, and two years imprisonment in Fort Mifflin.

Jacob Wilhelm fined \$500, and two years imprisonment in Fort Millin.

Patrick Curley, \$500 fine, and one year imprisonment. This has been commuted to one month imprisonment-from the 21st of March to the 21st of April.

GOLD GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. - In re. gard to Government securities, the decline of gold and consequent apreciation of paper money, should and will have the effect of reernment issues, beginning with legal ten- er's house. The first night there were longed to the Order. evidences of the debt. Especially is this the case with the currency loan of the government. In proportion as currency aproximates in value to gold, both the principale and interest of the 7. 30 notes become appreciated to that degree that they will form the most remunerative investment for capital.

A CHIEF GONE.—CHARLEY OSAGE. a distinguished chief of the Osage tribe, died other members, who were there to take us The oath was the same that I administer- were given by Bloom. He instructed us in Louis. A few days before his death, one of of the city, and was well acquainted with | dent. George Weaver was Treasurer. the early settlers.

THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY CASES BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMISSION AT HARRISBURG, PA.

CASE OF GAINOR P. BLOOM, ESQ.

Gainor P. Bloom, Esq., was called up for trial on the, 2d of March last. The Commission consisted of Col. Charles Ewing of 4th New Jersey, President'; Col. GEO. ZINN of 57th Penn'a, and CAPT. A. G. HAPPER of 11th Penn'a, and CAPT. H. L. Johnson, A. A. G., Judge Advocate.

Mr. Bloom was defended by the by WM. convening the Court was first read to him, when he was asked if he had any objection to be tried by the Court as constituted. He replied that he had not. He was then arraigned, and plead "not guilty" to the several charges and specifications, which are as

Charge I.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of an Act of Congress approved the 3d day of March, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," and the several supplements thereto.

Specification 1st. In this: that he, the Gainor P. Bloom, a citizen of Clearwater was even higher than in this section, field county, State of Pennsylvania, did unite, confederate and combine with A. L. Hickock and Samuel Miles and many other disloyal persons, whose names are unknown, at or near the county of Clearfield State of Pennsylvania, to resist the draft and prevent persons who had been drafted under the provisions of the said Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and the several supplements thereto, from entering the military service of the United States, and the said Gainor P. Bloom did resist and evade and counsel and advise others to resist and evade the execution of certain provisions of the said Act of Congress and the several supplements thereto. All this in or near the county of Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania, on or about the 10th day of October 1864, and at divers times and plaes before and after said mentioned day.

Specification 2d. In this: that he, the said Gainor P. Bloom a citizen of Clearfield county, State of Pennsylvania, did unite, confederate and combine with A. L. Hickock and Samuel Miles and many other disloyal persons whose names are unknown, and form or unite with a society or organization, commonly known and called by the name of the "Democratic Castle," the object of which society or organization was and is to resist the execution of the draft, and prevent persons who have been drafted under the provisions of the said Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and the everal supplements thereto, from entering the military service of the United States. This done in or near Clearfield county, State of Pennsylvania, on or about the 10th day of October 1864, and at divers times and

places before and after said mentioned day. feating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the

Specification. In this: that he, the said county, State of Pennsylvania, did by words, in substance, threaten and declare that he would resist by force all the officers and others in aid of the Government of the United the United States for enrolling and drafting | ble in his own words. any and all persons subject to military duty under the laws thereof, and counseled and advised others to resist by force all officers and others in aid of the Government of the United States, and of persons drafted into the military service of the United States. This done at or near Clearfield county, State of Pennsylvania, on or about the 10th day of October, 1864, and at divers times and

places before and after said mentioned day. which these specifications constitute a viola- ust, 1864, there was an organization formed

tion provide, as follows: "If any person shall resist any draft of sel or aid any person to resist such draft, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performence of military duty, &c., he shall be punished by a fine of the Democratic Castle, the other the Bynot exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not laws of the same. These papers were framexceeding two years. Again, any person spire or confederate with any other persons to resist or oppose such enrollment, or shall | nected with the order, and also bound each en any officer or other person employed in the performance or in aiding in the performance of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting or aiding to arrest a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Before commencing the testimony, it is proper to explain, that in Military Courts, all the witnesses are excluded from the room, and are called in and examined separately. Each witness is therefore ignorant of what has been stated by the others.

the first witness called, who testified as fol-

I am a farmer, and reside in Brady townmeeting in Brady township, called "The Democratic Castle," sometime last fall, I do storing confidence in the value of all Gov- not remember the month, of George Weavders and ending with the bonds and other some 20 members. I was at a vendue on that day, and Bloom told-me there was to be a meeting there that night. We were elected President and McBride, Secretary. sworn, to support the Constitution and Bylaws, and not to reveal the signs, pass-words Goiner P. Bloom administered the oath. He instructed us as to the object of the organization. He gave us signs, so that President, and the place where the meeting Democratic Castle." I think it was someon Tuesday last, at the City Hospital, at St. away. As I understood it, all the members of the meeting of which I the signs and pass-words. The special obwere to do this if called upon. If two or his legs had been amputated, and he suffer- three could not release the man arrested, and pass-words. The pass-word at the door until after the election, so as to get their values left them stranded. ed greatly from the operation. CHARLEY enough of the members were to be notified was about the last of the Indian inhabitants to do it. Samuel Miles was Elected Presi-

Answer. - I did, I thought it was my duty under my oath. Henry Aurandt was in the party. He was an officer of the "Castle." It was the object of the organization, and therefore I believed it my duty to go. The party was armed. I had a gun.

Cross Examined,-The Constitution was printed. The By-laws were written. 1 think the object of the Castle was not set forth in the Constitution. It was read to me. I am a poor scholar, I did not understand it very well. The By-laws were made after the meeting was organized. Bloom talked a good deal. I can't give the words. P. Jenks, Esq., of Brookville. The order He said if any man gave us the signs it was our duty to release him.

Lieut. GEO. W. RAWLINS, was the next witness. He testified as follows: -I am in the Military service of the U.S. I am First Lieutenant, Company C, 16th Regt. V. R. C. I know Bloom by sight. He was arrested about the 2d or 3d of January 1865. I was acting Provost Marshal of the town of Philipsburg. He made a statement before me on eath. I think it was on the 4th of January, I was in the office when Bloom came in, accommpnied by the Deputy Provost Marshal, who told me he wanted to make a statement, and asked me if I would take it down, which I did. There were no inducements of any kind held out to him to my knowledge, I think I saw him shedding tears. I told him I did not want him to say anything but the truth, and nothing but what he could conscientiously stand up in Court, and swear to before the accused. He replied that he knew what he was doing as he was a Justice of the Peace.

(The Judge Advocate now proposed to prove what Bloom said, to which the Defendant's Counsel objected that the statement was made when the Defendant was under duress and in an excited frame of mind, and was therefore inadmissible. The Court was cleared, and the objection over-

The witness proceeded as follows: He stated to me that there was an organization formed in Bloom township, sometime in August 18t4, called The Democratic Castle, of which he was President, and a man named M'Bride Secretary-that John Hoover came to his father's house and requested him and others to form the organization, as it was just the thing they wanted, and every body was going into it-that John Hoover furnished I im with the papers, the Constitution and the By-laws-that the object of the organization was to resist the draftand that its members were sworn-that they were bound to keep secret everything connected with the order, and to stand by each other and resist every attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce the draft-that they were furnished with signs and passwords so that they could recognize one another-that they were bound to keep firearms and amunition to make resistance when it should become necessary. He told me that he understood that the members did keep on hand fire-arms and amunition as they were directed to do-that the members who were drafted were instructed not to re-CHARGE H.-The commission of acts of port, each being bound to stand by the othdisloyalty against the Government of the er and resist the officers who should attempt United States, and uttering disloyal senti- to arrest them. He said he thought four of at Curwensville. When he came before me, ments and opinions, with the object of de- the drafted men in his township were mem- I had a casual conversation with him about bers of the order. He said that they had the matter. He wanted to tell me all he met about six times-that it was about the knew-I was busy, and asked Lieut. Rawunlawful rebellion now existing in the Uni- third meeting when the signs and pass-words lins to take down the statement, which he Abel Hickock, who was President of the thing to tell the truth. There were no in-Gainor P. Bloom a citizen of Clearfield Castle in Knox township, where he was dicements held out to him of any kind sworn in. He described the pass-words within my knowledge. I was not present signs &c.—and the working of the system. It is all contained in his written Statement. signed and sworn to by himself.-I took it States, concerned in enforcing the laws of down just as he told it-as nearly as possi-

> Paper shown the witness. Is or is not this the document? Answer-It is. He signed it in my presence, and swore to it by the up-lifted hand.

Centre County, Pennsylvania: Gainor P. Bloom, of Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, personally came and deposes as follows: I was thirty years old the 8th day of June, 1864. I The sections of the Act of Congress, of the past thirteen years. Some time in Aug- the time. I heard it read over to him. in the aforesaid township and county under the name of "Democratic Castle," of which I was President, Frank McBride, Secretary. men enrolled under this act, or shall coun- John Hoover came to my father's and urged me and others to form this organization, and said that it was just what we wantedthat everybody was going into it. He furnished me two papers, one the Constitution ed for the purpose of resisting the draft and who shall foreibly resist any enrollment, or the officers enforcing the same. Each memshall incite, counsel, encourage, or shall con- ber was sworn in by me. This oath bound each member to keep secret everything conassault, obstruct, hinder, impede or threat- one to stand by the other and resist every attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce the draft. Each member was furnished with certain signs, grips and pass-words, whereby they might know each other. any spy or deserter, shall be punished by Each man was bound by the order to have some kind of fire-arms, and to be prepared to make any resistance that should become necessary to take from the Marshal or other officer, any member of said order, should one of the members be arrested by said Marshal or other officer.

I understand that each member kept on hand the required amount of ammunition and fire-arms, as directed by the Order. Each member of the Order in the aforsaid

GEORGE KORB, of Brady township, was township that should be or was drafted, was instructed not to report, each being bound to stand by such members and resist the officers who should attempt the arrest. There ship, Clearfield county, Pa. I know Goin-or P. Bloom, Esq. I attended a secret whom I think four belonged to the Order. Their names are Henry Beal, Pentz Henry, William Henry and Jared Hus. I don't think there were any other drafted men be-

> We met about six times in all. The first time we met it was to organize, when I was About the third meeting, the grips, passwords and signs were given to the members

others to resue drafted men who were in was: "A soldier." Then he would ask how keep the drafted men at home. At some-custody of the Marshal? The and time during the menting he said that after was: "A soldier." Then he would ask how he should know he was a soldier? The antime during the meeting he said, that after time during the meeting he said, that after the General replied substantially, "I have swer was "by signs, grips and pass-words." Then he would say give us your pass-word. The pass-word was Jackson. Then on entering the room we saluted the President by lifting the right hand and drawing it across the mouth, which was answered with left hand drawn across the eyes. The members of that meeting that I saw there on entering, were John R. Dunlap, Isaac Dunlap, Able Hieock, Thos. Adams, David M'Cul lough, William Dunlap, John Sloss, Rolls and others. These meetings were called Sub-divisions. That of which I was President did not receive any designation, but we were instructed to send a delegate to Clearfield town on cetain days designated. for the purpose of receiving instruction, I never went down. The sceretary of our meeting, Frank McBride, went down as delgate. I think he told me that Walter Barrett, son to Judg Barrett, was President of meeting in Clearfield town. This delegate was furnished with letters and figures to use in communications with different members of the Order, so that only those for whom it was intended could read it should it fall in to other hands. I could not understand them. Some numbers were to be placed on Republican houses, and some on Democratic houses. This is what was to be placed on Democratic houses: @ 15 + 19 = 34. This was known as a house that belonged to a member of the Order. I dont recollect what was placed on a Republican house, except one mark which was this, O. The delegates that were sent from Brady township were George Weaver and Samuel Miles. They live near Luthersburg. I think Samuel Miles was President of the meeting in Brady township. It was understood that the headquarters for all the townships in Clearfield county was at Clearfield town, and each member was taxed twenty-five cents to support that headquarters, to build a house and for other purposes. I make this oath freely, without any hope of reward, and of my own accord, considering it a duty I owe

> Gainor P. Bloom. Sworn to before me this 4th day of Janury, 1865, at Phillipsburg, Centre county. GEO. W. ROLLINS. First Lieut, 16th regiment V. R. C. and

Provost Marshal of Phillipsburg, Pa. Cross Examined.-I have spoken from eccollection. I reccollect the facts independently of the papers. He was not unler guard when he made his statement. He had the right to control his own actions. He was not weeping when he made the statement, though I think I saw him shedling tears' before. I cannot say positively whether he had been confined in the Guard house or not. Maj. Gable was present part of the time-I think most of it. I do not remember of his aying anything to the accused when he was amaking his statement. He was not unduly excited, and there was nothing to intimidate him. He seemed to

understand perfectly well what he was about. S. B. Benson, sworn.-I am Deputy Provost Marshal of the Nineteenth District. I ordered the arrest of Gainor P. Bloom. After he was arrested he was brought before me, at Philipsburg. The arrest was made were given-that he received them from | did. I told him if he was going to tell anyall the time. I was in and out attending to other business. I was in when it was read over to him, and saw him sign it. (Paper shown to witness.) Is this the paper which was read over to him, and which he signed? Answer.—It is, I have no doubt he was perfectly aware of what he was doing. He seemed to act and talk intelligent-He did not seem to be unduly excited.

He spoke calmly and deliberately. Cross Examined.—He had been arrested and held in custody by armed men, but I think had been released on parole, by the Major, and was not under guard when he have been living in the aforesaid township made his statement. I was not present all

Major F. A. H. GOEBEL, swore.-I am Major, commanding 16th Regt. V. R. C. was placed in Command of the troops in Western Pennsylvania, on Dec. 4th 1864, with Head Quarters at Philipsburg. I know the Prisoner by sight. I first saw him about the 2d of January at Philipsburg. He was brought to my Head Quarters under arrest. Capt. Kerr, commanding at Curwensville had him arrested. He sent me word that he had made a statement to him, and seemed disposed to tell all he knew. When he was brought up, he seemed to be much afraid as to what disposition would be made of him. I concluded not to examine him, and permitted him to go and stay at the hotel on parole. I told him I considered him a gentleman, and would take his promise not to run away. I was present most of the time when his statement was taken down by Lieut. Rawlins. It was the next morning after my conversation with him. I think he knew perfectly well what he was doing and what he was saying. There were no inducements held out to him, of any kind, to get him to make a statement. When he expressed his desire to make it, I tried to explain to him how he would be held as a witness, but he offered to tell all he knew before I made any explanation to him whatever. No threats or promises were made by me, or in my hearing to induce him to make a statement.

Cross Examined.-His mind was probably full of fear, when he come before me the first time. His appearance was that of a man who felt he was in a very tight place. His conduct however, was very gentlemanly, and I endeavored to do nothing that would excite him. He was brought under guard the first time, when the guard brought me the papers from Capt. Kerr. He was not under guard when he made his statement, he was on parole. He had no right to return home.

SAMUEL MILES, sworn.-My family is by me. I received them at a meeting in now in Centre county. I am a day laborer. Knox township, of which Able Hicok was I know Bloom. I am a member of "The if we were drafted and were arrested by the was held is called Turkey Hill school house. time in October, when Bloom organized it Marshals, we could give the signs to the I was sworn in that night at that place. in Brady. I was President. Instructions was President, and so were the signs, grips ject was to keep the drafted men at home was given to a Sentry outside. It was votes. He distinctly instructed us that it Washington, then a distinct rap on the door was our duty to rescue drafted men, if arwhich was opened, when a man inside ask- rested. The members were sworn in by They have been burning their king-cotton Question .- Did or did not you start with ed, "Who comes there?" Then the answer Bloom. We were to stick together and -ever since the war began.

ing at home, as if M'Clellan was elected we would all go of course, and if Lincoln was elected, we would all have to go, or something to that effect.

in the paper obout obeying the Constitution. By the Court. Question.-Did Bloom tell you to stick together, and resist the draft, and the officers sent to enforce it?

Answer.-I will have to say that he did. We were to resist, and keep the men at time a large barn was found full of corn and home. These were the instructions as near

The case for the Government here closed. SAMUEL MILES, was then re-called for the defence. Question.—State whether the paper marked "B," now shown you, is not the Constitution of the Democratic Castle? Answer. - As far as I can understand it, it s one of the papers we had there.

This document was attached to the original record, which was sent to the Commanding General, and no copy of it is in our possession. It contains nothing, however, that was particularily objectionable.]

SAMUEL ROED, sworn.—I am 49 years of age. I am a day laborer. I live in Bloom township, and have known Gainor for 10 or 12 years. I have never known him to be against the Government or to advise against If Bragg had succeeded in defeating Scho-He advised the drated men to report at Brookville last October, and offered to take

to them to report. Cross Examined. - I heard him tell man to go and tell them to report. He advised me to go and report, and offered to loan me money. He did not take the men. They did not appear to be willing to go.

walked out.

JOHN M'INTYRE, sworn .- I am 52 years the city, but the incendiaries were caught old. Am a farmer in Bloom township. I and shot. have known Gainor Bloom for 7 or 8 years. As far as my judgement goes, I think he was as good a loyal man as there was in the township, and I think a little better. He always used his money, horses and influence to fill the quotas. He was as high as any man on the subscription list to fill the quot-

as, on every draft. The testimony here closed. The Defendant's Counsel summed up in writing. The finding of the Court has not yet been published. This is the only case from this county, in which a plea was made to the jurisdiction of the Court. At the commence ment of the trial, a plea to the jurisdiction, with a written argument to support it, was regularly filed.

The Fight at Bentonville.

The fight which the rebels report as hav ing occurred at Bentonville, North Carolina on the 19th instant, in which SHERMAN was 'routed," with a loss of three guns, was probably an unimportant and indecisive af fair between the rebels and a small force of ours, used as a corps of observation on the oft flank of Sherman's army, on the march to Goldsboro. Bentonville is about twenty miles southwest of Goldsboro and southeast of Raleigh. It is not on the road from Fa- for settlement, and those endebted to said estate vetteville to Goldsboro, which Sherman is oursuing, or we think at more correct to say, has pursued his march, for there is little doubt of his having already arrived at Goldsboro. There is nothing in the rebel bulletin itself to warrant the very cheerful head-lines in the Richmond papers.

During the first day's fight near Kinston Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 17th Wisconsin, suddenly and unexpectedly ran upon five repels. Assuming a bold front, he ordered them to surrender. One of them replied, 'I am hungry and tired; I will do most inything for something to eat." "Yes, you will," said the Colonel, "come here." fellow then tremblingly took aim at Colonel Scott. "You drop that," exclaimed the Colonel, "and come right here. "He did as he was told, "Now hand me that gun." He obeyed again. The Colonel now having a weapon to use, took aim at the others successively, and, by the same cool effrontry already indicated, brought them all to his side and took them in triumph. Strange to say he was without his pistol, having no weapon to commence with but his sword and his boldness.

CANADIAN UNION.—The scheme of a Canadian confederation is not finally settled by the passage of resolutions in favor of it by the Canadian Parliament. The province of New Brunswick holds the key to the scheme. If it fails to approve finally, the Confederation will be a failure. That province lies between Canada and Nova Scotia, separating the two geographically. It has, so far, looked with aversion upon the proposed union. Prince Edward's Island, an adjacent province has also rejected it. Newfoundland has, deferred action upon it, and Nova Scotia has so far, manifested no particular desire for a more intinante political union with the larger | Name a thousand other things - but the RIGHT

Mexico appears to be far from agreeable and decidedly precarious. The priests, who were angry with JUAREZ for his sequestration of the immerse estate of the church. and who consequently welcomed the new Government, have become much disgusted at finding that the Emperor has pursued the same policy. It is a significant circumstance that MAXIMILIAN, whose acceptance of the imperial authority was preceded by a renunciation of his rights to the Austrian succession. This would seem to betoken a Now, try a little of them all—see which you like suspicion on his part that Mexico may not long continue an eligible residence.

Nassau. —The dear people of Nassau have suddenly discovered that there is such a Government as the United States, and that A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I they have always greatly admired and respected said Government. It may be mentioned in this connection, that there are thirty-four fine blockade-running steamers lying idle in Nassau harbor, and more are But, arriving almost daily from England, only to be sent back without discharging. The ware houses of the city are full of goods intended for the rebels, that are searcely worth paying insurance upon. A few supposed pirate steamers are lurking around the Bahamas, but thus far they have done nothing.

FAILURE, -Messrs. STREETER, FAXON and POTTER. New York dry goods merchants, have suspended. They had made a quarter of a million, but the shrinkage in

The Confederates are a nation of regicides.

protected a great deal of property in the South during our marches; but when the rebels burned my house at Chambersburg last summer, I swore vengeance. I have not Cross Examined.—There was something yet found it in my heart to take it, however, and I am afraid I will lose my chance. Your property shall be protected. I keep think ing that if I ever get into South Carolina I will take my vengeance there, but I guess it would be about the same there." other stores. Enough was taken to supply the wants of the army, and a large amount left. A few miles further on the General and staff stopped at a house where the men as usual, were off in the rebel army. He found them entirely out of provisions, "We can't see you starve, if you are rebels, said he; "I have get a whole barn full of corn back here, and will divide with you," cordingly their wants were supplied.

Kinston,-Kinston dispatches give ineresting particulars of the occupation of that place, on the 14th inst., by General SCHOFIELD'S armies, the rebels marching out after making slight oposition. The repulse of Bragg's army before that place in the engagements of the 8th, 9th and 10th instant, was of the greatest importance. FIELD's troops, the latter would have been compelled to fall back to Newbern, and his team and haul them out. He sent word | General Sherman's advance might have been thereby materially delayed.

> INCENDIARISM. - An incendiary fire took place at Port au Prince, February 28, de stroying about one hundred and fifty houses occupied mostly by retail merchants. Subsequently another attempt was made to fire

## New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Clearfield county have adjourned until Monday the 10th day of April, 1865. By order of the Board.

W. S. BRADLEY, cterk Com'rs office Clearfield Pa March 29th, 1855

OST-a large light tan-colored dog some times taken for white,) about the 10th of Jan-uary last, with a long bushy tail, and named ti-ger. The sum of five dollars will be paid for his return to Cook's Mill. J. C. & S. H. BOGNER March 29th, 1865-pd.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!-Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Greeinn Compound will force them to grow on the smethest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Sig Weeks. Price, \$1300 Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklin, N. York. March 29th. 1865.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. P. Bloom, late of Pike township, Clearfield county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. all persons having claims against the estate are are requested to make payment without delay, at the residence of the subscriber in Pik March 29th, 1865-pd. REUBEN HALL, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF ALEX. STONE, DEC'D .-Boggs tp, dec'd, having been declared vacant, by reason of the resignation and discharge of the Executors. Letters of Administration, cum totamento annexo, on said estate have this day been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those endebted will make immu-diate payment, to JOSIAH R. REED, Adm'r. Clearfield March 29th, 1865-pd.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY-D. W. Mc-Curdy, A. B. Principal.—The next quarter will open on Wepnesday, the 224 of March, 1855. TERMS OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS

Common English comprising the branches net higher than Reading, Writing, Arithmatic, Geography, English Grammer and History, per Higher English branches, Languages.

BROWNINGS

## EXCELSIOR COFFEE. Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands. Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"-at the

head it stands. True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERY-A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.

(But a stretch like this-"sold everywhere"-it very apt to tear.)

Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation.

There's none like "BROWNING'S" EXCELSIOR"

in this enlightened nation. Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any

Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior." Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade, Who knows the article from which Browning : Excelsior's made.

I'm told its made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas; ONE if you please. But with the coffee-men I will not held contention

POOR MAN, -MAXIMILIAN'S position in | For the many, many things they say-too numer-Whilst they're engaged in running round from

store to store To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior."

Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfae Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.

The case-'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more-To name their Coffee after mine, (BROWNING'S) EXCELSIOR.

Some say their's the only brand that will stand the best:

Three years have past away since first I so'd a store, Never have I in your paper advertised before Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more, If like some used by "everybody," "sold every-

could not fill; The factory all Jersey's land would take-leave not a foot to till.

My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share; reader, you must rest assured; 'tis NOT "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer, GEORGE L. BROWNING,

No. 20 Market street Camden, N. J. This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs. it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less

Wholesale Grocers

To Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers
promptly attended to.

Mar. 8-3m.

FOUR (4) good draught horses for sale by E A. IRVIN, Curwensville.