

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 30, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY, FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, HON. WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—We last week published Gov. Curtin's proclamation, calling upon the people of the Commonwealth to furnish the State's quota of troops, under the recent call of the President.

Adams 2, Allegheny 15, Armstrong 1, Beaver 2, Berks 6, Blair 2, Bradford 5, Bucks 5, Butler 3, Cambria 2, Carbon 2, Chester 6, Centre 2, Clarion and Forest 2, Clinton 1, Clearfield 1, Columbia 1, Crawford 2, Cumberland 2, Dauphin 5, Delaware 2, Erie 5, Elk and McKean 1, Fayette 1, Franklin and Fulton 5, Greene 1, Huntingdon 2, Indiana 2, Jefferson 1, Juniata 1, Lancaster 8, Lawrence 2, Lebanon 2, Lehigh 2, Luzerne 7, Lycoming 3, Mercer 2, Mifflin 1, Monroe and Pike 1, Montgomery 5, Montour 1, Northampton 3, Northumberland 2, Perry 1, Philadelphia 50, Potter 1, Schuylkill 5, Snyder 1, Somerset 2, Sullivan and Wyoming 1, Susquehanna 2, Tioga 3, Union 1, Venango 1, Warren 2, Washington 3, Wayne 2, Westmoreland 3, York 3.

By the above schedule it will be seen that Clearfield county is to furnish one company. In many counties of the State large bounties are being made up for volunteers by individual enterprise; whilst in others, the County Commissioners are appropriating moneys out of the county funds for that purpose.

Has there been anything done in Clearfield county towards raising the company that is asked for her? If not, the good work should at once be commenced. In former days her noble sons responded with alacrity and zeal, and their bravery is beyond question. Let them not now be wanting in their duty to their country, but may they once more step forward bravely and fearlessly in defence of the Union.

THE NEW LEVY.—Large and enthusiastic meetings, in aid of raising the new quota of men in Pennsylvania, have been held in different sections of the State; and we are gratified to learn that they have been attended with success, and that existing progresses with spirit. Every man who can go, should do so without delay; and those who remain at home should encourage all who desire to go by liberally providing for needy families during the absence of the volunteers.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The people, everywhere in the loyal States, are enthusiastic in aid of the National Government at this time. Enlistments are progressing rapidly, and it will be but a short time until the call for 300,000 men will be filled. A more determined and enthusiastic feeling has at no former time pervaded the American people, than is now manifested. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in various parts of this State, in aid of the 21 new Pennsylvania regiments. The meeting in Philadelphia numbered about 40,000, and at Pittsburgh about 30,000—the object being to encourage enlistments and the contributing to a patriotic bounty fund for the use of volunteers.

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THE VERMONT DEMOCRAT.—In the Vermont Democratic State Convention held at Bellows Falls, on the 2d inst., there was the usual trucking to Slavery in the speeches made. There was one man, however, among them, that awoke the secession sympathizing leaders. Mr. Stoughton, a delegate, rebuked them in the following wholesome manner:—

"Two of his sons, he said, were at that moment fighting their country's battles. He was emphatically a Union man. He held party in utter contempt, and party shackles in these times should be cast off and thrown to the four winds of heaven. He would sacrifice the Democratic party at the shrine of the Union, and so he believed would every true Democrat. He hoped that the Republican would do likewise with his party. The Abolitionists, it is claimed, are the cause of the war. Admit it. Have abolitionists done enough to warrant this rebellion? The man who thinks so is a traitor and not fit to live. He (Mr. S.) had fought for the constitutional rights of the South as long as any one of his age, but he utterly repudiated the insane idea that Mr. Lincoln's election was an excuse for this rebellion. It was the duty of every loyal and patriotic man now to forget the past and aid the Government in crushing out this infamous rebellion. Thank God! he approved the policy of the Administration to the letter. We must stand by the Government. If we do not approve the policy of the Government, we are in fact aiding the rebellion. The man who attempts to shrink from this grave responsibility, in his opinion, fails of being an honest man. It has been said that though he had been a Democrat he did not now talk much like one. He would go with the Democratic party as long as they did not come in conflict with this great principle of sustaining the Government in its war policy. He thought the call issued by the Republican State Committee embraced him and every loyal Democrat. He did not believe in the feeble policy of this convention. God forbid that the country has come to this pass, that the Democrats of Vermont should indorse such a call as their State Committee had made. He believed there was a conservative principle in the Republican party. He believed Mr. Lincoln to be thoroughly conservative. He wanted no better platform than the doctrines embraced in Senator Collamer's recent speech on confiscation.

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INTERESTING WAR NEWS. NEW YORK, July 23.—Col. Edmund C. Charles of the Tammany regiment, who was wounded in the recent battle before Richmond and taken prisoner by the rebels, was afterwards released and is now at the New York Hospital. He says that while in Richmond he had frequent talks with rebel officers, from which he forms the opinion that the working classes of that city are Union at heart, but the despotism of the rebel government prohibits any discussion of politics, even in the newspapers. The rebel Congress do little talking, and everything shows the force and execution of a one man power. Very many of the North Carolina troops, and some of the Virginians, and a considerable portion of Georgia, are in favor of a return to the old Union, but the more Southern troops are earnestly in favor of continuing the war. He also says that the Louisianians have a bitter hatred of General Butler, and that some of them are ready to "hang brute Butler."

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862. EXECUTIVE ORDERS.—First, Ordered that Military Commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, as supplies or for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice. Second, That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within, and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor. Third, That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept, sufficiently accurate and in detail, to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come as a bases upon which compensation can be made in proper cases. The several departments of this government will attend and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. TO HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. A cavalry expedition sent out by General King, on the 23d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of confederate cavalry about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel church, on the Telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large party of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them. These, too, were defeated, driven across the North Ann river and pursued till within sight of Hanover junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of confederate cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the Commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage done to the Virginia Central road by the expedition of the 19th has not yet been repaired.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.—A gentleman who arrived here this afternoon left McClellan's headquarters on Friday morning. He states that General McClellan is not at all dashed at the turn events have taken, but is more confident than ever that he will capture Richmond as soon as his army is properly recruited. The troops are daily improving in health. General McClellan receives all his supplies with great regularity. The men are now furnished with most excellent rations. They are served with fresh beef four times a week. The rebels are making a desperate attempt to block the James river. They are continuing to erect new batteries in new positions, but they are invariably silenced by a few shells from our gunboats. General Meade says the rebels will never be able to close the James river against him. The position now held by our army is a most secure one. The only point of attack the rebels have is an open space of about a quarter of a mile, which they cannot enter in sufficient force to dislodge our troops. The guns mounted at this point would mow the rebels down as rapidly as they could march up.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Positive information has been received here stating that General Carlton's expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of Infantry, five of cavalry and a battery—regulars and volunteers—have reached Santa Barbara, in Arizona, in safety and fine condition. There General Carlton formed a junction with the forces under General Canby. Their junction secures the driving of the rebels out of Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the Northern tier of the counties of Texas, and the restoration to the authority of the United States of Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

HENSON, Mo., July 21.—Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of Federal troops, had a fight with Porter's band of guerrillas near Memphis, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty missing. The rebel loss was much greater, twenty-three being left dead on the field. Col. Stacey, a notorious marauder of that section is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A letter dated at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the 10th inst., says: "All is quiet here, with the exception of an occasional demonstration on the part of our gunboats before Beaufort, just by way of showing the rebels that we are alive and vigilant. On the morning of the 10th they went up the river, partially circumnavigating Beaufort Island, and succeeded in burning several huts serving as barracks for the enemy."

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mt. Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight, Morgan's forces were completely scattered and the ensign and horses captured by Morgan's Cynthiana were retaken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five killed. The Union loss is twenty killed.

PIERCE, Mo., July 24.—It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Maj. Lippert, sent from Reeves Station by Col. Bayard, to intercept the guerrillas who made the raid upon Granville, had fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking sixteen prisoners and recovering all the booty taken at Granville. No further particulars yet received.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF OFFICERS.—The following statement, communicated to the Chicago Journal, we have no doubt authority for stating, is true in every particular! The reader may imagine the rage and despair of brave men and true patriots, subjected to such outrageous indignities by a General whose whole proceedings show that his sympathies are with slavery and slaveholders. He ought to be cashiered at once. It is a disgrace to our country, and to the American name, that American soldiers and officers, who are well educated, and more respectable, than this doughty General, should be subjected to such indignities, and that, too, out of regard to a vile traitor, who, if he had his deserts ought to be hung. The following is the statement referred to:

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from Gen. Buell's army, under recent date, mentions the following circumstances concerning Gen. McCook's slaveholders. On Thursday, June 26th, after a fatiguing march of fourteen miles, his division encamped within three miles of Athens, in a large open field belonging to an intense rebel. The day was exceedingly hot; hardly a breath of air stirred to fan the fevered brow, and hot as it was, the ground parched beneath their feet, the soldiers prostrated themselves upon it, completely fatigued. Soon some of the boys went to the fences, took a few rails and started a fire to boil their coffee. Had there been other timber upon the ground they would not thought of doing it. In almost no time, nearly every regimental commander was put under arrest. The cause was taking the rails. Orders were at once issued compelling the boys to rebuild the fence. They commenced the work. One who was not engaged in the work, but who was anxious to ascertain the extent of the damage done, passed around the entire field, and the result of the damage done by the four regiments of the Fifth Brigade was the loss of twenty-eight rails. This was the number which the boys cut from a piece of adjoining timber and repaired the fence. The officers thus put under arrest for this cause were Col. Dodge, of the 30th Indiana; Lieut. Col. Bristol, of the 24th Illinois; Lieut. Col. Dunn, of the 29th Indiana; Major Bradford, of the 77th Pennsylvania; Col. Willich, of the 32d Indiana; Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 13th Indiana, of Gen. Johnson's brigade; the Colonel and all the Captains of the "Louisville Legion," of Ransom's brigade. The damage done by these two brigades, but little exceeded that of the 5th brigade. Now either that is right or wrong. If it was right to burn the rails of Union men in Kentucky by the thousands, where is the wrong under circumstances as above stated, of using a few rails of an avowed rebel?

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE INSANE HOSPITAL.—To avoid trouble and difficulty which may arise from ignorance or misapprehension relative to the admission of patients into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, it has been deemed advisable to give the following extracts from the by-laws of the hospital. These provisions will be strictly enforced, and it is hoped that all who may have occasion to bring patients to the hospital will be prepared to comply fully with the spirit and letter of the regulations: "Preparatory to the admission of a patient, (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the individual and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received in the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when brought to the hospital, and if taken away unrecured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded. "Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by order of any court, justice, judge, Director of the hospital, or the overseer of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent. "Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient, sixty-five dollars. "A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom patients, but often essential particulars may be learned. "Cases of recent occurrence will be received at any time on compliance with the regulations.

I heard a good story the other day of Gen. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading his late letter to the President concerning the issue between himself and Gen. Phelps as to the treatment of slaves. (And by the way it is hard to think that Gen. Butler, who returns slaves at New Orleans, is the man who first uttered the word "contraband.") When Gen. B. was at Fortress Monroe, some officers told him that they had been conversing with Gen. Phelps, and that he (Gen. P.) was manifestly crazy. Gen. B. went out at once and conversed with Gen. Phelps, and found him quite sensible. A few days after that some Vermont gentlemen arrived, to urge the appointment of Gen. Phelps to some expedition. Gen. Butler, who was at the time in the city, gentlemen, have you not heard the sad reports of the insanity of Gen. Phelps? The Vermont friends of Gen. P. were very indignant, and were denouncing the charge as malicious, when Gen. Butler interrupted them by saying, "Stop, gentlemen, I have looked thoroughly into the matter of Gen. Phelps' insanity, and find that it is only that he has become an Abolitionist two months before you and I."

MORE REBEL BARBARITY.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, writing from Vicksburg, relates the following case of head-bashing by rebels: "Yesterday a fatal affair occurred near here. Ever since the war opened, reports have been rife of rebel outrages, such as murdering women and old men, but universally the tales, on examination, proved silly canards. It remained for Mississippi to prove such things possible. Yesterday a planter from Pana Island, just above here and in sight, came to Flag Officer Davis and requested aid. The day before, some villain had fired upon him, and he had a woman eighty-three years of age, for expressing joy at the fleet's arrival. One hundred and fifty soldiers, on the steamer Champion, were sent back with the planter, and the murderers were taken, if possible. From the door of her home they dragged their aged victim, and reviled her for a Lincolnite. With gray hairs, and one foot in the grave, they killed her, and joyed in anticipating nature even by a few hours. The saddest news I have heard, more so than in any portion of the country through which the National army has passed."

The wheat harvest in the Miami, Scioto, and Hoopling Valleys, Ohio, is magnificent almost beyond precedent, and the luxuriant cornfields present a cheering aspect for a mighty maize, and not without a plan!

Silence discovers wisdom and conceals ignorance. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of festival style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany all orders.—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.

CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held near Mt. Joy Church, commencing on the 15th of August. The church is between 2nd and 3rd miles north of Clearfield, and connected with the East Baltimore M. E. Church. July 30, 1862. J. F. BROWN, Pastor.

Fruit Cans! JUST RECEIVED 1000 FRUIT CANS AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE. And for sale by Richard Mossop, Clearfield, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—All persons are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between J. Boynton and Wm. A. Neveling has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left for two months from this time in the hands of said Neveling, at Smith's Mills, where all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call within that time and settle. JON'A BOYNTON, WM. A. NEVELING. July 30, 1862. 3d.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar! JUST RECEIVED 10,000 POUNDS ASSORTED SUGAR, AT THE OLD PRICES, AT SHE CHEAP CASH STORE OF R. MOSSOP, CLEARFIELD, PA.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT SITH—500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing out of the wicked rebellion that is now distracting our beloved country. Come and help us save the present and best Government God ever gave to man! Men will be enlisted on the west by lands of W. R. Dickinson, and on the north by the Maine Company's lands, containing fifty acres with allowance; thirty-five acres cleared, with a double log house and a double log barn thereon erected by the property of Lyman, that has been abandoned. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. R. N. HEGARTY, Administrator. July 2, 1862.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—In view of the present dearth of purchasing valuable Timber Lands, is invited to the following tracts of land situated in Keating township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lorraine lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas W. Keating, containing about 1100 acres, situated at Birch Run, at the distance of 31 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another smaller tract of land, situated at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river, containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to G. L. REED, J. B. GRAHAM, Executors. July 30, 1862.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—In the matter of the appointment of the estate of John Young late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased, I, James Wrigley, clerk of the orphan's court of said county of Clearfield, do hereby certify that an orphan's court held at Clearfield on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable the Judges of the said court, on motion the appraisement was approved as set, and notice to all persons in interest to come into court on the first day of next term, to be held at Clearfield on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable the Judges of the said court, for three successive weeks. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at Clearfield, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1862. July 30, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, in the borough of New Washington, on Monday, the 26th August, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:—All that certain tract or piece of land situated in the said township of Keating, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner on the south-east end of the John Backhouse and John Cheesman tract, thence along the line of the same north 72 degrees west 190 perches to a corner post, by residence of John Backhouse, thence north 15 degrees east 89 perches to a post corner, thence by John McQuillan's purchase south 73 degrees east 190 perches to a post corner on the line of said Backhouse tract, thence north 15 degrees west 89 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less. TERMS OF SALE.—One half in hand, and the remainder in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. SAMUEL SEEBING, July 30, 1862. Adm'r of John Young, dec'd.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. In renewing of my acquaintance with the many friends of my medicine, I deem it proper to caution them and the public, generally, against the use of an article prepared and sold by a man called himself "Geo. H. Keyser, Pittsburg, Pa.," who has the impudence to call it "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER," and states that it is made from my recipe, and, as if to carry out a regular game of "counterfeit in the market," to see that his name is over the cork of every bottle! He also publishes the most extravagant and unscientific headed "Blind Man Cured"—"A Bad Sores Long Cured," &c. I allowed him to proceed in this way for nearly twelve months, knowing that those who had either used or sold my article would have nothing to do with his, but I found there was a number unacquainted with mine who were induced from the above statements to give him a trial. The consequence was disappointment to them and injury to me, as they would at once pronounce Lindsey's Blood Searcher a humbug, without knowing that mine was the ONLY GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cutaneous diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the face, Swollen Spleen, Scald Head, Tetter affections, Old Sores, Stubborn Ulcers, &c. &c. Disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial diseases, General Lymphatic Liver complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Foul stomach, Female complaints, Tetter, &c. &c. all other disorders from an improper condition of the circulatory system. As a general Tonic, its effects are most benignant, and cannot fail to benefit, where used perseveringly, and according to directions. Those desiring my genuine Blood Searcher must be careful in purchasing, as counterfeit medicine is like counterfeit money, it can be afforded at low prices which is a sufficient inducement with some to endeavor to pass it off for genuine; Buy only from Respectable Dealers—Ask Directly for the BLOOD SEARCHER prepared by ME, and take no other.

For sale by J. R. McMurray, New Washington, and H. T. Henderson, & Co., Bethlehem, and all good druggists and storekeepers throughout the country. J. M. LINDSEY, M.D. Hollidaysburg, Pa. D. R. & P. Kinipora, wholesale and retail agents, Cherrytree, Indiana, and C. B. Porter, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Sole agent. July 30, 1862. 1y

FOR SALE.—Several first rate wagons, b MERRELL & BIGLER. SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

FLOUR.—A lot of good flour on hand and for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S. SALT! SALT! SALT!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at \$2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of K. MOSSOP, November 27.

WANTED.—All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts of me, for which the highest market prices will be given. Dec. 11, 1861. JAMES B. GRAHAM.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Woodland township, on the 25th day of June last, a bay mare with dark mane and tail, and about nine years old. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs. July 9, '62. pd. WM. H. JOY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Edmund Fulkerson late of the U. S. Army, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make payment of the same, those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARGARETT FULKERSON, Guelich Township. July 9, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale on Saturday July 26, 1862, on the premises, the following described property, situated in Becaria township: Bounded on the east by lands of S. K. Hegarty, on the south by lands of S. C. Cary, on the west by lands of W. R. Dickinson, and on the north by the Maine Company's lands, containing fifty acres with allowance; thirty-five acres cleared, with a double log house and a double log barn thereon erected by the property of Lyman, that has been abandoned. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. R. N. HEGARTY, Administrator. July 2, 1862.

Fashionable Millinery. MISS J. & E. MITCHELL. Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. (Opposite the residence of L. J. Crans, Esq.) The undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have received an assortment of Fashionable Millinery goods, to which they invite their attention. We also do all kinds of millinery work on short notice, in the latest style, and on reasonable terms. May 21, 1862.—3m.—pd. J. & E. MITCHELL.

THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER! READ! READ! READ! A New Attraction in these Diggings! NEW AND CHEAP Clothing Store, In the "Mansion House," opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, (Mr. Shaw's old stand, Clearfield, Pa.) Branch of Reizenstein Bros' 126 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The undersigned respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Clearfield county, and the public in general, that they have opened at the above named place the most extensive and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, that has ever been exhibited in this borough, and which they will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than clothing that ever been sold in this part of the country.

Our stock embraces a full and complete assortment of all garments generally worn, made up of good material and in the best style and workmanship. A general assortment of BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, furnishing goods, hats and caps, traveling bags, trunks, handkerchiefs and white shirts; in short, everything generally found in a well assorted store of this kind. We also keep a fine assortment of FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, such as pocket books, portmonies, pocket knives, combs, brushes, watch chains and guards, violins and guitar strings, pistols, revolvers, gun caps, croquet balls, and a great many other fancy articles too numerous to mention, all of which they will sell as well as the clothing.

At the Lowest Cash Prices. We invite every person in need of clothing or of any of the above mentioned articles, to favor us with a call and view our goods and prices, and we are confident that we can give you more than that every person shall feel inclined to tell his friends where good and cheap clothing can be got. We are constantly receiving additions to our stock from our own manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and shall always be supplied with a good and reliable stock of goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and with the most liberal terms. We are constantly receiving additions to our stock from our own manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and shall always be supplied with a good and reliable stock of goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and with the most liberal terms.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—Is a concentrated extract of Pura Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances, as to form a powerful and effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely well met by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to the large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Syphilitic affections, Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Dolorous, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which gather in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, if they cleanse the blood. Keep the blood pure and all is well; but with the impurity of the blood, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown. During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but are painful disappointments, having followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposture and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the loss of obliquity which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible to the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles in one package \$5. C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irwin, Clearfield, S. Wilson, Clearfield, E. L. Chase, Philadelphia, C. B. Porter, Philadelphia, C. B. Porter, Philadelphia, and Dealers every where. May 7, 1862.