



CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 27, 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.

ARE THEY IN EARNEST!

Some of the editors of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham strip of papers, seem to be much exercised on account of Gen. Jim Lane's proposition to enlist "colored" soldiers; but are silent on the order of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island.

Gov. Sprague appeals to "our colored fellow citizens" to "respond with zeal and spirit" to his call, and Gen. Lane says he will receive "persons of African descent if they desire to enter the service." The former is passed by in silence, whilst the latter is denounced without stint. Why this difference? Is it because Gov. Sprague is a "Democrat" and Jim Lane not? No other cause can reasonably be assigned, and shows the shallowness of the professions of this class of individuals—shows that they pursue this course to discourage enlistments into the army.

However, be this as it may, the result will finally be the same. Those who sympathize with the rebels may continue their denunciations of the Administration—may prate about extravagance and 'shoddy' patriots—may denounce our Generals for proposing to enlist colored men, and may misrepresent the objects of the war, but all this will avail nothing. The intelligent and thinking people in the loyal States understand to objects and designs of these semi-secessionists, and will not be deceived by their denunciations. The patriotic masses have decided that the Union shall be retained unbroken, despite the efforts of rebels and their northern sympathizers; and they are now marching forth in their strength, like a mighty avalanche, to hurl themselves upon the traitors, and will soon bring them into submission to the Constitution and the laws.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" ADDRESS. In another column of to-day's Journal will be found an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer, reviewing the Address of the "Democratic State Central Committee" of Pennsylvania. All the sympathies of the Inquirer have heretofore been with the so-called Democratic party, and therefore, its remarks may be regarded as a fair elucidation of the objects of that party, as set forth in the Address referred to.

The Inquirer plainly tells these "gentlemen of the State Central Committee" that their "feasible measure of extrication" will not do—that "instead of bringing relief" to the country, they are aiding the rebels by "adding to the embarrassment of the war"—and that by misleading the people they "would still have us divided, until, like every house divided against itself, the house of the Union shall fall."

This is certainly plain talk for a paper of "Democratic" proclivities, and goes far to show that the "second sober thought" is returning to the honest disposed portion of the Democracy in the loyal States. Men may, for mere political and mercenary objects, bluster and blow and vilify and misrepresent, yet the loyal people who "have thrown their hearts, their souls, and their bodies into the war," cannot be led astray by them—neither will they be deceived by the sophistry of secretly sympathizing friends of the rebellion. But, read the article.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—The British iron steamer Karnak was sunk some months ago on a coral reef near the Bahamas and became a total loss. Some time after she sunk, two young men from Bath, Maine, Messrs. Kimball & Arnold, bought the wreck for \$820, thinking they might get enough old iron from her to make the speculation pay. After inspecting her with submarine armor, they plugged her with holes, pumped out the water, raised her to the surface, and carried her to Nassau, New Providence, where they rigged her with sails, as a bark, at an expense of \$4,000 more, and soon will be in New York, when, after putting in a new boiler, the rest of her machinery being good, she will be worth \$75,000 to \$100,000 at least.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The first payments of postage stamp currency were made to the Treasury Department in Washington, August 21st. It is delivered in sheets, which are perforated like those of the postage stamps. They are printed on the best of bank note paper and are more difficult of separation. The public must be cautious when separating this currency, and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulations now in force for United States notes, namely: if any part of the note is missing, a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS.—St. Paul, Minn., August 20.—The Indians of Wecker county, exasperated at the non-reception of money from the government, attacked the whites in the town of Acton, killing several men and women. It is also reported that several have been massacred at the Lower Agency. The settlers are alarmed and are coming down the Minnesota river. Four companies, under command of ex-Gov. Sibley, was ordered to the scene of disturbance.

The Property Commission in Memphis under the confiscation act is getting along swimmingly. Already three hundred and seventy-five houses have been taken possession of under the recent order, and over seventy-five of the same have been rented out to good tenants at fair prices for the times. All rents are payable one month in advance.

In Richmond, U. S. States notes are at a vast premium; \$15 and even \$20 of Confederate paper are greedily offered for \$10 of our paper money, if any one can be found green enough to barter it away for Confederate trash.

PLAIN AND SOUND TALK TO THE PRESIDENT.—Letters from Washington say that Mr. Steven Driver, or "Old Glory,"—for he is familiarly known to the country as the staunch Tennesseean who preserved the Union flag at Nashville to the last,—had an interview with the President yesterday, during which he informed Mr. Lincoln of the great enthusiasm he had seen in the North during his campaign for two months past, and declared that the people were ahead of the Executive. "If you let the Governors of the Northern States," said he, "take this matter in hand, the rebellion will be put down in a short time. They demand more energy of you, Mr. President, and your generals. They have the utmost confidence in you, but they will have more vigor." The President was glad to hear this plain talk, and gave him assurance that all was going well. Mr. D. urged the rigid enforcement of the confiscation law, as it would bring the rebels to terms in the shortest manner. The mild policy he declared was strengthening the rebels.

WHOM ARE RESPONSIBLE?—Whatever consequences may result to Southern commerce, to Southern institutions, to Southern property, to Southern soil, or to the lives of Southern men, are consequences of the war, for which no Northern man and no authority of the government can ever be held responsible. Emancipation may be one of the results of this war. Put no man out. I am not responsible for war, nor the results that follow in the train of war. I am not responsible for history. No human power can control them. We must expect them as we find them. All we can do is to look the result boldly in the face. I said emancipation may be a result of the war. It may and it may not be. No living man can see that, because it will greatly depend upon what direction the war may take, and upon the spirit in which the South chooses to conduct it.—General Sickles's Speech.

GENERAL BANKS.—General Banks is gradually recovering from the injuries he received on the battle-field, and it is hoped he will soon be able to take the field. If any one doubted General Banks' military ability they are forever silenced. No man could have managed troops better or behaved braver than Major General Banks and the compliment paid to him by General Pope is duly appreciated, no less by his men than himself. No man has had more bitter enemies than General Banks, yet he has withstood nobly the storm that continually gathered around him, and he has now, by his brilliant achievement, stamped himself as one of the most accomplished military leaders in the Union army. No matter in what position he has been placed, he has conducted himself like a true gentleman and a brave soldier.

SCALDED.—On last Thursday a week, Mrs. Charles Gompers, of Indiana borough, was severely scalded by the explosion of a can of whortleberries that she was engaged in putting up. She placed the lid on the can containing the heated fruit and carried it to the stove to a table into the kitchen, and was in the act of pressing the lid down firmly for cementing, when it was forced off the can, and a large portion of the heated contents thrown into her face scalding her severely. The explosion was with such force as to throw a large part of the fruit against the ceiling. Mrs. G.'s face is much swollen and it is feared her eyes sustained serious injury. Persons putting up fruit should be careful about closing cans when the fruit is so hot as to generate steam enough to explode them.

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PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Rebellion to be Crushed by a Campaign Against the Abolitionists. The Government of the United States is now struggling with a Rebellion—a Rebellion more formidable than any in the history of the world; a Rebellion which threatens the very life of the Republic, and which has now two hundred and fifty thousand men in arms within short march of the National Capitol; a Rebellion that, in all its alleged political pretences, is senseless and monstrous; a Rebellion that has installed an usurping Government over a large portion of the national territory; a Rebellion that declares, through its Government, through its Congress, through its Legislature, through its Generals, through every usual mode of expressing official and popular determination, its unalterable purpose to fight until its object of destroying the American Union is accomplished. These being the existing and momentous exigencies of the country in this month of August, 1862, the "Address" of the Democratic State Central Committee, which proposes to defeat such a Rebellion by an electioneering campaign against the Northern Abolitionists, is most idle and inopportune.

Such is the scope and spirit of the paper issued on the 29th ultimo by FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. But how many Democratic hearts will sink with disappointment and humiliation when they read their search for "relief" and "extrication" discover to their eager gaze only these "idle and impotent conclusions!" "We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the abolition foes of the Union as it is against secessionists." Of course, we do not fail to remark here that the people are invoked to put down "Secessionism," as well as "Abolitionism;" and that in the opinion of the Committee it is "quite as essential" to suppress the former as the latter. But it is easy to perceive, from the text that nearly the whole "Address" is devoted to condemnation of Abolitionism and very little to censure of Secessionism, that the Committee are of opinion that the "removal of Abolitionism" is the first and most important, as well as a feasible measure of relief and extrication, to which the people are to devote their immediate energies. It is, therefore, to this phase of the "Address" that we design to present the remainder of our remarks.

First, then, when the Rebellion broke out, the slave system of the South occupied a position of greater strength than ever before in its history. It had been excluded from the territory north of thirty-six thirty minutes, but that exclusion was removed by the Nebraska Bill, and the unconstitutionality of such exclusion had been judicially affirmed by the highest law tribunal in the land. The Senate was in possession of the South and its friends, and if the Southern representatives had not betrayed their trusts by deserting their seats, the House would also have been in the hands of their never-failing protectors. The newly-elected President was powerless to harm them, even if he had the wish. Here, then, was no cause for revolt. But in spite of this favorable condition of affairs, the Cotton Confederacy was concocted, the Southern heart was fired, and the Southern States were precipitated into revolution! And upon what? Not upon any existing wrong, but upon an "apprehension" that something might be done in the future.

No, gentlemen of the State Central Committee, your "feasible measure of extrication" will not do. Your theories will not argue away the obstructions in the James River. You cannot batter down the defences of Richmond with addresses. Davis and his half million Rebel soldiers will not stack their arms while you suppress the Abolitionists at the coming fall elections. Instead of bringing relief, you are adding to the embarrassments of the war. You are aiding the Abolitionists to distract the people and dissipate their energies. But for your Vallandighams, and your Powells, and your Saulsburies, the brawling and mouthing ultras of the Sumner and Greeley school would have no consequence. They and you are behind the people of your party. The Democratic people have thrown their hearts, their souls and their bodies into the war. They are willing to let slavery take care of itself; but you are misrepresenting and humiliating them; you are aiding the Abolitionists and the Secessionists to make it a perpetual subject of discord. And now that the Rebellion is in full progress you would continue the work; you would still have us carry slavery into our elections; you would still have us waste our energies and our precious hours on this distracting question; you would still have us divided, until, like every house divided against itself, the house of our Union shall fall.

There is neither "relief" nor "extrication" in this. A day or two ago a man passed a building in which was quartered one of Col. Peabody's companies. Observing a volunteer busily engaged in agitating the subsoil of his cranium with a fine tooth comb, and minutely inspecting the aforesaid instrument for results of his capillary explorations, he hallooed to the soldier: "What do you do with them when you catch them?" "Swear them in and let 'em go," was the reply.

Accounter ten dollar note on the Bank of Montgomery County, Pa., is now being circulated, viz: Vignette, Goddess of Liberty reclining; portrait on each side of vignette, on right end male and female, 10 above, on left end, canal boat, 10 above.

The Confederate government follows Captain Cattle's advice, and whenever they find a piece of paper, "they make a note of it."

WHOM TO WRITE TO AT WASHINGTON.—IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—As there are many persons who wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the War Department, a memorandum of the proper persons to address, may be useful to our readers: All letters relating to pay of soldiers on furlough, or in the hospitals, should be addressed to General B. F. Larned, Paymaster General. Applications for back pay and the \$100 bounty of the deceased soldiers, should be addressed to the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor. Applications for pay of teamsters, employees of Quartermasters Department, or for horses killed in service, should be addressed to Hon. R. I. Atkinson, Third Auditor. Applications relating to pay and bounty in the Marine or Naval service, should be addressed to Hon. Horace Berrian, Fourth Auditor. Letters concerning soldiers in the army, should be addressed to Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas.

Col. Cluseret, of the army of the Shenandoah has sent to Paris a long letter, which appears in the *Standard*, and eulogizes the American soldiers in the highest terms. He says that they possess every quality of the French soldier, and two other qualities besides—a patience and a resignation beyond all belief. He speaks of their long marches without food and almost barefoot, as something unparalleled in military history.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, of Saturday, says that official letters have been received by the departments, by the latest arrivals from Europe, that England, France, and all other European powers, continue to express their former friendly neutrality towards our government, giving no information whatever of their disposition to interfere between the North and South.

WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS?—The provisions embraced in the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive slave law were the only securities and safeguards for the perpetuity of African slavery in the South. The seceded States having repudiated the Constitution and the government of the United States, have virtually by their own act abolished African slavery.

COURT'S SUPPORT.—A chap in Virginia was taken prisoner by the rebels, who demanded that he should take the oath to support the Confederate government. The fellow said he had taken a great many big oaths in his day, but he could not even support his family, and to swear to support the Confederate government was a little taller swearing than he dare do.

THEN AND NOW.—The drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but, on the contrary, had to furnish their own equipments, including, gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge box, and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. Their pay from Government was \$8 per month. Offers of substitutes were common, but very few were accepted.

Two little boys sat listening eagerly while their grandmother was telling them the Bible story of Elijah going to heaven in a whirlwind, with a chariot of fire, when little Willie interrupted her with—"O, Sammy, wouldn't you have been afraid?" Sammy hesitated a moment and then replied: "No, not if I had the Lord to drive."

A SURE SIGN.—Parson Brownlow says whenever you hear a man eternally mouthing the words "abolition" and "abolition war" you can safely set him down as a rebel sympathizer. This sign, he says, has never been known to fail. It is their favorite lingo from Jeff. Davis down to the meanest Vallandighammer of the North.

GEN. McCALL, since his return from Richmond, declares emphatically that our motto should be "instant submission on the part of the rebels, or their extermination."

The only crowd a printer can endure with anything like patience is a crowd of advertisements, or a crowd of delinquents, calling to foot their old bills.

HEAVEN sends us ten thousands truths, but because our doors and windows are shut to them, they sit and sing while upon the roof, and then fly away.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions, \$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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Replevin* *Excepiens*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 22d day of September next, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: A certain tract of land situated in Woodward tp. Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones near a dead white oak corner of lands of said defendant, thence past land of William Kephart east 140 perches to homestead, thence north by land of Harvey Moore 121 perches to stones, thence west 140 perches to a post, thence south 121 perches to place of beginning, and containing 140 perches to homestead, and another tract of land beginning at a post corner of land set off for said defendant, thence west by land of said defendant 111 perches to a post, thence north by tract in name of William Bricker 75 perches to a post, thence east by a dividing line of tract in name of Hugh Ralston 111 perches to a post, thence south 75 perches to beginning, containing 50 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John L. Weaver.

Also—all that certain lot of ground situated in the village of Glen Hope, in Becaria township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows: Beginning at corner of lot No. 2, thence north 100 perches to a post, thence east by lot No. 8, thence north 165 feet to spruce tract, thence east by said street 65 feet, thence south by lot No. 6 to place of beginning, being lot No. 7 in the plan of said village, with large frame dwelling house and frame barn thereon erected. Also, a certain tract of land situated in Becaria township, Clearfield county, bounded on the south by Clearfield creek, on the west by Whitesides, north by a street, and on the east by a lot of street, containing 150 acres, and having about 50 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a log house and log barn thereon. Also, a certain tract of land situated in Becaria township, Clearfield county, containing 55 acres with 30 acres cleared, with log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Dickinson.

Also—all that certain parcel of land situated in the township of Pike, in the county of Clearfield, beginning at a sugar corner the south-west corner of survey in name of Gustavus Kishbaugh, thence by land now of Abraham Snyder east 100 perches to a post, thence north 140 perches to a post, thence still by the same west 121 perches to post on tract line, thence by land of Robert 140 perches to a post, and beginning containing one hundred acres and allowance, being part of tract in the name of Gustavus Kishbaugh, the said one hundred acres having a small log house and barn, and other outbuildings thereon, with about 45 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Curry.

Also—a certain tract of land situated in Bradford township, Clearfield county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pile corner of Samuel Smeal, thence south by Samuel Smeal 152 perches to a post corner of Lewis Shimer, thence east 221 perches to a post, thence north 152 perches to old line, thence west by George McLannan and Jasper May 221 perches to beginning, containing 204 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Fred Conklin.

Also—all that certain tract of land situated in Guilford township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 314 acres, surveyed on warrant to Geo. Meek, adjoining lands of Jona. Boynton, Schooley, Scott and others, having about 20 acres cleared, with a small orchard, and having a log cabin house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William B. Hegarty.

Also—a certain tract of land situated in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east and south by lands of John M. Chase, on the west by Langdon, Diven & Co., and on the north by W. Kline, containing 20 acres, with about 5 acres cleared, and a small log house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Wilson.

Also, by virtue of sundry writs of *Replevin* *Excepiens*, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situated in the county of Clearfield, bounded and described as follows: viz: one three fourths situated in Becaria township, in said county, beginning at a white pine in a line of Sarah Billington's land, thence north 100 perches to a post, thence east 15 deg 45 deg east 106 perches to a hickory, thence down Clearfield creek south 90 deg east 38 perches, thence south 23 deg east 90 perches, south 42 deg east 29 perches, south 23 deg east 45 perches to a post on the bank of said creek, thence south 25 deg west 29 perches, south 25 deg east 106 perches along line of Phillips & Co. to a post, thence along Amasa Smith's line north 42 deg west 212 perches to beginning corner, containing 210 acres and perches, with the usual allowance for roads, &c.

Another thereof situated in the same township, adjoining the above described tract, beginning at a hickory in a line between John B. Smith and Amasa J. Smith, thence south 60 deg west 5 perches to a post in the middle of Clearfield creek, thence up the middle of said creek the several courses thereof 183 perches to a post in the middle of said creek, north 65 deg east 75 perches to a post, north 20 perches to a post, north 56 deg east 11 perches to a post, north 42 deg west 143 per. to place of beginning, containing 200 acres and 57 per. and allowance of 8 per cent for road, &c.

Clearfield creek. One other of the said tracts of land, containing 209 acres; and the other of the said tracts, containing 150 acres. The other of the named tract surveyed on warrant to Robert Morris, and having 60 feet, with Engine house 16 by saw-mill, 40 by 60 feet, and three stories high, 3 Dwelling houses, 1 store house, stable, barn and other known as the Becaria Mills property, and being the premises more fully described in deed James T. Carter and wife and S. P. Hancock and wife to Ruth Anna Allen, recorded in deed book O, page 454, in the office for recording of deeds in and for Clearfield county. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Ruth Anna Allen and Clayton Allen, her husband, with notice to William Lewis and Catharine Sauerman, terre tenants, and other persons known as the Becaria Mills property, and being the premises more fully described in deed James T. Carter and wife and S. P. 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