The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning April 16, 1862

One Year Ago.

One year ago, yesterday, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers for three months, to defend the capitol and put down the rebellion.—The call was immediately responded to by the required number, to which have been since added over 600,000, and yet the rebellion is not suppressed. It then embraced only the six Cotton States, to which it may be said to be confined now, adding the greater part of Virginia, and North Carolina. There is no estimating the number of lives that have been sacrificed—but the cost in treasure—in clean cash—as we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury, will have reached, by the end of June, next, $800,000,000.

Then, the only purpose of the war, was the restoration of the Union. This was avowed by the authorities at Washington, by the Republicans, and in July by the almost unanimous vote of Congress. For a Democrat to intimate, no matter how honestly, that the real purpose of the war, and the true reason why all other means of settling the difficulty were so indignantly spurned, was the hope of thus getting rid of slavery was the rankest treason. And when Democrats would deliberately demonstrate that slavery was in the way—that the prosecution of a war of coercion, and for the subjugation of the revolted States must inevitably lead to the emancipation of the slaves, they were branded as sympathizers with treason, and were quietly seized and slipped off to Fort Lafayette, and their papers either suppressed or denied the use of the mails.

It is quite different now. Not to admit now that slavery must fall—that the whole four millions of slaves, if needs be, must be turned loose upon Society—is to be subject to the same kind of suspicion. Congress now refuses to say that the restoration of the Union is the purpose of the war, but have commenced the great work of giving freedom to the slave—by passing a law to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia. One year ago, the Republicans as a party, affected as much abhorrence of Abolitionism as the Democrats; now, it is quite common to hear republicans say that they do not want the war to end as long as there is a slave unloosed—that if they had the power to restore the Union to the condition it was in before the war commenced, they would not do it—that the war and slavery must end together. We say this is the every day expression of Republicans.—And why should it be otherwise? Do they not see that this is the sentiment of Congress? Is it not the plain teaching of their press?

Truly this has been an eventful year—not more wonderful in the number and rapidity with which they followed each other, than in the extraordinary character of these events.

☞It is Done.—The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, which we noticed in our last as having passed the United States Senate, also passed the House on the 11th instant, under the whip and spur of the previous question, by a vote of yeas 93—nays 39—all the Democrats, and all the representatives from the border slaveholding States, voting nay.

It has thus passed both branches of the national legislature, with the sanction of more than two-thirds of the members thereof. Should the President veto it, there will then be a desperate effort made to pass it finally by the constitutional vote of two thirds.

Should it become a law it will then be fair notice to all slaveholding States that Washington cannot be the capitol of *their* country; for surely no one would expect the representatives of slaveholding constituents to come to the seat of their government, to attend to their national affairs deprived of those privileges and rights which they hold sacred at home. The only condition upon which they could do so would be the liberation of the slaves in the States which they assume to represent. What a mockery upon Republican Government!

☞When the War is to End.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 8th instant, closes its leader as follows:

"History will have a future lesson to teach, in the necessity and the fact that the rebellion can only be finally and forever stopped by entirely disbanding that Democratic party which made Buchanan its idol and Breckinridge its leader."

From this, the public can make their own calculation *when* the present war—at an expense of over *three millions of dollars a day*—is like to end. A few days previous the *Telegraph* said that the war and slavery must end together. It now thinks that the Democratic party must end at the same time. Perhaps it will.

☞Gen. John Patton will please accept our thanks for a copy of Col. Delafield's Report of the Art of War in Europe—a valuable document.

THE WAR NEWS.

GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn.

Two Days Fighting—Our loss reported at from 18,000 to 20,000—The Rebel loss at from 35,000 to 40,000.

Pittsburg Landing, via Fort Henry, April 9, 3 20 a. m.

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning.

The battle lasted, without interruption, during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. We have lost, in killed, wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the 25th Missouri regiment of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy. The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division, on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry and riddling our camp with grape, canister and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre of Gen. Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camp and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, Gen. McClernand's division.—This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both the infantry and artillery along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate fight ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.

From about nine o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Maj. Tayler's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. Gen. Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah.

At 5 o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. Levi Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's landing, and being without other transports than those used for the quartermasters and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to bring any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, the boats that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contending against considerable odds, our forces not exceeding 30,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical. Large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others, worn out by hard fighting, with the average percentage of skulkers, had struggled to wade the river and could not be rallied.

General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines the entire day amid an unceasing storm of grape and shell, now rode from the right to the left, inciting our men to stand firm until the reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, the chief of the staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery frowning on the enemy's right, while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dark a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line with a perpetual crash of musketry. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel train. This last effort was too much for the enemy and ere dusk the firing had nearly ceased, and night coming on the combatants rested.

Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the fight until the forces under Maj. Gen. Wallace arrived and took position on the right; and Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah now being conveyed to the battle ground, Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the left, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden was ordered to his support. Early in the morning, General Buell having arrived, the ball was opened at daylight by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Maj. Gen. Wallace's division on the right.

Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the rebels. General's McClernand, Sherman and Hulburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels was terrible and worthy a better cause. They were, however, not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them away like chaff; but knowing that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us, to turn the tide of battle.

Their success for a time was cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced, but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them back with wonderful rapidity, and at eleven o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left and regained, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas coming in regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the rebels.

About 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. Grant rode to the left where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels to be wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field himself leading. The cannon balls were falling like hail around him.

The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels driving them in splendid style, and at half past five p. m., the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of artillery, and also a number of prisoners.

We lost a number of prisoners yesterday, among them Gen. Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet, but is reported at several hundred.

Gen. Prentiss is reported wounded.—Among the killed on the rebel side is the General-in-Chief, General Albert Sydney Johnson, by a cannon ball, on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as it is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to-day.

It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off.

This afternoon Generals Bragg, Polk, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding the rebel forces.

There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers from the commanding General to the lowest officers.

General Grant and his staff were in the field, and riding along the line in the thickest of the enemies' fire during the entire two days, and all slept on the groud on Sunday night during a heavy rain.

Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse shot from under him when alongside of Gen. Grant. Capt. Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent when a cannon ball took off his head, and killed and wounded several others.

Additional Particulars.

Cairo, April 10.—An arrival from Pittsburg says the enemy, in making the first attack on Sunday morning, carried the stars and stripes & wore Federal uniforms.

Gen. Bragg is reported killed.

Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, is wounded and a prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in confusion of the enemy's retreat on the second day of the fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoners and the balance killed and wounded in the usual proportions.

Gen. Wallace of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot back of the ear, the ball coming out at the nose.

On Sunday Gen. M'Clernand cut his way through the enemy who had surrounded him. Most of his troops behaved with great gallantry, but the Fifty-third Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight.

Chicago, April 10.—The special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* says:

We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburgh from several gentleman who were on the field after the fight. From their statement we gather the following:

General Prentiss' brigade, consisting of the 61st Illinois, 17th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana, and 71st Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Prentiss had no artillery; his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire, and General Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At twelve o'clock, the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat. At 4 o'clock p. m., the enemy had taken Schwartz's baterry of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterhouse's batery, and also two Ohio batteries, the names of which are not given.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, and utterly refused to fight; in fact, they could not, as the officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion. The army of this time seemed utterly defeated.

At this juncture, the gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy and kept it up every half hour.

Still Later.

Cincinnati, April 12

The Pittsburgh (Tenn.) correspondent of the *Gazette* the sum and substance of the battle is, that on Sunday we were pushed from disaster till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing when the approach of night and the timely arrival and aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Gen. Buell's approach saved us.

On Monday, after nine hours hard fighting, simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps on Monday except Gen. Lew Wallace's command.

The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 8,000 and in prisoners from 3,000 to 4,000.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded was probably 10,000.

The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead whom they had carried to the rear.

They destroyed the heavy supply trains they had brought up.

☞The legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday last. One of our members, Doctor Early, passed through our town on his way home. From his appearance, he would be able to stand a similar siege next winter and still preserve his health. The Doctor reports Col. Zeigler unhurt—he also having passed through the furnace without the smell of fire upon him.

☞Where was Gen. Banks at the battle of Winchester? Why were the rebels permitted to outnumber the federal forces? Perhaps some of the republican editors who abused Patterson, and are now opening their traitor guns upon McClellan, can inform us.—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞The river is again in good rafting order at this place.

Clearfield Markets.

Corrected weekly by J. P. Kratzer, Dealer in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Provisions, &c.

Apples, (dry) ℔ Bu.	$2,00
Apples, (green) ℔ Bu.	1,00
Barley per Bu.	50
Buckwheat ℔ Bu.	50
Beans ℔ Bu.	1,25
Butter ℔ lb	16
Beef ℔ lb	5@8
Boards ℔ M.	7,50
Corn ℔ Bu.	75
Cloverseed ℔ Bu.	4,50
Eggs ℔ doz.	12½
Flour ℔ bbl.	7,00
Flax-seed per Bu.	2,00
Hide per lb	05
Hops ℔ lb	25
Hams ℔ lb	10
Hay ℔ ton	10,00
Lard ℔ lb	12½
Oats ℔ Bu.	33
Pork per lb	06
Rags per lb	2
Rye per Bu.	62½
Shingles per M.	$5@7,00
Timothy Seed ℔ Bu.	2,00
Wool per lb	40
Wheat per Bu.	1,25
Potatoes " Bu.	62

New Advertisements.

DR. A. M. HILLS desires to inform his patients, and those who may desire his professional services, that owing to the press of business in his office in Clearfield, he will be unable to visit his usual places any more; but may always be found at home in future. April 12.—tf.

N.B.—Badly-fitting gold plates can be exchanged for Vulcanite work.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted this day to the undersigned on the estate of JAS. C. GRAHAM, late of Clearfield Co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL P. WILSON,
April 16th 1862-6t. Adm'r.

BRIDGEPORT WOOLEN FACTORY!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he intends continuing the business at the well known stand in BRIDGEPORT near Curwensville, Clearfield county, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, commonly kept in a Factory. Such as

Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jean, Carpets, Liney, Stocking Yarn, &c., &c., &c.

Any of the foregoing articles will be manufactured on the shares or for pay. (the wool being found) or given in exchange for wool, country produce, or cash.

Any person wishing to make LINCY; the subscriber by having the yarn or wool found, will weave it on his own warp, either white or colored to suit customers.

He also intends to continue the ROLL CARDING, FULLING, and COLORING, on an extensive scale, and designates the following places, where wool will be received and returned every two weeks, beginning on the 1st day of June, and to continue until the 1st of November next, viz:

Cathers' Mill, Jeff'son co.	Grist Mill, Lumber city.
A. B. Shaw's, Shawsville.	A. Cross', Lumadues,
JacobKuntz's, Trontville.	J. Irwin's, Wolf Run.
Graham's Mill, Grah'mton	W. Alberts', Cram'dale.
D Goodlander's, Luthersburg.	McPherson's Tannery, Clearfield.
Montgomery's Store, New Salem.	Jon'n Kephart's, Goss' settlement.

☞Wool deposited at either of the above places will receive due attention.

THOMAS HILL.

Bridgeport, April 16, 1862.

FISH! FISH!—Prime article SHAD, MACKerel, Salmon, Herring and Codfish, for sale at KRATZERS'.

Clearfield, Pa., April 9, 1862.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

S. H. LAUCHLIN. CHARLES HOLES.

THE undersigned, having located in the borough of Clearfield, (in the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch, dec'd, as a Jewelry shop,) are prepared to do all work in their line of business on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. We are confident that we cannot be excelled by any workmen in the town or county. Just give us a fair trial. Sign of the

BIG WATCH.

N. B.—The cash will be positively expected when the work is delivered.

LAUCHLIN & HOLES.

Clearfield, Pa. April 9, 1862.

"The Union now and Forever."

GREAT VICTORY.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

NEW AND CHEAP

CLOTHING STORE

In the Mansion House, opposite the Bank,
(Shaw's Old Stand.)

CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞City Branch of Reizenstein Bros. No. 126 North Third street, Philadelphia.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Clearfield county, and the public generally, 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 has 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 materials, and in the best style and workmanship.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boys' & Youths' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Travelling Bags, Trimmed Flannel 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, Portmonais, Pocket-knives Combs and Brushes, Watch Chains and Guards, Violin and Guitar Strings, Pistols, Revolvers, Caps, Spectacles, and a great many other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention; all of which we 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 satisfaction so that every person shall feel inclined to tell his friends where good and cheap clothing can be got.

We are constantly receiving accessions to our Stock from our own Manufacturing Establishment in Philadelphia, and shall always be supplied with a good variety of all articles in our line, which shall surpass in style, cut, and workmanship, and cheapness, those of any other similar Establishment in this part of the State; and by fair and honest dealings, we hope to merit a liberal share of Public patronage.

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., April 9, 1862.

NEXT TO A MIRACLE!

Astonishing.

A BOON never dreamed of by Man, nor [illegible] by Angels. Discovered accidentally. Every owner of a horse must see it. Something which cures Founder in horses in so short a time and so radically as to only be surpassed by a miracle. It thoroughly eradicates the effects from the system in from 12 to 24 hours, so that your horse, so stiff to-day that you cannot get him out of the stable, by to-morrow is ready to take his place in the team. The Lost Farriers never dreamed of it, and it astonishes everybody.

It is neither *Mineral nor Vegetable*, nor any compound of man's invention; but is given simply as Nature produces it—in his drink, and only once. No drenching. The remedy is silent in its action, and cannot produce any injurious effects. Costs nothing. Exists everywhere—and will cure to the end of time. There is no patent humbug puff, nor catch penny business about this, but the simple truth honestly stated. Rely upon that. Each one sending me One Dollar, with their name and address, I will promptly inform, in a sealed envelope, what the remedy is. Twice amount of money returned in case of failure (which is impossible.) Address,

J. D. FRISTOE,
April 9, '62.—pd3m Hebron, Ohio.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Ven. Ex.* there will be exposed to public sale, at Kylertown, Clearfield county, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, the following described real estate, viz:—A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, beginning at an old spruce, corner of a certain tract of land of Joseph Potter, thence by land of Jos. Potter and James M. Leonard north 1° east 223 perches to an old spruce, thence by land of A. K. Wright and R. Wrigley and land of E. D. Brisbane south 87° east 326 perches to an old pine, thence south 1° west 228 perches to stones by a pine, thence north 89° west 326 perches to place of beginning, containing 438 acres and 40 perches and allowance. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wilson, by

ED'D PERKS, *Sh'ff.*

Clearfield, April 9, 1862.

FLOUR, BACON, DRIED PEACHES, Dried Apples, &c., at KRATZERS'.

Clearfield, April 9, 1862.

MORRISDALE HOUSE.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of the well known Morrisdale House, at Morrisdale, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges to suit the times.

April, 9, 1862.—y. GEO. RICHARDS.

SPRING GOODS!!

At the Old Prices.

J. P. Kratzer has just received a general assortment of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS.

Delaines, Cashmeres, Reps, Merinos, Alpaccos, Prints, Coburgs, Ginghams, Ducals, Chintz, Silks, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannel, Drilling, Linens, Crash, Cloaks, Shawls.

CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Under Shirts, Drawers, Neckties, Fine Linen Shirts, Byron Colars, Chokers, Cravats, Hats, Caps, Fine Calf Boots, Heavy Kip Boots, Shoes.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Sugars, Salt, Candles, Flour, Bacon, Syrup, Candies, Rice Spices, Ess. of Coffee, Pulverized Sugar, Black Tea, Starch, Soda, Sperm Candles, Saleratus, Crackers, Wine, Fish.

Hardware & Queensware.

Nails, Spikes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, Scythe, Saws, Planes, Axes, Augers, Smoothing Irons, Meat Cutters, Knives & Forks, Butcher Knives, Scissors, Pen Knives, Steelyards, Tea Setts, Tureens, Dishes.

NOTIONS.

Nubias, Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Bonnet Frames, Ruches, Laces, Braid, Binding, Zephyr, Yarn, Fringe, Trimmings, &c.

BONNETS,	RIBBONS,
SHAWLS,	HATS,
PRINTS,	CAPS,
DUCALS,	WINE,
BAREGE,	SALT,
POPLIN,	OILS,
CLOTHS,	PAINT
TWEEDS,	LEAD,
MUSLIN,	DRUGS
LINENS,	BOOTS,
CARPET,	SHOES,
BLINDS,	COATS,
BROOMS,	PANTS
SYTHES,	VESTS
SPIKES,	NAILS,
NOTIONS,	FLOWERS,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oil-cloth, Buckets, Brooms, Umbrellas, Baskets, School Books, Wall Paper, Rafting Rope, Coach Varnish, Moss, Curled Hair, Coach Trimmings, Velvet, Plush, Cotton, Tape, Coal-Oil, Linseed-Oil, Sperm-Oil, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Clearfield, April 9, 1862.

Important Information!

Louden's Indian Expectorant.

THIS REMEDY is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds with persons publicly known, who have been restored by its use. Here is one case of an

ASTONISHING CURE!

This may Certify, That my son lay sick for twelve months, under the Doctor's care, with the disease of the Lungs, and every remedy prescribed by the Doctor failed to give relief. I gave up all hopes of his recovery; so did the physician. At this stage I prevailed upon him to try a bottle of LOUDON & CO'S. INDIAN EXPECTORANT, and the result was most happy, as the use of three bottles effected a permanent cure, and he is now a hearty boy. JAMES LAYTON.

Derry Township, Indiana Co., Pa.

No Family should be without it; and those who have used it, never will. I keep all of LOUDEN'S STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES for sale. Call and see the list.

A. B. SHAW, Shawsville.

☞For sale by other Merchants in Clearfield county. April 2, '62.—6m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 28th day of April, A. D. 1862, the following described property, *to wit:*

All the interest of the said defendant, Joseph J. Lingle, being the undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur, in the county of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and five acres and allowance, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner and John M. Hale, all of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said J. J. Lingle to Wm. H. Blair, dated 8th September, 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., in Centre county, in Mortgage Book E. page 34, &c., the interest aforesaid being confined to the premises mortgaged, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. J. Lingle. GEORGE ALEXANDER,

Bellefonte, April 5th, 1862.2t Sheriff.

DR. WILLIAM B. HUR[D'S]

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR
A BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for ANY diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, leaving

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. NO YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMEN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH,

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this

USE Dr. WM. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 37 Cents Per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

ADDRESS PRINCIPAL OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, No. 1, SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyot & Co., 232 North 2d street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chesnut street, and by all Druggists.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER,

Carbonic without the injurious effects of Charcoal,

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