



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, April 8th, 1863.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

Abraham Lincoln on the Rampage—The Administration Deliberately Insulting the Democracy of the Loyal States

Start not, reader, at the apparent harshness of the expression. Read the following, and then, while your cheeks are tingling with shame—as ours did when we read it, and do still, that the man who directed it sits in the Presidential chair of the United States, the Chief Magistrate of this great nation—tell us whether it is not warranted by the occasion:

The following official "Order" is published in the Concord (New Hampshire) Democrat, an Abolition paper:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13, 1863. Special Orders No. 119. (Extract.)

34. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States. Lieutenant A. J. Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating "Copperhead Tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General, To the Governor of New Hampshire.

Think of it, fellow-citizens of all political creeds—think of the President of the United States, the War department, the Adjutant General, descending into the very mire and filth of low partisan slang, to insult and slander, in an official "Order," a large and powerful party, that comprises within its ranks as much intellectual ability, respectability, moral worth, genuine patriotism, honor and wealth as any party of equal numbers that ever existed. O, is it not pitiful! To what base uses have we come at last! Can it be possible that there is a single American citizen who can read it without blushing at the degradation into which his country has fallen?—Can it be possible that there is one base enough to attempt to justify or even apologize for the offensive, insulting, disgraceful act? If there be, we must look upon him as less than man, as ignorant of the dignity and unworthiness of the enjoyment of citizenship, and excellently well fitted to be the abject slave of a master such as he serves.

In our judgment, that "Order" is a deep, dishonorable, damning stain upon him who directed, those who counselled, and those who performed, which no sophistry can hide, no art wash away. Let it remain where it is, a fitting mark to distinguish those whom the fanaticism of Abolitionism has honored and elevated to disgrace the nation and finally damnd itself to everlasting infamy.

But apart from the disgrace to the nation and the insult to the Democratic party, there is still, in this "Order," the great injustice inflicted upon a gallant and patriotic officer. Lieut. A. J. Edgerly was "dismissed the service." What for? The official "Order" says "for circulating Copperhead Tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State." The "Order" is a falsehood. The President and all concerned were guilty of falsehood when they issued it. Just prior to the New Hampshire election a whole regiment of Abolition troops were sent home from the Army of the Potomac to vote the Abolition ticket, for the purpose of carrying the State for the administration. They voted—they circulated tickets, officers and men—they exercised their political rights, and the administration papers applauded them for it, as no doubt also did the administration. That was all well enough. But now comes the case of Lieut. Edgerly. Always a Democrat, he exercised his political right and voted the Democratic ticket. For this he was dismissed. The offense was neither more nor less than we have stated, for in New Hampshire there are no "Copperheads," neither is there a "rebel cause to promote," and if the administration were possessed of any sense, decency, honor or manhood, it would blush at the infamous act it has committed. But we care not to argue the case for Lieut. Edgerly—let him speak for himself, and let truth and honor damn the violators of truth and honor.

Then follows a letter from Lieut. Edgerly, to the Boston Post, in which he corroborates the above facts—stating that he had not yet received the order, but saw it and read it himself in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord, and that the copy given above is genuine and verbatim "Copperhead" and all.

The card of Jas. O. Adam, Moderator of the 6th Ward, Manchester, corroborating the facts set forth by Lieut. E. in his letter, is also appended.

May we not now ask if there is any other evidence wanting to prove that the usurpers at Washington have resolved to retain the places they now disgrace, at all hazards? They know well that no party can stand up before the American people,

loaded with such disgraceful acts as this Administration is guilty of, and such acts as this one clearly indicate, that they mean to depend on the strong arm of the military power—under the tyrant's plea of "necessity"—to perpetuate their reign.

THE NEWS.

The old story "all quiet on the Rappahannock," is again repeated. But it is positively asserted that Gen. Hooker will, immediately after the 10th inst., march boldly into the enemy's country with his whole army, leaving no rear guard, after the manner of the first conqueror of Mexico.

It is pretty certain that the long threatened attack upon Charleston was made on the 2d inst., as the tide would be higher on that day than on any other day of the year. Letter writers promise success most confidently. We have no reports of the result.

The accounts from Kentucky indicate that the rebel invaders are again driven back with loss of some 500 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Confederates are still hovering in the neighborhood of Nashville, threatening the rear of Rosecrans, who, we believe, still occupies Murfreesborough.

The news from the naval expeditions, and operations, on the Mississippi, are by no means flattering. The first expedition to the Yazoo river, for the purpose of gaining the rear of Vicksburg, by means of a canal cut from the Mississippi to a bayou leading to the Tallahatchie river, down which it was to descend to the Yazoo, was repulsed at Port Greenwood, situated at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Tallahoma, and has not been heard from for several days.

A second expedition to accomplish the same object by way of the Sunflower and Back bayou, was also unsuccessful, and returned to Young's Point.

In addition to all this, we have it announced that the Cut-off canal at Vicksburg has been finally abandoned—the enemy's guns covering two thirds of its length.

The detailed account of the attack on Port Hudson on the 14th ult., are received. The land forces did not reach the scene of action, and returned to Baton Rouge. Six vessels attempted to pass the batteries, Commodore Farragut leading the way in the Hartford, followed by the Albatross—which were the only ones that succeeded. The Mississippi, one of our best naval steamers, was totally lost, with some sixty of her crew. The other vessels were so much injured as to be unmanageable, and floated down stream out of danger. This all took place after night presenting a sight grand beyond description. Serious fears are entertained for the safety of Com. Farragut and his two vessels, the Hartford and Albatross, as it is now positively known, that the Indianola was not destroyed either by fo'erals or confederates, but was taken up the Red River to Alexandria, La., by the latter, and thoroughly repaired—and which, together with the Queen of the West, and the W. H. Webb, constitute a fleet of no ordinary pretensions, and quite too powerful for Farragut to contend with. Indeed, a rumor prevailed at New Orleans that Com. F. had been captured.

Quite a spirited little skirmish took place at Drainesville, Va., on the 1st inst., between some sixty rebel cavalry, under Moseby, and part of the First Vermont cavalry, resulting in what looks like a disgraceful rout of the Vermonters. The Washington Republican says: Moseby's men were dismounted, and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the raw soldiers. The fight soon became desperate. Moseby threatened his men with death if they flinched, and himself wounded Captain Flint five times with his revolver, killing him. Lieut. Grout, of the Vermont cavalry, and seven men were also killed. Our loss was about sixty in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Moseby was in the house upon the plantation when he was surprised, but we learn that he rallied his men with lightning like celerity, and when our squadrons broke he pursued and backed them severely. He captured over fifty equipments. The guerrilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead.

We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left to allow the sabre companies to charge, but they did not come up to the work.

The bodies of Capt. Flint and Lieut. Grout both remarkably fine looking men, were embalmed to day, to be forwarded home.

The best Democratic document now published is that going the rounds of the Abolition papers, headed "Peace," copied from the Richmond Enquirer, calling upon President Lincoln to lock up in his Bastilles, Vallandigham and other peace advocates, and showing that they are the worst enemies the rebels have to fear.

This simply proves, what we have often told our readers, that the Abolitionists and Secessionists are both united, in their efforts to destroy the Union and that the only hope rested with the Democratic party.

The Conspirators of the South are opposed to peace, because peace would destroy the prospects of their Southern Confederacy; and the Abolition Conspirators of the North are likewise opposed to peace, for fear that peace would result in a "restoration of the Union as it was." Thus we see that extremes do sometimes meet. Go on, boys, you are helping us amazingly.

A Vile is the Best.—We call attention to the resolutions, printed on our first page, expressing the sentiments of the private of Company E—Capt. E. V. McCullough of this place—10th Reg't P. V. These soldiers are nearly all from this vicinity, and are well and favorably known here. They went to war, at heavy sacrifices, believing that their country called them to fight for the restoration of the Union. They now fear that this is no longer the real purpose, and they are not afraid to express their fears.

Last week the Journal republished the resolutions said to have been adopted by this regiment. The manner in which they were adopted was sufficiently explained by a letter from one of our citizens, now a member of Company E, and published in our paper last week. If the Journal desires to deal fairly with officers and men alike, its managers will now publish these resolutions, and undeceive its readers as to what are the sentiments of the army—not of the officers only, but of the army itself. "All were heartily cheered by the men," says the Journal. What an insult to the common soldier, who has to bear the brunt of the fierce battle!

WHY ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE OURSELVES?—While we are reading in almost every official dispatch, that starvation threatens the whole Southern people; that the so-called Confederate Government was without funds and without credit; that gold was at a premium of four and five hundred per cent. in Richmond; and that anarchy and confusion reigns throughout the rebel States—we are at the same time informed that this same Confederate Government has just secured a loan in England of £15,000,000—or \$75,000,000—which loan the next day commanded a premium of from 34 to 41 per cent. This loan, we believe, is secured by the pledge of cotton, to be delivered at Southern seaports at about 11 cents per pound—the British to come and take it.

It is said that a single firm in the city of New York has a Government contract for 500,000 handkerchiefs, of the most approved pattern—perfect beauties—to facilitate the execution of the Conscription law.

The Union as it was—Who are Against it? We yesterday gave some reasons for believing (says the Philadelphia Age of Friday last) that the Radicals do not desire to restore the Federal Union. Facts crowd upon us to confirm that belief: nay, in the white heat of political passions, some of their leaders actually confess it in public. The evidence of their treacherable dismission purpose is accumulating each day, and no hypocritical profession of "loyalty" can expunge the damning record. The Union which the Radicals want is not the Union as it was, with the Constitution made by our forefathers; it is the Union of all the slaves, beginning with Radicalism and ending in Despotism. It is a Union of which the fanatics dream, and which would require the presence of a standing army of half a million of men to preserve it if it could ever be established.

The following resolution of the series proposed in the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon "the state of the country," certainly expresses the sentiment of nine-tenths of those who honestly desire to have the Union restored:

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire, on the part of the seceded States, to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests.

Against the above resolution, the following Republican Representatives recorded their votes. Benedict, Bowman, (of Lancaster,) Bowman, (of Tioga,) Brown, (of Warren,) Champey, Cochran, Coleman, Freeland, Gillilan, Grant, Gross, Henry, Huston, Hutchinson, Johnson, Kerns, (of Philadelphia,) Laporte, Lee, Lilly, Maclay, McClellan, McCoy, McMurtrie, Moore, Musselman, Olmstead, Pancoast, Ritter, Shannon, Slack, Smith, (of Chester,) Smith (of Philadelphia,) Strouse, Sutphin, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, White.

We ask the people of Pennsylvania whether, in their opinion, these men are honestly and loyally for the Union; they evidently do not want "the accented States to return to their allegiance," or they would have voted for the resolution.

MEDICINES THAT CURE.—One of the special peculiarities of Dr. Ayre's preparations is, that they accomplish what is promised for them. Who, in this community, does not know that of all the cough remedies the CHERRY PECTORAL is by far the best?—Who that ever sees pills but will tell you AYRE'S PILLS are at once the mildest and most searching, most effectual of all? Did anybody ever hear of his AGUE CURE failing in a single case? Not an instance has been found where Fever and Ague has resisted the faithful trial of it. This may seem a bold assertion, but we are assured it is true. And still more important are the effects of his alterative called EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. Ode after another, patients come forth from their leprosy, cleaned and purified into health, by this medico-chemical skill. Saturated with the accumulated rottenness of years, and poisoned by the corruption of their own blood, they can only live to suffer. This master combination, purging out the foul impurities, has instilled the vigor of

health, and restored them to the enjoyment of life again. If these are truths, and they are, should not our readers know it? What facts can we publish of more vital importance to them! (Crosby, Princeton, Ky.)

DRY SCOTTS AND THE INCOME TAX.—It is stated that Gen. Scott avoids payment of the three per cent. income tax on his salary as a retired Lieutenant General. He bases his claim to exemption on the fact that the law specifies that he shall not suffer any reduction in pay, rations or allowances. Commissioner Boutwell, in his answer to the question raised, affirms that the tax is in no way a reduction of pay, subsistence or allowances, but is a tax; and takes occasion to intimate that if retired officers, whose pay has been cut down, are subjected to three per cent. tax, those ought not to be unwilling to submit to this moderate charge who are still allowed to draw full pay.

MARRIED.—Yesterday morning, by Rev. J. Coody, William Hoffman to Miss Lizzie Nisell, both of this place.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, of Pneumonia, on the 2nd inst., Austin, son of Pres. Sessensan, Esq., of Tyrone, aged about 19 years. The deceased was a young man of great promise; remarkable for a filial reverence and docile obedience to his parents, who instilled into his youthful mind lessons of Christian piety, regarding those beautiful lines of the poet, "Youth's impressions to old age descend." And well did he learn. A fact no doubt, which, now, under the trying affliction, will sustain those fond ones he has left behind, by a sudden but provided death.

A poet a inferi: Erue Domine Animam ejus.

A FERRIS. In Brady tp. on Wednesday the 1st instant, THOMAS CARSON, aged about 70 years. The deceased was one of the first settlers of Brady township.

New Advertisements. STATEMENT of the CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending March 31, 1863.

Table with financial data: Bills discounted, Pennsylvania State Stock, Specie, Bank Notes of other Banks, U.S. Treasury legal tender & demand, Checks, Drafts, &c., Over drafts, Furniture, Cost of Plates, &c., U. S. Revenue Stamps, Loss and Expenses, LIABILITIES: Capital Stock paid in, Notes in circulation, Due Depositors, Due on cert of Deposit, Interest and Exchange.

Coal! Coal! THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to supply the very best quality of COAL at the shortest notice. The arrangement is designed to be permanent, and a full supply will always be kept on hand.

PRICE—5 cents at the Bank. 7 cents delivered. For the public convenience, Orders for Coal will be given at Krater's store. JOHN FEENEY. Clearfield, April 8, 1863.—6m.

5,000 Men, YOUTHS and BOYS can be supplied with CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

at REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO., where it is TO BE

Sold at prices that will induce all to be DRAFTED,

By devoted interest to the CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT the universal satisfaction which has been given has induced them to enlarge their STOCK, which in quality and selection, is now inferior to none

IN PENNSYLVANIA. Come, and you can have

BY ORDER, OF THE GOVERNOR,

Or any other man.

Remember the place, in the MANSION HOUSE, opposite the Bank. REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. Clearfield, April 8, 1863, 3m.

New Watch and Jewelry Store. S. H. LAUCHLIN, having purchased the interest of his late partner, is now going on his own hook in the above formerly occupied by them on Second street, where he is prepared by doing all work entrusted to him on short notice, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Defying the county, all he asks is a fair trial, and a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended. Look out for the sign of THE BIG WATCH.

N. B.—The Cash will be positively expected when the work is delivered. S. H. L. Clearfield, March 4, 1863, y.

Flyer's Patent Churn. A superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter! All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved county produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." JOHN GULICH. Nov. 26, 1862.—y.

Five-Twenty U. S. Loan.

Interest, payable every six months in Gold. ROYALTY, VINEY & CO., of Clearfield, Pa., subscribe in advance to this Five-Twenty U. S. Loan. Amateurs can be had in all the means of different individuals—the interest being payable and to be accounted for half yearly in Gold. April 8, 1863.—3m.

Board of Relief. THE BOARD OF RELIEF for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of April, A. D., 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the Board and produce her sworn statement detailing name of soldier, regiment and company; when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility, from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificates, sworn to before the Board, must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances, and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are just and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. Business of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clk. April 8, 1863.

Opening of Spring Goods! The very Latest Arrivals! Comprising the most fashionable styles, AT

C. W. & H. W. SMITHS', TO be sold at prices that defy competition.—Read carefully our separate lists. We call particular attention to our superior stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We offer to all, the best & No. 1 Brown Sheeting four quarters wide at 37 1/2 cents per yard. All our Quilts and Prints, the very best quality and styles, from 20 cents upwards. Dark Prints from 22 to 30 cents. No one shall go away dissatisfied, they will favor us with an examination of our stock, part of which we enumerate below:

READ READ DRY GOODS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

- Mozambique, Silk mix'd Cambreres, Wool de Laines, Fancy do, Repp, do, Bk ribbed do, Mottled do, French Mozambique, Twilled do, Linen Poplins, Cambrerene, Balzarenes, Kentucky Jeans, Lavella Cloth, Wool Tweed, Fancy Prints, Fancy Satinets, Man. Gingham, Melton do, Wav. Gingham, Double Twist, Barges, Rubber Buttons, Table Diaper, Metal do, Bird eye do, Carpenters' Pencils, Flanne's, Black Cravats, Bleached Muslins, Black Silk Ties, Brown 6 4 q. do, Paugo Handkerchiefs, Corset Drills, Fancy Cass. Shirts, Shirting Stripes, Marseilles do, Checks, Unique Seafs, Ticking, Don, Linen Collars, Brown Drill, 1 Card do do, Bk. Thibet Shawles, 3 do do do, Stella do, Linen Chokers, Paper Collars, Coat Bindings, etc., etc., etc.

NOTIONS. Long cane Hoops, Magnie do, Round do, Flowered do, Elegant Gird Trail, Mantles, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Linen Collars, Misses Gloves, Do Ruffled do, Black Cotton Gloves, Do Floy ed'g'd do, Do Silk do, Do Lace Fluted do, Mens' assort'd do, Twill-cuffs to match, Ladies' Kid do, Mourning Cuffs & Collars, Ladies' Gaitlets, Collars, Black Crapes, Double Raffling, English do, Misses Elastic Cart's, Children's Hose, Ladies' do do, Ladies' Slate Hose, Fancy Jet Pins, Do Black do, Invisible Hand Nets, Cocks and Eyes, Tassel do do, Whitebones, Crochet do do, Buffalo Combs, Chicille do do, Gum do, Braid do do, Cotton Fingers for Curtains, Velvet do do, Fanny do do

Manilla Ribbons, Narrow Braids, Banners, Embroidering do, Bk & white Laces, Elastic Cord, Edgings, Silk do, Bk Thibet Shawls, Mourning Dress Btms, Stella do, Fancy cold Agate, Mourning Veils, Zouave Gilt, Do Handkerchiefs, Steeply do, Carpet Bindings, Acorn do, Skirt Braid, all colors, Associated Zephyrs, American Ruchees, etc., etc., etc.

GROCERIES. Prime Rio Coffee, Tobaccos, S. H. Sugar, Indigos—and all articles to be found in the Grocery line, Cl'd New Orleans, Pure Water Cracks, ers for invalids, Soda do do, Young H. Tea, Essence Coffee, Extract Lye, Ground Rio Coffee, Cream Tartar, All Spices, Pipes

Split Peas. (A splendid substitute for Beans.) Best Quality of Brown Sugar at 12 1/2 cts. C. W. & H. W. S. Clearfield April 6, 1863

VALUABLE FARM At Orphan's Court Sale. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE at Luthersburg, on

Thursday the 7th day of May next. All those certain premises, late the estate of Philip Kriner, deceased, situate in Brady township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, consisting of TWO TRACTS, one of them beginning at the corner of tracts Nos. 1431 and 1432, west most 180 perches to a hornbeam, thence by land of Frederick Deaton, tract No. 639, north 137 and six tenths perches to a black ash, thence by a line of 123 perches to a sugar tree, thence along the division line of the aforesaid tracts Nos. 1431 and 1432 south 137 and six tenths perches to place of beginning, containing

150 Acres and 15 Perches. The other tract, containing 2 ACRES AND 125 PERCHES commencing at a sugar tree, adjoining other lands of Peoples and said Kriner, being the same premises conveyed to the said Philip Kriner, deceased, by Nathan B. Peoples.

TERMS—One third CASH at the time of sale and the remainder in one and two years thereafter with interest; the purchase money to be secured by Judgment Bond upon the premises. ELIAS RISHEL, Sct., Trustee. Luthersburg, April 8, 1863.

Now Goods!

THE assortment of goods (and of the best quality) just received from the East, and call and examine if you do not see it. C. W. & H. W. SMITH. April 1, 1863.

1863. FIRST OF 1863. NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. P. KRATZER, J. P. KRATZER, J. P. KRATZER, J. P. KRATZER, J. P. KRATZER.

Bonnets and Shawls, Bonnets and Shawls, Bonnets and Shawls, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

Hardware, Queenware, Tinware, Notions, Hardware, Queenware, Tinware, Notions, Hardware, Queenware, Tinware, Notions, Hardware, Queenware, Tinware, Notions.

Groceries and Druggs. Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Candles, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Crackers, Vinegar, Oil, Vanilla.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Druggs, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Churns, Wash-boards, Tubs, Buckets, Irons, Pans, Window-blinds, Wall-paper, Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bed-cords, Kites, Forks, Spoons, Crocks, Stone blacking, All which will be sold on the price paid for Groceries and the highest market for all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Front street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 1, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling in any way with the main BAY MARSH, now in the use of George Crowell of Girard township, as the same belongs to me, and is in his possession on loan only. Graham tp., Mar. 25, 31. JOHN HOLT.

CABINET EMPORIUM. P. E. STOFFE, CABINET-MAKER—World respecting a notice to the public that he has fitted a SHOP on Cherry street, near the Episcopal Church, and nearly opposite the residence of Kratzer, Esq., where he intends to carry on a Cabinet making business in its different branches. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and worked as a Journeyman six years, besides carrying on a shop for five years, he feels himself that he can undertake the fabrication of those who may favor him with their custom. Having located in Clearfield, he solicits a share of patronage, and it shall be his object to make to order neat and substantial furniture—such as

French Bedsteads, (He will always have and Common and prepared to furnish French Beds— to order Book-cases, Jew- ings, Linen, of all other kinds of furniture, with Trecker's Patent. He will also furnish fastenings—and Gard to order Hair, Back and Patent Spring Bed Hair and Cushion MATS, BUREAUS of DRESSERS, The above different kinds, SIDE tables, and many other Book-cases, Parlor, articles will be made to order. Wardrobes, order for customers, Centre Tables, Break short tables, chairs, fast and Dining table—Chest, or exchange and the latest improved—Cashed, or exchange Tables, Hat Cases, Don't forget the Extensions, Was stands, To place, as I am determined to furnish all articles and every other kind of at the most reasonable prices in this State.

Office of JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Secretary of the public by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, New Twenty Year 6 per cent. Bonds of the United States, designated as "Five-Ten-Twenty," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862. The INTERESTS are to be paid in semi-annual payments of \$50, \$100, \$200, \$1000, \$5000, \$10000, and \$50000. Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, Semi-Annually, which is equal, as the present premium on gold, to about Eight per cent. per annum.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense product of all the Manufactures, etc., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal, by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, secure to make these Bonds the Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at P. A. R. in Legal Tender notes, or notes and checks of Banks of the United States, and all other forms of money, in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, April 1, 1862.—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Joshua Armstrong, late of Luthersburg township, Clearfield county, dec'd. 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.

SOPHIA ARMSTRONG, BARNABAS ARMSTRONG, Jas. McMurray, Matt. Irvine, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries Lumber, &c. Bannside, Pa. Dec. 24, 1862.