



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, May 13th, 1863.

We learn that some of the citizens of this county, who are entitled to bounties, pensions, back pay, &c., have employed attorneys in Washington, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, to make their collections from the proper department. This is all wrong. We have a number of good responsible attorneys in our county whom our people had better employ instead of the irresponsible parties who are advertising themselves throughout the country. We have no doubt but that thousands of dollars will be lost by parties placing their claims into the hands of these bushwhackers in Washington and elsewhere, who are mere adventurers, and often a myth within themselves. The public are not as much to blame in this new mode of plundering the people, as the attorneys who do not advertise their business through their county papers.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The Hon. C. L. VAN ANDRIGAM was arrested at his residence in Dayton, O., by a military squad acting under orders of Gen. Burnside, and taken to Cincinnati. The arrest was made about 2 o'clock in the morning. This order, we presume, was issued in obedience to the demand of the Richmond Enquirer made some time ago! The excitement at Dayton culminated in a riot the next day, when the Dayton Journal office (an Abolition sheet) was mobbed, and, together with several buildings, burned. A military force arrived from Cincinnati and restored order—making several arrests, and among them the editor of the Dayton Empire, the Democratic paper, suspending its publication. Dayton and Montgomery county are under martial law.

MORE REIGN OF TERROR.—The office of the Philadelphia Age was menaced by a mob on Friday last, causing some excitement—the Mayor interfering to preserve the peace. The Democracy of the country will feel just pride in the firm, independent and unyielding tone of that paper; and in the fearless conduct of the proprietors in the midst of this attempt to interfere with their rights as citizens.

The office of the Mentor, a Democratic paper published in Kittanning, was recently entered in the dead hour of the night, by a set of mercenaries, and its effects mutilated.

A somewhat similar attempt was made upon the office of the Indiana Democrat last week, but the courage of the cowards was not equal to their desires.

TURN HIM OUT.—One of the Assistants of the Niggerhead organ, after denouncing the Democrats of Brady township, as "ignorant Dutchmen, not able to tell when Ex-Gov. Bigler was elected Governor," when asked the same question fixed the date of said election, first at "1850," and then at "1854." The Royal League should put a straight jacket on that fellow, and forbid his entering the editorial pasture.

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.—We are very much gratified at the patronage extended to this excellent Democratic paper by the Democrats of this place—its circulation here being greater than that of any other Daily paper—with perhaps a single exception. The success it has met with has already been such as to compel its enlargement, and it is now the size of the largest Philadelphia Dailies. But it is not for its size, so much as for the chasteness and elegance of style, and political orthodoxy of its editorial department that we admire it. The Age is a perfect tri-omp.

MAGNANIMITY.—Among the numerous wholesale charges made against the present Administration, is the one that they have taxed every thing; this is in part not true, as the following decision lately made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will plainly show:

"The manure purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in present productive condition, will be allowed as repairs, in estimating the income of farmers."

We hope the farmers will award due credit to the Administrators for allowing their manure to go untaxed. This shows that the manure pile is still allowed to remain in the hands of the owners for the benefit of their farms.

In view of the fact that the term for which a large number of the volunteers is about expiring, a fine opportunity to the especially "loyal" to enlist and fill up the ranks of the army. We have quite a number of fighting men in our midst whose blood has often been up to fever heat during the past two years, and we hope they will not allow it to congeal in their veins, while so fine an opportunity is offered to let it out. Go "loyal" men, Abraham is inviting you.

THE CAPITAL TO BE PURGED.—The national capital is to be purged at last of the rebels and rebel sympathizers who infest it. An order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, both male and female.—New York Times.

THE WAR NEWS.

A Retrograde Movement.

[From Thursday's National Intelligencer.] Official information received last evening at the War Department authorizes us to state that Gen. Hooker, after waiting in vain near Chancellorsville on Tuesday last for a renewal of the battle by the enemy, recrossed the Rappahannock on the evening of that day, influenced by prudential motives, springing doubtless in part from the great and sudden rise of the Virginia rivers, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

We do not learn that Gen. Hooker was apprized, before making this retrograde movement, of the success which is alleged to have attended the operations of Gen. Stoneman in breaking the enemy's communication with Richmond. If this fact had been known to him, (assuming it to be a fact,) it may be doubted whether Gen. Hooker would have deemed it necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him of some at least of the advantages resulting from Gen. Stoneman's co-operative expedition.

Among events which have not transpired officially, but of which there are rumors having the appearance of truth, it may be stated that Gen. Sedgwick, in endeavoring on Monday evening last, with the greater part of his command, to effect a junction with General Hooker's army near Chancellorsville, encountered the enemy in force and met with serious reverse, the particulars of which are not yet known.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The New York Tribune says: We have authentic intelligence that Gen. Hooker has sustained a reverse in a battle fought on Tuesday, but has succeeded in placing his army in safety on this side of the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee having been heavily reinforced, appears to have found himself in sufficient strength to renew his assault on Hooker's exhausted troops, and was so far successful that it has been deemed prudent to withdraw the army across the river. It is only too evident that here, as so often before, the rebels succeeded in concentrating their forces upon the point of attack, while those which should have strengthened the national army were too far distant or too long withheld to enable General Hooker to maintain the position which he had gained by masterly strategy, and held through two tremendous battles. It must be presumed that the effort to break Lee's communications with Richmond failed. He was able, therefore, to bring up the whole rebel force from Richmond and points below, and Gen. Hooker is compelled to retire from before overwhelming numbers.

The hard rain storm will swell the Rappahannock and protect Hooker from an advance of Gen. Lee.

The Star of the 7th Inst., further remarks:

By arrivals from the Rappahannock this morning we learn that Hooker completed his crossing at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday and reached Falmouth, bringing all his material away safely from his late position. While we were so unfortunate as to lose some artillery, we have taken at least as many pieces as we have lost. Gen. Hooker, it is understood, estimates his losses in the late battles at about ten thousand men, all told, killed, wounded and missing. It is believed that the rebel losses (which their officers admit were terrific) were nearly if not quite double this amount.

The rebels made a futile attempt two or three times on yesterday to shell our camps at Falmouth from the opposite side of the Rappahannock. They found their little piece of bravado was costing them powder and shell to no purpose, and finally abandoned it.

Brig. Gen. Averill has been ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the army in Washington, being relieved from command of the 2d cavalry division, army of the Potomac. The statement that he has been under arrest is an error.

Movements of General Sedgwick.

We find the following letter in the New York World:

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The capture of Fredericksburg by Gen. Sedgwick was the last principal item of news from that locality. After obtaining possession of the rebel batteries he marched four miles on the plank road to Chancellorsville, where he met a large force of the enemy, doubtless a part of Longstreet's division sent to meet him from Suffolk. It appears that a portion of the rebel army got between Gen. Sedgwick and the force menacing Gibbons, who held possession of Fredericksburg. Thus Lee was between Sedgwick and Hooker, and Sedgwick in turn between two parts of Lee's army. Gen. Sedgwick had been reinforced by some troops that had before been employed in holding the heights east of Fredericksburg, and the enemy took possession of a part of these deserted works. On Monday morning Gen. Sedgwick was attacked near Burksford by a large force of the enemy, superior in numbers to his own.—Pressed on front and flank, his men fought bravely, but were finally compelled to retire.

As this movement was about commencing the Vermont brigade charged furiously and succeeded in driving the Confederates off the ground. It was a bloody day for both sides, and the Federal command had done nobly in maintaining their ground against such numbers. A retirement across the river was determined on, with a view to recross at United States Ford and endeavor to join Hooker's main army. Accordingly, at a little past midnight he ordered the movement, and as silently as possible the troops took up the line of march over the bridge. The enemy soon discovered this movement, and opened a heavy fire on the bridge with artillery, killing and wounding a large number of our men. They did not, however, succeed in cutting off any portion by destroying the bridge, which was their principal object.

It may be that instead of attempting again to join Gen. Hooker, Sedgwick will return to the relief of Gibbons, as the rebels were discovered on Monday morning only two miles below United States Ford, and at daybreak commenced shelling our trains on this side of the Rappahannock. How large a force have thus got in the rear of Hooker's army it is yet impossible to decide.

Recapture of Fredericksburg by Jackson.

The morning and evening attacks on Monday by the rebels under Jackson on Gen. Gibbons's force at Fredericksburg have resulted in their gaining possession again of the greater part of the place. It must not, however, be regarded as anything like a disaster. Fredericksburg now is not one-tenth as important as Fredericksburg before Gen. Hooker's first movement. Our armies are on its flank and rear, and our heavy pieces across the river on its front. About evening they rushed on our right, and for a long time the battle was hotly contested, each party alternately gaining the advantage. Finally our force was obliged to retire, and during the night held a defensive position. Next morning Col. Hall crossed his brigade over the river on the Falmouth side, and both bridges were taken up. It is suspected that the enemy have pontoons sufficient to cross the river, and a lively watch is kept up to prevent raids on their part.

The following is from the New York Herald, which has advices up to Tuesday morning, 2 o'clock: After the struggle of Sunday, General Lee detached a large body of his main army to go down and meet Gen. Sedgwick. It is also known that Gen. Longstreet was rapidly getting into his rear at that time. Early Monday morning large masses of rebels appeared on the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, which had been partially evacuated by our forces in order to strengthen Sedgwick's column. Those remaining made but a brief resistance, and relinquished the position to the enemy, having first removed all their guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, the particulars of which have not been received, but it is supposed to have been an effort to hold the rebels from moving up to reinforce the body engaged against Sedgwick. In this, however, we were unsuccessful. It is generally understood that this force was Longstreet's column, just arrived from Suffolk.

On Monday Gen. Sedgwick was hotly engaged throughout the entire day, the enemy pressing him at all points, and cutting him up badly. His men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the enemy constantly, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when the gallant Vermont brigade made a noble charge, repulsing the rebels in fine style, and securing the safety of that portion of the army.

The slaughter of the enemy in this action, which occurred in close proximity to Banks's Ford, is without a parallel in the history of warfare, considering the number of men engaged. Whole brigades of the rebels were wiped out; but their force was so many times greater than that at the command of Gen. Sedgwick that it was impossible that he could hold his position, and he therefore concluded to extricate himself by recrossing the river. This hazardous expedition was attempted and successfully carried out between midnight and two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The enemy held positions with their artillery, raking our bridges over which Sedgwick was obliged to move his men, necessarily creating some confusion in our ranks as the columns moved over, and causing considerable loss of life. He also pressed hotly upon his rear, and harassed him incessantly. But he succeeded in getting his force over as above stated in wonderfully good order.

On Monday morning at daybreak the rebels obtained a position on the hills on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below the United States Ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of our trains lying on the north side of the river, close to the ford. Several men were injured by these shells and one or two killed. Some of the shells entered a hospital on the south bank of the river, killing several of the patients. One poor fellow was just reading a letter from home when a shell exploded close by him, tearing off the entire upper portion of his head, killing him instantly. A panic was imminent among our teamsters, and would have been general and disastrous but for the stoppage of hostilities by the enemy. The Washington Star referring to the attack on Sedgwick, says: Our loss was about 4,000 killed, wounded and missing, making the total loss of Sedgwick's and Gibbons's commands (including those lost on the previous day) about 5,000, or half the whole loss of Hooker's army in the four days' fighting. On that (Monday) night Sedgwick recrossed his own and Gibbons's force to the north bank of the Rappahannock. It is evident here that the Confederates played their old game of massing their troops in crushing force on our exposed points with rapid change of position, and that after throwing themselves with all their weight on Hooker, they with great celerity moved off to repeat the blow upon Sedgwick's detached force; and this fact explains that mysterious silence in front of Hooker, while they were thus occupied with Sedgwick.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers as late as Tuesday contain the following: [From the Richmond Whig.] Great Victory at Chancellorsville. An official dispatch from Gen. Lee to the President, announcing another great victory over the enemy in Northern Virginia, was received yesterday morning.—The Wilderness and Chancellorsville are in Spottsylvania county, Va., a few miles above Fredericksburg. The dispatch is as follows: MILFORD, May 3d, 1863. To President Davis:—Yesterday, Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back towards the Rappahannock over which he is now retreating.—Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that Gen. Jackson was severely and Gens. Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

The following dispatch, says the Enquirer was received on Monday morning at the War Department from Major Boyle, the provost marshal at Gordonsville: "Gordonsville, May 5.—Dr. W. S. Woolfolk left Chancellorsville at 3 o'clock p.m. yesterday. He reports that the fight was still going on at Fredericksburg. General Jackson occupies all the fords except Ely's, and has taken five thousand prisoners, and prisoners were still coming in. Our men are in good condition. Our loss is heavy. All seems quiet in front. No enemy in Colpeper.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

This battle was, from all we can hear,

one of the most hotly contested of the war. The gallant men on our side who fell numbered amongst them some of our ablest heroes, whose virtues on this occasion shone out with tenfold lustre, as they dashed amidst the storm of shot and shell and cheered their followers to victory. [From the Richmond Whig of Tuesday.] Victory.

We bring our readers good tidings of great joy this morning. In the language of the noble and invincible Lee, "we have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory." We cannot furnish particulars, but the public know the moderation with which that great leader expresses himself, and will understand how much is meant by the language he employs. The intelligence that Jackson is severely wounded will bring the prayer of millions of lips that his injury may not be mortal, and that it may not keep him long from the field. [From the Richmond Sentinel of Tuesday.] The Great Victory at Chancellorsville.

"We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory," writes General Lee to the President, as appears by his dispatch. The telegraph has carried the news all over the Confederacy, and to-day a whole people are indeed lifting their hearts to Heaven in joyous gratitude that it has again crowned our arms with glorious success, and sent confusion and disaster upon our foes. Thank God! Without needless repetition of what we have already published, and without attempting to supply any deficiency in our present information with fancies, we will state that the enemy commenced crossing at Fredericksburg, and skirmishing there, on Wednesday morning, that it soon became perfectly apparent that the strength of Hooker's attack was invested in a flank movement, designed to turn our left and gain our rear: that Gen. Lee responded to this new line of approach of the enemy, and met him in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, ten miles northwest of Fredericksburg.

On Friday evening heavy skirmishing commenced resulting in driving the enemy back for several miles. On Saturday the battle commenced early. We learn from Gen. Lee's dispatch that Gen. Jackson on that day manoeuvred so as to gain the rear of Hooker, while two of Longstreet's divisions "pegged away" at him in front. Thus caught between the upper and the nether millstone, the enemy suffered very severely, as may well be imagined. Five thousand prisoners are represented as having been taken on that day, besides an enormous list of killed and wounded. Hooker's army, driven by Jackson, were pressed down from the Wilderness to near Chancellorsville, four miles, when night brought its truce. The next morning (Sunday) the battle was resumed. Hooker was driven from all his positions, and made for the river by his flank. Here he was crossing at last accounts, with our victorious army pressing upon his heels. Of the disasters which attended his crossing, under such circumstances, it would be mere speculation for us to speak. We wait for the news.

This great victory is, as usual, paid for with the blood of heroes and the tears of the Confederacy. The severe wound received by General Jackson will excite universal solicitude. The manner in which he habitually exposes his person, when guiding the battle, is so well known that the public anxieties are always enlisted. No life is dearer to the people—none is more freely hazarded. We learn that the wound he received on Sunday was in the left arm, and it is asserted that amputation has already been resorted to. If the prayers of a whole people may be answered, our dear hero leader, mutilated as he is, will long live to lead our armies and to defend his country with his rare skill and matchless prowess, from the fury of her foes.

As to Hooker, the lowest depth of humiliation which has yet overtaken a Yankee Commander in Chief is his. Read the testimony which we publish to-day, and which he gave before the committee of Congress, and see how indelicately and ungenerously he acted towards his brother officers of high rank; how he always disparaged them, and never failed to magnify himself. His testimony was a bid for the position which he holds. He gained it; but in doing so he dug for himself, in case of failure, a pit deeper than any had sounded before him. Who is there to mourn for him now? He has found no strength in his arms; his own compatriots will show him no mercy in his woe. McClellan and Burnside would scarce be human if they did not feel a secret joy at his failure and downfall.

THE PAPER MONEY BUBBLE.

Messrs. EDITORS: I see by your paper that the Government has opened a loan office in your borough. Surely the Government must be going a begging to establish an office in the Wild Cat District. We never were suspected of having anything to spare before by our eastern brethren; but lumber is doing well this season, and if we have anything to spare after supplying the bread institution, the inducement is tempting—6 per cent. in gold, payable every six months! Why that is little short of ten per cent. Now this surely is to the Government all the money that is to spare, and much more! Our laboring men, mechanics, merchants, &c., cannot pay ten per cent. for money and keep square—now here I blame our members of Congress for passing laws so unequal in their operation. Fostering the aristocracy (and by the party pretending so much hatred for it.) Look at the equality of such a measure: Thousands and thousands of poor widows, depending upon the interests of their thirds, rarely reaching \$100. The tens of thousands of orphans who are living on the interests of their sold estates in the hands of executors, guardians, &c.; the poor laboring man or mechanic, and many others living on the interest of a scanty pittance, compelled to take 'promises to pay' to buy their scanty maintenance! Are these the laws for which thielaw-makers ought to be honored? Well, perhaps they deserve monuments. The legislature of the State of Pennsylvania carried out the same principle. It was not made a political question, and our Democrats wishing to do justice to all, generally gave their assent. This I could not have done, I could not have preferred the capitalist to the widow and orphan. But the widows were also to blame that did not present their petition, as they were much more numerous. Probably they would have

allowed them gold also! They surely had a better right to it than the capitalists. But if the above was right—which I see many honest, able and good men pronounce to be honorable and right—I question very much the mode of getting the gold, which is indeed the trouble throughout, for just passing the laws would relieve us, we would, I presume, get relief; but by this they have extended to the banks of the Commonwealth privileges and released them from obligations to which I think they were not entitled, and lessened the means of paying their notes held by the poor of our State. Now let us take a view of these banks, not politically, but as members of all parties that must meet the issue before long. The increase of paper currency is so extraordinary, and the metallic currency at the same time decreasing. Now for the record: Bank report for Nov., Feb'y and May, for '62. Feb. 4, 1862, gold and silver in the vaults of the Banks, \$10,825,088 Nov. 4, 1862, " " " " 9,467,234

Decrease in 9 mos. Penna. Banks, \$1,357,854 Feb. 4, 1862, notes in circulation of the Banks of Pennsylvania, \$17,250,433 Nov. 4, 1862, " " " " 27,689,504 Increase of circulation in 9 months, \$10,439,071 This shows a fearful record. Several of the aforementioned banks, some 7 or 8 are Safety Fund banks, whose gold and silver is not bound for the redemption of any notes; with one or two banks started in the fall of 1862, which had not their issue of notes out on November 4. The list shows 91 banks in all, many of those have, in the nine months alluded to, doubled, or nearly so, their specie in the vaults, and lessened their circulation very much; whilst a great many have doubled their circulation and decreased in specie funds. Reference to the reports will show this.

Now, the amount of capital actually paid in, including the Safety Fund Banks and the new Banks, up to 4th Nov. 1862, was \$25,917,650 Of this amount was owned by the individual B's of their own capital, 1,673,045

Leaving the actual capital of all the Pennsylvania Banks, including the Safety Fund Banks, \$24,244,605 The amount of the General Government's liability to the Banks on the 4th Nov. 1862, in Bonds, Treasury notes, &c., on interest, according to the report, was \$27,842,381 The whole banking capital of Penna., 24,244,605

Balance of the Government's liability over all their capital, \$2,997,776 Add to this stock held by said Banks in various companies, such as Rail road, Western lands, Bridges, Gas and Fire companies, Banks both North and South, &c., &c. 2,628,272

Making a total of \$5,626,048 This shows that the banks of Pennsylvania have taken in loans, stocks, &c., over all their capital, over Five and One-Half Millions of Dollars, besides, at the present time, or say 4th of May, 1863, after paying the interest on the State Debt and other loans, the specie fund will be much reduced and the notes in circulation very much increased, and by that time we will have also 10,000,000 of demand notes. These we will need to pay our part of the debt. Now let us see about how much our part of that would be if our troubles were to cease now, say Twenty-Eight Hundred Millions—some put it over and some under, but I think this a low estimate. Now the appropriation made by Congress for the Twenty Millions of Internal Revenue tax, as our guide in the apportionment, Pennsylvania would have to pay over one-seventh and not quite the one-eighth, but take it at one-seventh, and our part of the debt would be \$400,000,000—to which add 3,000,000 bounty and relief, and 40,000,000 State debt. Over sixteen times the whole banking capital of Pennsylvania, now can any person study the above and ever expect to see a metallic currency in his day? Why, sir, it appears as if we all had taken passage on the fatal train, and the officers had run her under a full head of steam until we have come to the down grade—she is running at full speed, and the engineer refuses to reverse the action—but like Samson will make a martyr of himself by dying in the ruins.

Now, sir, if any person will make the foregoing his study for twenty-four hours, if he is honest, I think he will be for peace as well as me. I am for Lincoln's motto "you cannot fight always, and the question or cause of difference will be to settle, after you cease fighting." LAWRENCE.

THE NEWS.

We surrender almost our entire space this week to the details of the stirring events of last week and part of the week before on the Rappahannock. The accounts embrace the operations of the army of the Potomac from the 1st (the day following the day set apart by President Lincoln for fasting and prayer for the success of our arms) up to the 6th, inclusive—when Gen. Hooker had returned to his old position north of that river. We have no definite account of the loss on either side. Our loss is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The loss among the Pennsylvanians—judging from the long lists of names already published—seems to have been in excess of any other troops.

Whilst this severe fighting was in progress on the Rappahannock, Gen. Stoneman, who had been sent out several days previously at the head of 12,000 cavalry to operate in the rear of the rebel army, and cut off his communication with Richmond, had been eminently successful, part of his force having gone within less than four miles of Richmond, thence following the Pamunkey and York rivers to Yorktown—destroying many railroad bridges, &c.

On Monday last news reached us from Tyrore that Richmond had been, in the meantime, captured by our forces under Gen. Peck, at Suffolk by following close upon the heels of Gen. Longstreet when he went to reinforce Lee on the Rappahannock. This news, although thought to be too good to be true, after the depressive effect of the disaster to Hooker, found many believers, and the capture of the rebel capital came very near being celebrated in our town. When the mail arrived, however, it was announced that the capture of Richmond was not confirmed. But it is most positively asserted that Gen. Hooker had recrossed the river, and had reached the late battle ground, with-

out finding the enemy. This, it would certainly indicate trouble in the vicinity of Richmond.

The operations of other army corps without special interest—except at Great Gulf, on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, which was abandoned by the enemy as taken possession of by Gen. Porter. Nothing is yet said of the attack upon Charleston, which was to have been made on the 3d instant.

"The Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Conscription Law have been published by the War Department, and cover about 60 octavo pages. These rules and regulations are to be seen as an afterpiece to the Chicago Platform and we presume they will be adopted by the platform of the Union Leaguers during the approaching General election in our State.

USEFUL PROVERBS.—He that cheateth postage stamps is like him that cheateth the printer; they shall go down to the sea. Seest thou a woman who spreadeth herself in the cars, she shall not be envied; blessings shall be upon her that girdleth her garments.

As a meerschaum in the mouth, so is trailing dress to a woman; they are both alike comely.

A man that maketh no publications of his business, his gains shall be as though he dipped up a brook with a cup; but him that advertiseth, his riches shall come as an overflowing tide.—Boston Transcript.

1863. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

THIS great line traverses the Northern Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania, the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight service from Harrisburg to Drifwood (24 1/2 miles) on the Eastern Division, and to Sheffield to Erie (78 miles) on the West Division.

Times of Passenger Trains at Drifwood. Express Train leaves eastward 4 20 P. M. Leaves westward 10 00 P. M. Freight Train arrives eastward 10 00 P. M. Leaves westward 4 20 P. M. Cars run through without change both ways on their trains between Philadelphia and Erie, and between Baltimore and Luck. Elegant Sleeping Cars accompany the Express Train both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Philadelphia. For information respecting Passenger fares apply at the S. E. Cor. 14th and Market sts. And for Freight business of the Company apply at S. E. Cor. 14th and Market sts., Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds's Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore; H. H. Horner, Gen'l Freight Agt., Philadelphia; Lewis J. Hoyer, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Philadelphia; Jos. B. Potts, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport, Jan. 21, 1863.

NEW FIRM.

HARTSWICK & HUSTON DRUGGISTS, MARKET Street CLEARFIELD.

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BLANKS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, TOBACCO & SEGARS.

AND a general assortment of VALENTINES and FANCY ARTICLES.

We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all, in terms to their satisfaction. HARTSWICK & HUSTON, Clearfield April 27th 1863. 4f

To the Presidents and Secretaries of the Boards of School Directors:

Reference to the Pennsylvania Education Journal for March and April, pages 361 & 394, will be seen that the Annual Certificate of Presidents and Secretaries are subject each to ten cent tax. But by an amendment to the act passed March 3d last, and now just published, the stamp required is only a five cent one, will, therefore, be the duty of the President attach to each Certificate a five cent Government Stamp.

The officers of the different Boards, will, as they may be convenient, send to me the Annual Certificates, that the Schools "Have been open and in operation according to law," so that they may forward it to the Department, that they may be issued at once for the District's share of the appropriation. C. B. SANDFORD, Co. Secy. Clearfield, April 22, 1863. 3f

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

ALSO, Garden or Fruit Farms.

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 10 or 25 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$100, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar per week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHESTERWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chesterwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to

No. 30 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 21, 1863. 1y.

