The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, May 20th, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The army of the Potomac is now resting itself on the plains north of the Rappahannock. There is no prospect of another advance. Public dispatches tell us the men are in good spirits, and anxious to be again led to the contest. But private letters tell a very different story—that the men have no confidence in their officers, and feel as if there was something wrong. They would be more than human beings if this were not the case.

Late accounts—through rebel sources—represent that a portion of the forces under Gen. Banks were defeated in a late engagement near Alexandria, La.

The promised second attack of the Iron clads upon the Forts at Charleston did not take place on the 3d inst., as promised—at least we have no account of such event.

Gen. Grant, at last accounts, was advancing from Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi river towards Jackson, the Capitol of Mississippi, so as to cut off communications with Vicksburg, 40 miles distant. A battle was reported to have taken place at Clinton, a short distance from Jackson, resulting favorable to the Union forces; but later accounts say no fight has yet taken place, though one is expected at an early day.

The army of Rosecrans is still inactive in the vicinity of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

This is about the situation of our military operations close upon the approach of June. Our readers can judge as well as we can how fair the prospect is of conquering an honorable peace by the sword this summer.

Lieut. C. H. Powers Killed.—Among the killed at the late battle near Fredericksburg, we regret to record the name of Lieut. Charles H. Powers, company D, 105th regiment. The deceased was well and favorably known here.

Among the wounded in the same regiment we notice the name of Lieut. Samuel McHenry, company K, formerly of Brady township, severely; and privates Chas. C. Weaver, of Burnside township, in side, badly; and John R. Sualler of Brady township, arm.

Almost a Fire.—The steam planing mill of Messrs. Spackman & Birchfield in this place, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday last about 3 o'clock P. M. Had it not fortunately been observed in time it would have undoubtedly destroyed a great portion of that section of our town; as the wind was blowing toward the buildings upon the opposite side of the street. The only damage done was the burning off of a sill, some plank and weather-boarding of the building; and the compression of a considerable amount of Crinoline there assembled, watching for the fire, and fearful for their homes.

☞It used to be given out in the latitude of Boston—the source of all our evils—that no man could be a Christian without being an Abolitionist; but we learn that the same doctrine is now openly advocated in this locality by some of the bigots, who no doubt thank God that they are not as other men, extortioners, &c.

One of two things we do know, and that is, that we have more Abolitionists than Christians among us, but why they refrain from becoming the latter we cannot define.

Postage.—We understand that the P. M. General has issued orders to the Postmasters throughout the country to collect *in Gold and Silver Coin*, all postage due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries. This arrangement went into effect on the 1st instant, in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863.

This is the first step taken to shun the "legal tender" greenbacks, and is in fact a repudiation by the Administration, of their own bantling.

☞It is said that one of the objects of the "Union Leaguers" is the collection of money to purchase the exemption of the Abolitionists in the event of a draft, so that if any Leaguer happens to be drawn out of "Old Abe's" ballot box he will be able to sock $300 and obtain Abraham's clearance card and remain at home to vote, and assist to still further plunder the people.

☞The Abolitionists had better hire Gen. Schurz to make raids through the northern States, in the capacity of kidnapper, to arrest civillians and women who are guilty of "disloyal practices."—This kind of warfare is not so dangerous as that in which the other side uses guns. The general would probably prefer that mode of fighting, it being less hazardous, and not so damaging to his hide.

☞The Administration changed its base of operations week before last in the west, and made a most successful raid to Dayton, Ohio, capturing the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, not even meeting with the usual casualties, "one killed and two wounded."

Case of Vallandigham.

Our readers are aware that this gentleman was recently arrested at his residence in Dayton, O., by a military force of some 150 soldiers sent up from Cincinnati by order of Gen. Burnside, and taken to Cincinnati, where he was arraigned before a Court Martial, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments in a speech delivered at Mount Vernon. No defense, other than a simple protest by the accused, was made. It is reported that he was found guilty and sentenced to two years to the Dry Tortugas—an Island on the Southern coast of Florida—which sentence, report says, has been mitigated by the President to sending him to the South.

This is, beyond question, the most flagrant outrage yet committed by the misguided men now in authority, upon the liberty of speech. Mr. Vallandigham was but criticising *the acts* of our public servants, and almost every sentence of this very speech was livid with the very essence of patriotism and heartfelt devotion to the Constitution and the Union; and yet *this* is treason.

Application was made to the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohio, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been refused. The next question is, will the people of Ohio submit to such invasion of their inalienable rights?

We are glad to see that this act is openly denounced by such influential Republican papers as the New York *Evening Post*.

Address of Mr. Vallandigham.—The newspapers publish the following address issued by Mr. Vallandigham to the democracy of Ohio before the commencement of his trial. It defines his political position at the present crisis:

Military Prison, Cincinnati, May 5, '63.

To the Democracy of Ohio: I am here in the military bastile for no other offence than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the constitution and laws of military despotism were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a democrat, for constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime."

For no disobedience to the constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to *their* demand, as well as the demand of Northern abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but

"Time, at last, sets all things even!"

Meanwhile, democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the people, to time, I again appeal. Stand firm! Falter not an instant!

C. L. Vallandigham.

☞We observe by the news from the army of the Potomac, that the Abolition brigade of Major-General Carl Schurz, behaved in an outrageous manner—disobeying orders and refusing to fight—in short skedaddled.

This demagogue Schurz is the individual who was hired by the Republican Committee in 1860, to make speeches for them during the Presidential election, in some of which he denounced Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Franklin, as "artful pettifoggers," "humbuggers" and "hypocrites," and the Declaration of Independence was nothing but "a mean Yankee trick."

We exposed this Abolition renegade at that time, warning our readers against the very state of things that now exist. The *Journal* defended the red-mouthed disunionist very earnestly in 1860, for denouncing the heroes of '76, and for assisting to inaugurate the "Irrepressible Conflict."

We presume that these co-laborers in the cause of disunion will stick to each other until their job is complete, and that the *Journal* will stick to its friends in time of need.

☞We do not exactly understand the movements and the designs of the Loyal Leaguers, as some of their practices are certainly of a questionable character. In several sections of our county, after the news of the defeat of our army under Gen. Burnside, at Fredericksburg, last December, these new light Unionists gave vent to their feelings by music, cheerings and general rejoicings; and the same programme was re-enacted after our late defeat under "fighting Joe"—some of their leading spirits publicly boasting in our streets that "two great victories had just been achieved by the present Administration."

An overwrought zeal in our *new* Union converts, has no doubt led them to commit these acts of indiscretion. They should be cautious, lest they be suspected of imitating the clergymen of the late New York Conference, who gave "glory to God for our first defeat at Bull Run! and for our second defeat at Bull Run!!"

☞The public mind has long been held in suspense in reference to the movements of "fighting Joe." Relief is at length furnished to the devouring newsmongers by an act which we presume may be designated by its title as Fredericksburg tradgedy No. 2, and he again safe on this side of the Rappahannock.

☞The Lincoln canals around and about Vicksburg have cost the Government fully $5,000,000.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

General Lee's Official Announcement—Tribute to his Memory—How he received his Wound.

The report of the death of "Stonewall" Jackson is confirmed. A dispatch from the "Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac" states that the following letter and order are published in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13, 1863.—The following letter and order was published in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

Chancellorsville, May 4.—To Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson.—General—I have just received your note informing me that you are wounded.

I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy. Most truly yours. (Signed.)

R. E. LEE, General.

Headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia, May 11, 1863.—General Orders, No. 61.—With deep regret, the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th instant, at 3:15 P. M.

The daring, skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an allwise Providence, are now lost to us.—But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength.

Let his name be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory on many fields. Let officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in defense of our beloved country. (Signed.) R. E. LEE,

Gen'l Comm'g.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following dispatch:

Richmond, May 10.—Gov. Letcher received a dispatch this afternoon announcing the death of General Thomas J. Jackson, at Guines, at 3 P. M. He died from the combined effects of his wounds and an attack of pneumonia. His body will be brought to this city to-morrow by special train.

HOW HE RECEIVED HIS WOUNDS.

The wife of Gen. Jackson is now in Richmond. She has been informed by a letter of the melancholy circumstances under which the general received his wounds. At midnight on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops were seen a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, Gen. Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain.

Whilst he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men, being unaware of his movement, mistook himself and staff for enemies, and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of his staff, and severely wounding Gen. Jackson and Maj. Crutchfield. One ballet passed through the general's right hand, whilst another struck the elbow, and, ranging upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He immediately fell to the ground.

His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of his wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the general, without noticing him.—Soon after four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down. The injury to his right hand is severe, one of the bones having been shot away.

☞There are a number of persons in this as well as other neighborhoods, who seem to take great delight in affirming that they are 'loyal,' and take especial pains to advertise themselves prodigiously in this particular upon the street corners and elsewhere, and at the same time denounce their neighbors as traitors, rebels, &c.

What would be thought of one of our leading business men, if they would thus be heard constantly boasting of their honesty, and charging their neighbors with being dishonest, robbers, &c.? Or of a female planting herself upon the street corners, and proclaiming that herself and a few others were the only virtuous ladies (!) in the town? We allow the reader to make the application.

☞There are now five or six regiments of nine months' men in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, waiting for their pay, some of them having been there for a week past. Gov. Curtin visited these soldiers during March, and on his return to Harrisburg he informed the public that he had persuaded them nearly all to re-enlist for during the war. The Governor seems to have fallen into the same error that the regime at Washington has—exaggeration and deception.

The 84th Regiment.—The attention of the reader is directed to the letter of Dr. Hoop, Brigade Surgeon, on our first page. The loss in his brigade shows that it must have been in the hottest of that awful battle. The far-famed 84th, it will be seen, has again been decimated in an extraordinary degree. Company K,—formerly Capt. Ogden's, from this place—lost, as stated by Dr. H., 34. He does not state the number before the battle, but a letter from Wm. Carr, just received, states that but two members were left.

The Vallandigham Feeling.—The Anti Abolition State Rights Association, Theo. Martin, Esq., in the chair, in their monthly meeting, in New York, passed some strong resolutions and remonstrances against this wicked arrest. The pronounced the arrest an open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States:

"It is the right (says one of the resolutions) of the citizen to protect himself against the violence of lawless power, where legal remedies are denied, with whatever force God and nature may have provided him with, remembering always that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God'—'that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.'"

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

May 1st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I have got as far in the rebels country as the beautiful valley of the Rappahannock. The rebels have a strong position back on the hills about one mile from the river, and yesterday their shells came with such force among us that we felt we were too close to the men that are fighting for their wives and little ones. So this morning we moved back a short distance, and got on a little rise of ground, so that they could see our hospitals. Our Doctor says the rebels will not shell a hospital if the body of men are not close to it, so we moved off a short distance. The shells came screaming among our tents and teams like a thousand panthers. I think I have a strong nerve but it made me crouch like a coward. I picked up *one* that fell close to us; it did not burst, it tore up the ground like a plough or a great deal worse.

But the reason I thought of writing you at present was to let you know that this afforded us a good opportunity of beholding the pluck of the negro. When an officer wanted his horse brought his black waiter was among the missing. Our Doctor was over at the battery, and all the officers have black waiters, but when the shells came howling around, they were hallowing where is he? where is he? But the niggers thought the shells were dangerous and skedaddled for the woods. O, but the officers were angry. Our Doctor (Hunter) said it made a strong democrat out of him. And why not? when the only one that this war is to benefit will run and leave their post as the nigs do. I think it high time to stop all Abolition slang about negro fighting, when they run at such a time as this. I have a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the Negro, and all that has been said in their favor is but gammon and not to be relied on. I once had a better opinion of them than I have now. They must go ahead in danger before I can think them worthy of my blood, and if I can save myself I will do it you may depend. But it is hard to get out of a place like this with life and honor both. The reason that I desire to live a while yet, is because I think I may be needed to fight the real enemies of freedom. Yours, &c., B. F. Carr.

MARRIED—On the 10th inst., by Wm. McKee, Esq., Mr. John Sloss to Miss Sarah Ann Smith, all of Knox township.

DIED—On the 10th instant, in New Millport, Christian Erhard, in the 54th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling in any way with one BED and BEDDING, a set of HARNESS for two horses, and a lot of BOOKS, now in the use of J. P. Dale, of Brady township, as the same belongs to me, and is in his possession on loan only.
Brady tp., May 20, '63. WM. BLACK.

LOST.—On Saturday the 16th inst., on the public road between Curwensville and Clearfield, A DEED, belong to the subscriber, calling for 62½ acres of land. Any person finding the same and delivering it at this office will be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL NEWCOMER.
may 20, 1863.

Luthersburg Hotel,
LUTHERSBURG,
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM SCHWEM, Proprietor.
May 19, 1863.—1y.

6 CENTS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Lawrence township, on or about the 24th of April last, an indentured apprentice named *John Austin*, alias *John Ross*, said to be about nine years of age, having light colored hair, &c. All persons are cautioned not to harbor or trust said boy on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. MILTON McBRIDE.
Lawrence tp., May 20, 1863.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, Esq. President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and the Hon. JAS. BLOOM and Hon. J. D. THOMPSON, Associate Judges of Clearfield county; have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the

Third Monday in June, 1863, *at the Court House*.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their officers, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

EDWARD PERKS, *Sheriff*.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Clearfield county Bank, May 4, 1863.

		Assets.	Liabilities.
Capital Stock paid in.			$50,000 00
Notes in circulation, 10s	$ 2,770		
5s	12,630		27,923 00
1s	5,523		
This being the greatest am't since last statement. Total liabilities this day, $171,261 19. This being the greatest amount since last statement.			
Gold,	$4,447	$5,332 00	
Silver,	885		
Personal property,		315 21	
Real Estate,		none	
Do do taken for debt,		none	
Bills disc'nd $70,167 94		$72,102,91	
Do under pro. 1,935 00			
Penna. 5 per cent. loan, par value $51,011 93 cost		$47,043 11	
Due from b'k's & bo'k'rs,		10,243 83	
Notes of other Banks,		15,185 00	
Legal tender & demand notes		16,608 00	
Checks, Drafts, &c.,		2,913 99	
U. S. revenue stock		263 10	
Over drafts,		488 46	
Cost of plates, &c.,		764 75	
Due Depositors,			74,690 04
Due on certif. of deposite,			12,169 58
Due Banks,			5,409 66
Commonwealth tax on div.,			157 50
United States do do			52 50
Interest and Exchange acc't			859 51
Liability of Directors as principals, $ 500 00			
As endorsers, 14,418 56			
Liability of Stockholders as principals, 23,200 00			
As endorsers, 9,900 98			
Divid'nd declar'd this day of 3½ per cent. $1,750			
U. S. & State tax, 210			
		$171,261 19	$171,261 19

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 19th day of May, 1863.
W. Radebaugh, *Notary Public*.

Clearfiel, May 20, 1863.

MERRELL & BIGLER
Have just opened a large and splendid assortment of
New Goods
At their old stand in Clearfield,

THEY have the best assortment of Hardware than has ever been brought to this county, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, among which will be found a splendid lot of

CUTTLERY,

To which they invite the special attention of the public, embracing heavy Silver-plated Forks, Spoons and Butter knives of the best manufacture.

A lot of Pistols of the best pattern, and other fire-arms. Also a general assortment of pistol cartridges—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

They continue to manufacture all kinds of
Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Stove-Pipe, etc., which cannot be surpassed in this section of the State.

They also have on hand Pittsburgh Plows, among which are Steel Centre Lever Plows. Also, Plow Castings, and many other Agricultural Implements.

Cook Stoves, Parlor and Coal Stoves a general assortment, and of the best patterns, for sale at reasonable prices.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, a general assortment. Glass, putty, Nails, Iron and Castings of great variety; in fact almost every thing wanted by the public can be found in their establishment, and at prices that cannot be beat.

Now is the time to purchase,
If you desire any thing in their line of business. Give them a call and examine their stock, and they feel assured that you can be accommodated.

Remember, their establishment is on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa., where you can buy goods to the very best advantage.

☞Old silver, copper, brass, pewter and old castings will be taken in exchange for goods.
May 20, 1863. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Still at Them!

NO MISTAKE NOW.

THE subscriber having returned from the city is just now opening up one of the Largest and most carefully selected Assortments of

Summer Goods

ever offered to the good people of Curwensville and its vicinity, and which he will sell at lower rates than any house in the county.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.

Sugar from 12 to 15 cents per lb.
Best Syrup at 87 cents per gal.
And all other groceries at the same rates.

Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings of all kinds, *CHEAP—CHEAP.*

Ladies who wish to make a good investment should call and examine the assortment of

Summer Dress Goods,

where they will find the very latest, best and most fashionable patterns of

POPLANS, CHELIES, BEREGES, LAWNS, &c., &c.

☞Rye, Oats, Corn, Fish, Bacon, &c., &c., sold at the lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for Country produce.

J. D. THOMPSON.
Curwensville, May 20, 1863.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice, is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of June, 1863, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Final Account of William P. Johnson, Administrator of the estate of Ralph Campbell, late of Union township, Clearfield county, deceased.
2. The Final Account of Amos Bonsall, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Reuben Bonsall, late of Brady township, Clearfield county.
3. The Final Account of William Feath, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Aaron Pearce, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, deceased.
4. The Account of William Feath, Trustee of the estate of Hannah Young, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased.
5. The Final Account of Maria E. Hillbarn and Matilda Magee, Administratrixes of the estate of Mary Magee, late of the borough of Clearfield, deceased.

I. G. BARGER,
Clearfield, May 11, '62. Register.

TRIAL LIST for June term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Fry & Carson	vs.	John Leonard
McNaughton & Carson	vs.	John Leonard
Wm. S. Sankey	vs.	John Briel
J. Campbell	vs.	E. Williams
R. Wallace	vs.	Swarrs & Keozer
Schnell's Heirs	vs.	Beasse
Kerlin	vs.	E. McGarvey
Spatts	vs.	Leonard & Gaines
Johnston	vs.	Reed
Reed	vs.	Shaw & Ogden
Leonard	vs.	Dillon & Davis
Dubois	vs.	Baum et al.
Leonard	vs.	Seyler
Cathcart for use	vs.	John Whiteside
McPherson	vs.	Hockenberry
McPherson	vs.	Robinson *et al.*
Lee & Campbell	vs.	Patchin *et al.*
Whiteside	vs.	Whiteside
Shively	vs.	Weld
Wilson	vs.	Goodlander

SECOND WEEK.

Morgan	vs.	Shoffs
Potter	vs.	Blanchard *et al.*
Urian	vs.	Boynton
Hoop	vs.	Rayhorn
Reid & Co.	vs.	Albert & Brothers
Patchin	vs.	Lamborn
Forcey	vs.	Antes
Fitch, Boynton *et. al.*	vs.	A Goss, sen.
Lamborn	vs.	Patchin
Patchin	vs.	Thompson
James B. Graham	vs.	Willheim
L. Bloom	vs.	Jordan's Adm'rs
Casebeer	vs.	Hayek *et al.*
Kutroff	vs.	L. Weld
William McKee	vs.	Thomas Beers
Bingham & Hood	vs.	L A Weld
Irvin	vs.	Blanchard
Pruner	vs.	Houtz
Bruner	vs.	McKean & Kyler
Kratzer & Sarver	vs.	Fagan
Kratzer & Sarver	vs.	Thurston
Mays	vs.	Canfield & Reeder
McFarland & Co.	vs.	Rollin
Rorabaugh	vs.	Cummings
Boice	vs.	Leonard & Rodky
Hartshorn	vs.	Ten Eyck
Gaines	vs.	Gaines
Leyfers *et al.*	vs.	Kratzer & Co.
H H & E Kephart	vs.	Whitcom & Son
Kriner's Adm'rs	vs.	Baird & Beers
Josiah W Smith	vs.	Harvey Moore
N N Sabins	vs.	Moore & Pauley

Wool—Wool.
50,000 POUNDS of WOOL wanted—for which the highest market price will be paid by.
J. P. KRATZER.
Clearfield, May 13, 1863.

NEW FIRM.
HARTSWICK & HUST[ON]
DRUGGISTS.
MARKET Street CLEARFIELD
KEEP constantly on hand a[n] and well selected stock of
DRUGS and CHEMICALS
PAINTS OILS AND VARN[ISHES]
PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES
BLANKS, BOOKS AND STATIONA[RY]
TOBACCO & SEGARS.
AND a general assortment of VA[RI]ATIES and FANCY ARTICLES
We respectfully invite a call, feeling [confi]dent that we can supply the wants of all [on] terms to their satisfaction.
HARTSWICK & HUSTON
Clearfield April 27th 1863. tf

5,000 Men,
YOUTHS and BOYS can be supplied [with]
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOO[DS]
at REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO., where it [is]
TO BE
Sold at prices that will induce all to b[uy]
DEMANDED,
By devoted interest to the CLOTHING [ESTAB]LISHMENT the universal satisfaction whi[ch has] been given has induced them to enlarge [their] STOCK, which in quality and selection, is inferior to none
IN PENNSYLVANI[A]
Come, and you can have
BY ORDER,
All kinds and styles of Clothing at nearly half
OF THE
Prices usually asked at other Stores.
Clothing good enough to s[uit]
GOVERNOR,
Or any other man.
☞Remember the place, in the MANS[ION] HOUSE, opposite the Bank.
REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.
Clearfield, April 8, 1863, 3m.

New Goods!
REED, WEAVER & Co.,
Are just [open]ing a splendid lot of the most carefully se[lected]
GOODS
ever brought to the place—which they off[er to] their customers, and the public generally, at very lowest figure the markets will af[ford].
Nov. 12, 1862.

Wool and Flax Spinning Whe[els]
WARRANTED, Manufactured and [sold] hands by the undersigned, who invites people of Clearfield county to embrace the op[portu]nity now offered to secure one of these [superior] Machines. They will be sold cheap. [Country produce not] *refused*. Call at the *Old Shop* in Curwensville.
WM. P. CHAMBERS
May 6, 1863.—y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—N[otice] is hereby given that Letters of Administ[ra]tion have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Gahagan, late of [Belle]fonte, Centre 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.

O. M. YOCUM, Adm'r.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 5, 1863.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Estate of Samuel [...] late of Knox township, Clearfield county, [de]ceased: The undersigned Auditor appointed to report distribution of the money in the hands of George Erhardt, Administrator of the afore[men]tioned Estate, will attend to the duties of his ap[pointment] at his office in the borough of Clearfield on Friday the 5th day of June, 1863, at [10] o'clock, A. M., when and where those interested may attend if they see proper.

THO. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.
May 13, 1863.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Estate of Joseph Cul[bert]worth, late of Penn township, Clearfield coun[ty], deceased: The undersigned Auditor appoin[ted] to re-examine and report distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Clearfield on Saturday the 6th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where those interested may attend if they see proper.

TH. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.
May 13, 1863.

Auditor's Notice,

Thomas Sourman vs. William Levis. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, No. 124, Jan. term A. D. 18[63]. *Ven. Ex.* No. 55 June term [...]

ALL persons will hereby take notice that the undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of Real Estate by the Sheriff in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Clearfield on Thursday the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when and where those interested may attend and be heard.

THO. J. McCULLOUGH, Aud[itor].
May 13, 1863.

6 CENTS REWARD.—Escaped from the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, on the 3d instant, without just cause, Augustus Cornmesser, an indentured apprentice, about 15 years, and having on his working clothes. The public are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
JOHN POWELL.
Lawrence township, May 13, 1863.—pd.

LEVER FLEGAL,
Justice of the peace
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. [Will] attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 4, 1863.

L. J. CRANS. WALTER BARRET.
CRANS AND BARRET,
Attorneys at Law,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
May 3, '63.