

Gov. Todd, of Ohio has ordered all the "Butternut" trees in that State to be cut down to prevent the Vallandighamers from committing "disloyal practices."

A correspondent writes to us inquiring what we would do if some mousing Pro. Marshal should come about our premises hunting for a gun and ammunition? Our advice is to tell him politely to go off; and that if he did not, the gun would.

We observe that Mr. Hancock, the agent for the sale of the Excelsior Windmill, has again returned to this county and offers his mills at the old prices. Mr. Hancock sold a large number of these mills in this county last autumn, and we have heard them highly spoken of by those who have used them as being a first class mill.

ENROLLING OFFICERS. Recruits—Christian Brady; Bell—John McQuillen; Boggs—David Adams, Jr.; Bradford—Wm. Hoover; Brady—Charles Slippy; Burns—Wm. H. Hart; Clearfield & Lawrence—Wm. McChough; Coatesville & Pike—A. Mason; DeCoster—G. W. Kephart; Ferguson—M. Watts; Fox & Huston—W. J. Woodward; Girard & Gibson—John Spackman; Graham & Morris—J. P. Nelson; Gulch & Woodward—J. G. Cain; J. Nelson—Jesse Haines; Karkhan & Covington—Wm. White; Knox—D. J. Cathart; Penn & Lumber City—G. H. Lytle; Union & Bloom—John W. Paull.

Instructions to Enrolling Officers. 1. You will immediately enter upon your duties, and complete the enrollment of such subdistrict without the least delay.

2. You are to enroll all persons subject to military duty. Observe the enrollment blanks, and carefully study the headings and divisions of the same. You will see that you are required to enter in the proper columns the residence, name, age on July 1, 1863, complexion, whether white or colored, profession, occupation or trade, (in Class I, whether married or single), place of birth, and former military service of each person enrolled, with such remarks in the column appropriated to that purpose as may apply to the case of any to whom special remarks may be applicable.

3. The enrollment, so far as you are concerned, must include all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five. In the case of any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage, enroll his name, and, under the head of "Remarks," state your belief from what you have known or heard, whether or not he has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen. So of other cases of exemption. Enroll ALL, informing persons claiming exemption that this Board will determine, when such persons shall be presented before it in pursuance of the law, whether or not they are subject to military duty.

4. The headings of the two kinds of enrollment blanks furnished to you will indicate into which class a person falls. Enroll both classes at the same time, but upon separate lists, as indicated, and BE CAREFUL to enter each name upon the proper one of the two sheets.

5. You will enroll all who have their legal domicile within your district, though some may be temporarily absent therefrom. For instance: teachers, apprentices, sailors, travelers, traveling merchants, and similar classes of citizens, must be enrolled in the districts in which they have their respective domiciles. Under the head of "Remarks," note such absence, and where.

6. You will judge of the ages of individuals from the best information you can obtain in each case, but in every case make a decision as to whether the person in question is between the ages of twenty and forty-five; and if so, enroll him in one or the other class, as the fact of married or single may determine. Widowers between thirty-five and forty-five years of age you will enroll in Class I.

(From the Central Press, Extra.)

Invasion of the State by the Rebels!

Call for Fifty Thousand Men.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. B. Antes, telegraph operator at this place have been furnished with the following news:

Harrisburg June 15. Lee is moving in force on Pennsylvania. He has defeated our forces at Winchester and Martinsburg, and part of his army are in Hagerstown, Md. The President has called for 50,000 men to serve for six months, if not sooner discharged, to be clothed and fed by us and to be accredited on the draft.

Unless our people respond to this call, a large part of the State will be laid waste. A. G. CURTIN. All the telegraph lines in the State have been taken in possession by the Government.

By private sources we learn that Hooker is falling back to Washington.

Civil and Military Power. Views of Judge Dies on the usurpations of the Administration. Martial law cannot be established in the loyal States.

Oswego, May 29. GENTLEMEN: I received, some time ago, your letter inviting me to attend the public meeting called to vindicate the right of the people to express their sentiments upon political questions. It was not in my power to be present at the meeting, and illness has prevented me until the present moment from answering your letter. I answer it now, though late, both to explain my apparent inactivity, and also because I think that in the present crisis no loyal citizen ought to shrink from the expression of his opinion.

The action that has taken place since your meeting was held conveys me that it is the intention of the President and his advisers to crush opposition to their acts by means of force and terror. For this purpose they have established and do now actually enforce martial law in several loyal States, and they will doubtless do the same in New York, and everywhere else, unless they are made to know that the people will not submit to it.

To many persons the words "martial law" do not convey any very definite idea. They know that it is something very harsh and rigorous, and summary, but they suppose that it bears some resemblance to all other laws of which they have ever heard or read, in this respect at least: that it defines offences and fixes their punishment. And I cannot but suppose that many of those who clamor for its establishment are ignorant that it is nothing in the world but the absolute and unrestrained will of a scripion of martial law upon the authority of the highest judicial tribunal of our country. The language is that of Judge Woodbury in delivering the opinion of the court in a case determined by the Supreme Court of the United States: "By it," says the court, "every citizen, instead of relying upon the shield of law, and fixed laws as to his liberty, property, and life, exists with a rope round his neck, subject to be hung up by a military despot at the next post under the sentence of some drum-head court-martial."

It is true that Republicans have no reason to believe that they will be safe from the horrors of this law under a Republican Administration. No Republican or Abolitionist has yet been arrested, imprisoned, or banished, and they may reasonably calculate that none ever will be. Such persons are permitted to stigmatize the Constitution as a league with hell, and insist that the war shall be prosecuted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy it, without being regarded as guilty of any "disloyal practice." This only suffers, so far, have been Democrats. Indeed, the very purpose for which the establishment of martial law is sought by the managers of the clubs and leagues is to destroy the Democratic party. And we find it declared in an official document emanating from the War Department, that to support the Democratic party is to support the cause of the rebel. This terrible engine, then, is to be set, in motion by one political party for the persecution of another, arming neighbor against neighbor, and setting issues in every household. The machinery is prepared. Already the secret societies are in motion bound by what cathe I know not. That they who design these things design all their dreadful consequences I do not believe; but they know little of human nature and little of history who cannot discern them. Under a single despot there may be hope of escape. But the worst form that despotism can assume is that of the tyranny of party over party; and if anything can add to its horrors, it is when the dominant faction is inflamed by fanaticism and led by priests.

What matters it that these men are conscientious, that they act under a sense of duty, of religious duty? I do not impeach their motives. The more conscientious they are, the worse. All fanatics are conscientious, and it is this that makes their tyranny, of all tyrannies, the most insufferable. What we can and ought to do, beyond the mere expression of our sympathy in aid of our oppressed countrymen in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, is a subject upon which it may be as well to present you nothing. Let us wait the course of events. We have an immediate question to determine for ourselves, and that is whether we will permit the establishment of the same species of government in our own State; a government which not only no Englishman and no Frenchman would endure, but against which the very lazar of Naples would revolt. I do not speak of exceptional cases of an extreme public necessity, such as we may imagine, though their occurrence is not at all probable; but I speak of systematic acts, done under claim of rights, without necessity, upon false pretences—acts which are not flagrantly unconstitutional, but utterly subversive of liberty and of law, and of which the manifest tendency, if not the purpose, is not to maintain the Union but to destroy it. I am sure that we will not submit to this, and we ought to say so plainly. I have no faith in any petitions, protests, or remonstrances that fall short of this. There is danger in leaving the President ignorant of our purpose. I am not sanguine enough to hope for anything from his sense of justice or respect for the law. The powers that control him, whether spiritual or terrestrial, will do to us whatever we will suffer, but are not likely to attempt that which they know we will not suffer.

At the same time I depreciate all resistance that is not strictly Constitutional. Let us not only submit to but support all proper authority. The President claims the Constitutional power to establish martial law over the body of the people in the loyal States. We deny it. Let the courts determine the question. The judicial authority is vested in the courts, and not in the President, the Congress, or the army. It is as much the duty of the President as of any private citizen to submit to that authority. If he resists he becomes a usurper, and may himself be lawfully resisted. And on the other hand, if not court or judge, acting under the forms of law, shall sanction his monstrous assumptions, let us in turn submit; not because there may not be judicial as well as Executive usurpation, and the same right in extreme cases to resist the one as the other, but on account of the condition of the country, and the double dangers that assail us. In this way there may be occasional acts of tyranny, as has been already, but upon the whole the restraint of the judiciary will be found adequate to our protection, if the President himself will respect it.

But if any citizen of this State shall be arrested or imprisoned by military men, or by provost marshals or other officers, acting under authority of the President, and this court before whom the question shall be brought shall determine that he is entitled to his liberty, then, in spite of this decision, force shall be used to detain him, there ought to be no hesitation to support the judiciary in opposition to military usurpation, and I should regard it as late and cowardly not to do so, unless in the face of such a force as should make resistance quite hopeless. If it be said that such action would impede the successful prosecution of the war, I answer that it is better that a nation should lose a portion of its territory than its liberty. And if for this cause the rebellious States shall succeed in establishing their independence, the fault will be that of the Administration; and the people, driven to choose between two evils, will have wisely chosen that which beyond all comparison is the least.

The times require, in a very high degree, the exercise of the virtues of courage and of prudence. Moderation in our counsels will give us strength and unity in action. Let us accept as our leader him whom not less merit than position designates (the chief magistrate of our State), and follow and support that moderate and patriotic, but not feeble or unmanly, policy which he has recommended and enforced with so much dignity and success, and I shall yet hope that the Union may triumph over both classes of its enemies—the Southern Secessionists and the Northern Abolitionists.

I remain, gentlemen, Very respectfully, your servant, WILLIAM DIES.

To Gideon J. Tucker, John Hardy, and Andrew Mathewson, Esqs. The Kansas Apostle for Freedom. The following letter is from the Hon. Mr. Conway, M. C., from Kansas, in the last Congress:

A WORD. To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Sir—That he is in favor of a restoration of the Union, even if such restoration should involve renewed power to Slavery, is a slight indication of that counter revolution in public sentiment on this subject, which the war is calculated to effect, and which political leaders seem determined through it to bring about. The only period in which there was a ghost of a chance of giving this war an Anti-Slavery result was the first two years of its existence. If it had been taken hold of at the outset as an instrument of revolution—to dissolve the Union and constitute the North the nation—thus liberating the Government from all constitutional obligations to slaveholders, and had then been rushed through with skill and energy, under wise Ministers and competent Generals, in a manner to give full effect to the power of the North, Slavery would have been swept out of existence, and the seceded States consigned to the authority of the Union, and held as subject provinces. But this was not done. On the contrary, the war was employed as a means to prevent revolution and to maintain the Union. The object was to force upon the slaveholders the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution they discarded. For nearly two years the most zealous regard was paid to these "rights," and military operations, conducted in a manner to induce the Southern people to return voluntarily to their Federal allegiance. In consequence of this policy, the golden opportunity slipped away—the South became a settled and determined Power—the North lost the prestige of victory, and its morale was broken. Thus the war became a failure and utterly ceased to bear upon the question of the subjugation of the South in any manner whatsoever; and now, whatever may be said to the contrary, there are few reflecting minds which have not come to the conclusion that the independence of the South, is an established fact, whether recognized or not. The war for the future, therefore, becomes simply an instrument in the hands of political managers to effect results favorable to their own personal ends, and unfavorable to the cause of Freedom. What matters it that a few regiments of negroes, more or less, under white officers are sent into the field? What matters it that the President's edict of Emancipation is printed in Little & Brown's edition of the United States at Large? Is Richmond ours? or even Vicksburg? Does not the Confederacy still stand firm and defiant, and does it not promise to stand so in the future? And, above all, is not the Presidential election approaching? It is now assumed that the Union is an object paramount over all other considerations, and we are told that it must never be relinquished. We are asked to adhere to the war, not because it gives us successful achievements in the field, but for the reason simply that otherwise we give up the Union. We are told also that the institution of Slavery, like all other institutions, (vide New York Times of to day), is of a minor importance, one way or the other, compared with the Union; that it must give way or not give way, be destroyed, or granted a new lease of life, with increased power, just as the exigencies of the Union may require. And to this doctrine that life-long Abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, and that zealous Republican, Mr. Raymond, and that eminent Democrat, Mr. Van Buren, all alike assent. Since the deportation of Vallandigham, it is supposed that this is to be the mongrel Democratic platform for the next Presidential race. Now, Mr. Editor, I desire thus publicly and from the beginning to announce my emphatic wish to be counted out of any such arrangement. I went into this Anti-Slavery business earnestly, and on the presumption that I was acting with honest men—men who hated Slavery, and who were determined to cast it out, come what might. I find that as to many I have been deceived. I find that these men want power, and care for nothing else; and that for the sake of power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; that they would free all the slaves or make their bondage still more hopeless, or do any other inconsistent or wicked thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such an unhalloved lust of dominion. As to the Union, I would not give a cent for it unless it stood as a guarantee for freedom to every man, woman and child, within the entire jurisdiction. I consider the idea that everything must be sacrificed to the Union as utterly preposterous. What was the Union made for? That we should sacrifice ourselves to it? I, for one, would be to be excused. As things stand, I would sacrifice the Union to Freedom any morning before breakfast. Very truly yours, M. F. CONWAY. Washington, 28th May, 1863.

The Meeting of the Editors of the New York Press.

A meeting of the editors of various newspapers of New York city, was held on Monday last week, to "consider the subject of the nature, contents and rightful limitation, if any, of the public journals to criticize the conduct of the government in a time of war and civil commotions." The meeting was very harmonious, considering that "copperheads" and "niggerheads," in about equal proportions, composed the meeting; and the resolutions—which we give below—are so severely condemnatory of the conduct of the present Administration, in its unrestrictedly upon certain public journals:

Among those present were—W. C. F. Prime, Journal of Commerce; R. G. Horton, Caucasian; Wm. Caldwell and Horace P. Whitney, of the Sunday Mercury; Horace Greeley, of the Tribune; J. B. Beach, Sun; Amos Herrick, Atlas; Rev. Dr. Payne, Observer; P. J. Moehan, Irish American; Mr. Ottendorfer, Staats Zeitung; John Clancy, Leader; Theodore Tilton, Independent; Cornelius Matthews, New Yorker; Robert McFarland, Scientific American; M. S. Isaacs, Jewish Messenger; James Brooks, Express.

Horace Greeley was called to the chair, and Elton Comstock appointed secretary. Messrs. Brooks, Tilton and Prime were appointed a committee on resolutions, and after a brief recess reported the following:

Whereas the liberty and the rights of the press, as affected by the existence and necessities of a state of war, and especially of civil war, are topics of the highest public concern; and Whereas recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehensions and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard to this vital question: therefore Resolved, That our conceptions of the rights and duties of the press in a season of convulsion and public peril like the present are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the constitution, government and laws of our country as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exception from its requirements or privilege to evade their sacred and binding force. 2. That treason and rebellion are crimes, by the fundamental law of this as of every other country, and nowhere else so capital, so abhorrent, as in a republic, where each has an equal voice and vote in the peaceful and legal direction of public affairs. 3d. While we thus emphatically disclaim and deny any right as invading in journalists or others to invite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully but firmly assert and maintain the rights of the press to criticize freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the government; also those of all their civil and military subordinates, whether with intent directly to insure greater energy, efficiency and fidelity in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends more remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power. 4. That any limitations of the right created by the necessities of war should be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened, and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles away from the seat of war.

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.—Under no possible emergency, not even in Insurrection, or amid the throes of civil war, can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of Arbitrary power. F. P. Blair, Sen., father of the present Postmaster-General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

It is not true that Secretary Stanton, intends to issue a proclamation against children wearing copper-toed shoes.

Primary Election.

WE are authorized to announce Amos Read, sen., of Lawrence township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 3, '63.

WE are authorized to announce Matthew S. Ogden, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 3, '63.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Angus M. Gill, of Bradford township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 10.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Isaac Kline, of Bradford township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 10.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Dr. T. J. Boyer, of Brady township, as a candidate for Legislator, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 17th, '63.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Frederick Shoff, of Beocaria township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 17th, '63.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Christopher Kratzer, of Clearfield, borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party. June 17th, '63.

MARRIED.—On the 2nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, near McVeetytown, Mifflin county Pa., by the Rev. W. M. Burchfield, Mr. John H. Hunter, of Jordan township, to Miss Jennie M. VanDyke.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. Levi Rowles, of Lawrence township, to Miss Mary E. Dunlap, of Knox township.

New Advertisements.

House and Lot for Sale. THE subscriber desires to sell at private sale, a lot of ground, situated in the borough of Lumber City, with a two story frame house thereon, well finished. A stable and well of good water are on the premises. This is a very desirable property for a private residence. For further information address JOS. L. CURRY, June 15th, 1863-31 pd. Lumber City, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Brink of Knox township, have been granted to the undersigned on said estate. 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. JAMES ERHARD, Administrator. June 11th, 1863, 31 pd.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

The premises of the village of Lumber City, on the 11th inst., without just cause, ABOLITION COMMERCIAL, an indubitable apprentice aged about 15 years. The public are cautioned against trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts he contracting after this date. LAWRENCE TP., June 17th, 1863.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Sarah Teno, left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I therefore warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts he contracting after this date. ANDREW N. MARKE. June 13th, 1863-31 pd.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. JOHN MULLIKIN. Address: Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. June 17.

PERSONS calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

NEW BOOKS!

READ! READ! HON. G. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD THE PRISONER OF STATE.

BY D. A. MAITONY, ESQ., OF IOWA. DESPOTISM; IN FOUR ACTS.

This work contains full and official copies of the four principal Acts of the last Congress, which will forever fix a stigma upon that body:

- 1. THE TAX BILL, by which all the property and resources of the people are mortgaged to the present Administration. 2. THE EVANGEL BILL, which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. 3. THE CONScription BILL, by which all the bodies of poor men, who are not worth \$300, are placed in the hands of the Administration. 4. THE INDEMNITY ACT, (stating claims,) which presumes to indemnify the President for all the wrongs he has committed in the past, or may commit in the future.

Every man, woman and child who is in favor of LIBERTY and LAW, should buy and read these books.

They are all kept for sale at the Drug Store of D. W. WATSON, on Second street, nearly opposite the Court House. June 16th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Selfridge, late of Clearfield township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. M. L. SHAW, Adm'r. Goshen, June 3, 1863.—31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Wood, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, 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. THOS. WOOD, Jr., Adm'r. Chest, June 3, 1863.—31

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase, or take, an assignment of either of two notes of hand given by me to George Horton, of Bernside township, dated the 14th December, 1859, and calling for \$130 00 each, payable May 1864 and 1865, as I have not received value for the same and shall refuse to pay them unless compelled by law. JOSEPH NEWCOMER. Bernside, June 3, 1863.—31

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Carson, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, 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. ELIZABETH CARSON, Execut'x. JULIAS A. TERPE, Executor. Brady tp., June 3, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted this day to the undersigned on the estate of T. K. Mills, late of Berge township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES T. LEONARD, Administrator. June 2d, 1863-31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Norris, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. 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. JAMES WHITLEY, Administrator. June 2d, 1863-31.

RELIEF NOTICE.—At the last meeting of the Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield it was resolved as follows: Resolved, That all old as well as new applicants for relief must appear in their proper person before the Board on Wednesday or Thursday, the 1st or 2nd day of July, 1863. Notice is hereby given to those persons who have received relief by sending the usual certificate, must apply in person in order to obtain relief. By order of the Board, W. M. S. BRADLEY, CLK. June 13, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any manner have control of a certain note given by me to one Johnathan Grise, dated April, 27th, 1863, for the sum of \$225, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law, not having received value therefor. FREDERICK LITCHFIELD. June 13, 1863-31 pd.

C. MUMFORD HAS RYE CORN and good FAMILY FLOUR, for sale at Phillipsburg. Also, RYE and CORN at Ayre's Mill. Phillipsburg, May 27, 1863.—31

WALTER BARRETT, CRANS AND BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, CLEARFIELD, PA. May 3, '63.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. Office South west corner Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. June 21, 1863. 1/2.

DR. J. W. POTTER, Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Frenchville, Covington township, and is prepared to attend to all business connected with his profession. Office at Frenchville. May 8, 1863.

GREAT REDUCTION!

New Goods at Reduced Prices. The old stock to be sold at a reduction to correspond with the new goods.

J. P. KRATZER Has just received a general assortment of DRY GOODS at reduced prices. DRY GOODS at reduced prices. DRY GOODS at reduced prices. BONNETS and Shawls. BONNETS and Shawls. BONNETS and Shawls.

CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Notions Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Notions Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Notions

GROCERIES and Drugs. Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Candles, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Crackers, Vinegar, Oil, Varnish.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Druggist, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Churns, Wash-bowls, Tubs, Buckets, Bat Traps, Pans, Window Blinds, Wall-paper, Coal Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bed-cords, Knives and Parks, Spoons, Crocks, Stone basins, All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool, Shipping Business and all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Front street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. June 3, 1863.

Goods! Goods! W. M. F. IRVIN has just received a splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

At his old stand on Market street, where he is ready to wait upon his old customers, and as many new ones—as was to get the very best of goods. June 16, 1863.

New Goods! REED, WEAVER & Co., Are just opening a splendid lot of the most carefully selected GOODS.

ever brought to the place—which they offer to their customers, and the public generally, at the very lowest figure the markets will afford. June 16, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Gubgan, late of Bellefonte, 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. G. M. YOCUM, Adm'r. Bellefonte, Pa. May 3, 1863.

COME AND SETTLE.—The subscriber desires all persons having unsettled accounts with him in connection with the Foundry business, to call and settle without further delay.—They had pardon for having neglected this notice so long. J. D. THOMPSON, JAS. THOMPSON, Curwensville, May 27, 1863. N. B. The business will be continued here hitherto at the old stand. J. D. & J. T.

LOST.—On Saturday the 16th inst., on the public road between Curwensville and Clearfield, A. DEED, belonging to the subscriber, calling for 625 acres of land. Any person finding the same and delivering it at this office will be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL NEWCOMER. May 29, 1863.

Luthersburg Hotel, LUTHERSBURG, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM SCHWEM, Proprietor. May 19, 1863.—31

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. JURE C. HALL.

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. W. SMITH & CO. MERCHANTS, and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept by the trade. Store on SECOND street, below Judge Leonard's, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 4, 1861.

G. G. RUSH. T. J. McCULLOUGH. RUSH & McCULLOUGH, Collection Office, CLEARFIELD, PA.

IN GRAHAM'S NEW BUILDING, Feb. 5, '62.

LEVER LEGAL, Justice of the peace. Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. April 4, 1861.

Shaving and Hair-Dressing. JEREMIAH NORRIS respectfully announces to his friends, Clearfield, and vicinity, that he has returned to his old stand, and he will be prepared to render the most perfect satisfaction to all who may desire his professional services. Clearfield, April 9, '63.

W. W. SHAW, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. HAS permanently located at Shaw's Mills, Pa., where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. May 27, 1863.—31

Jas. McMurray. Mat. Irvin. DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber, &c., Bernside, Pa. Dec. 24, 1862.

Wool and Flax Spinning Wheels, WARRANTED. Manufactured and kept by W. M. F. IRVIN, who invites the people of Clearfield county to embrace the opportunity now offered to secure one of these superior Machines. They will be sold at a cheap rate and on liberal terms. Call at the old stand at Curwensville. W. M. F. CHAMBERS. May 3, 1863.—31

Wool—Wool. 50,000 POUNDS of WOOL wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by J. P. KRATZER. Clearfield, May 15, 1863.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. In Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 23, 1863.—31 pd.