

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 30, 1862.

FROM MEXICO.-Interesting accounts have been received from Mexico. After an unsatisfactory conference between the Allied Commanders, the French General had decided to march his Division against Mexico City, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish Plenipoteutiaries thereupen decided to withdraw their troops. The reactionary party had made preparations to make a final campaign against the Justez Government. The ministers of Justice and Agriculture had arrived by special express from Mexico City at Vera Cruz to confer with the French commander. They were also received with all due honor by Gen. Prim. Gen. Miranda and ex-President Almonte are with the French General, and have published proclamations to the people adverse to the Juarez Administration. Senor Boblado had issued a counter-proclamation, branding Almonte and his adherents as traiters. The plan of Almente is to overthrow the present Government, to have himself recognized as Dictator, and then call a National Assembly, to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the country, and decide which will be the best form of government for it. A number of Almonte's adherents have signed a document supporting this measure.

"Union SLIDERS."-Our neighbors of the Clearfield Republican, in their issue of last week, publish several "extracts" (which purport to be from speeches made by 'Ben' Wade and Gen. Banks in the State of Maine) for the purpose of showing that these gentlemen are "Union Sliders." Let the intelligent reader reflect but one moment in reference to the liuputations of the editors of the Republican and | command the rebel works both by our artillery ask himself the questions-Where are Wade | and infantry, but all that is necessary to a perand Banks this day? Are they on the side of fect knowledge of the enemy's works, and the the Union or are they with the Southern rebels? tion of their defensive operations, has been The answer undoubtedly will be-Wade is in ascertained. the United States Senate, as a true and loyal citizen, engaged in devising means for the suppression of the Southern rebellion and for the | ner in which the dash of Col. Stoughton and preservation of the Union; and Banks is at his men was covered be the artillery, under the head of a division of the Union army driwing the traitors before him at every step he advances. Such men need no defence before an intelligent and loyal people. To stigmatize loyal men as "Union Sliders," is certain-'ly a most "foul slander."

A HISTORICAL EVENT .- The President's vis it to the French frigate Gassendi, on the 26th. was an event of historical importance. It is said, that this was the first time a President ever went on board a foreign vessel of war, and the first French vessel of war that ever came to Washington. The President was re--ceived with all the honors usually shown the Emperor of France. The yards were manned, the ship was dressed in flags, the American deliberation at our men in front, they were national ensign floated at the main, and the French flag at the fore mizzen and peak. The national salute was fired on the President's arrival and again on his departure. Admiral Raynaud received him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen shouted "Vive le President!" on his arrival and departure. The visit passed off to the satisfaction of all parties.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY .- The treaty ratified by the U.S. Senate on the 24th April, between England and the United States is, perhaps, the most important that has been made for many years, as ly its provisions the slave trade is surrounded by so many perils that the mefarious operators must be driven from the business. The leading feature of the treaty is that vessels of war of both nations are allowed to search merchant vessels belonging to each other, within the limits of 200 miles from the coast of Africa, south of Cape de Verde, and within 80 leagues around the Island of Cuba. Mixed tribunals are to be established at two ports on the coast of Africa for the trial tions to be equally represented.

PRAISEWORTHY .- The editors of the Clearfield Republican are just now engaged in an effort to convince their readers that, prior to the attack of the Rebels on the flag of our country, the Journal entertained no feelings of hostility to the South, and was opposed to coercion. We are pleased to see this improvement in the tone of the Republican, and trust the editors will continue their efforts ungil the wrong impressions disseminated by that paper, as to the temper of the Republican party towards the Southern States, are completely eradicated.

REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR .- M. Lorenzo Montufar last week presented his credentials as on that side of the stream, to bury whom a Minister of the Republic of Salvador. He said his Government had ordered him to say that would prefer to receive the dead at the dam, A cornectly desires the peace, prosperity and that they might be buried by their comrades. glory of the United States, over which the President presides; adding that the people of Salvador are progressive, and eminently American, and that they offer up their vows to eres that the people of the United States may continue prosperous. The President replied in appropriate terms.

date of Richmond, the 19th inst. He says that. is dontant patiently to await proper action.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

It not unfrequently happens that the value

of a movement or action cannot be estimated,

or its results fully comprehended before the

apse ot several days. Such is the case con-

The Siege of Yorktown.

cerning the affair, on our front, of the 16th. Up to that day, our extreme front was upward of a mile distant from that of the enemy, the intervening territory being occupied at times by the skirmishers of both sides, but practicully in possession of the enemy, in force more or less numerous, thrown out in front of their entrenched works. On the morning of the 16th, our force of infantry, supporting that of artillery, was thrown boldly forward, clearing this disputed territory of the enemy, who were driven back to their entrenched position across the stream, on the further bank of which it is situated. This bold and vigorous movement was followed in the morning by planting our artillery directly in the face of those works, at a distance of 1,200 yards, which after a flerce cannonading on both sides for two hours, were practically silenced. At the same time a small body of infantry was thrown forward to feel and reconnoiter the intervening space. This was done with a boldness, skill, and success worthy of older soldiers, better there could not be than the steriing Vermonters, to whom this hazardous duty was confided. Later in the day, these important advantages were improved by advancing our artillery still further, and within 400 yards of the enemy's work, to a position commanding them, at the same time covering our infrantry. These rapid and vigorous movements pushed the enemy to the wall, and rendered their works almost untenable. We had nearly exchanged positions, our own having been securely and firmly taken. We have since maintained it, and we can hold it at will. Meanwhile our infantry pushed the reconnoissance to within pistol-shot of the enemy's works, the principal feature in the strength of which was the stream fronting them, flooded by dams, and clogged by brush and felled trees. To obtain a complete knowledge of these obstructions, and, if possible, a nearer view of the enemy's works, and especially a knowledge of the extent of the rifle-pits that stretched along the banks of the stream, above and below the entrenched position of the enemy, was at once important and hazardous; important, nay, absolutely necessary to the prosecution of future operations, and hazardous because in the very face of thousands of the rebel infantry lying in wait at short range in their pits and entrenchments. To make this reconnoissance, to take this near view, to make this examination, was all that was contemplated by the orders covering the operations, unless, in prosecuting them, it should appear that, by the flight or weakness of the enemy, it was practicable to occupy their works. Such an insane idea as that of assaulting the strong position of the enemy with the small force advanced, a mere reconnoitering party, was at no time contemplated. The objects in view were accomplished with eminent success, and the result now is we not only various appliances relied on for the prosecu-One feature of the operations on the 16th is

worthy of more particular mention than has been made of it. I refer to the masterly manthe direction of Capt. Ayres. Col. Stoughton, with one or two hundred men, had been sent into the woods on our right, with the view of crossing over to our deft immediately in front of the enemy's works, close down to the water, for the purpose of making an examination of the dam and the front of the rebel defences. At a given moment they emerged from the woods on the right, with a cheer, and rushed down the hill in the face of the pits, a single volley from which would seemingly cut down every man. The same instant Capt. Ayres directed the artillery to open on the rebel's pits and works. The order was obeyed with terrible energy, twenty guns launching an unceasing shower of shells, every one exploding, with unerring precision. The long line of rebel works blazed with a sheet of flame. Thousands of rifles rose above the ramparts, but instead of being discharged with generally elevated so as to fire into the air. The practice of our artillery was perfect. The energy of the firing was indescribable. The roar was unceasing. A cloud of smoke and dust rose from the crest of the rebel work, where, with not as much as an instant's cessation, the shells exploded. No troops could face such a storm, and the endeavor of the enemy to plant a single volley into Colonel lives. To our men it was a terrific ordeal, as lery wern aimed directly over them, and the track of the fiery shower could not have exceeded ten feet, and probably was less than that distance above their heads. Never had artillery a more delicate or important mission to perform-a double and diverse duty ; or so firing as to avoid one and hit the other-both war. The roads are improving fast. being almost in the same range. Our men passed and repassed with but slight loss, having but two or three killed and some haif one on his back.

guns they have, nor mount more. There is a light. sharpshooter for every head. Our artillerymen are constantly on the watch, night and of parties engaged in the slave trade, both na- day; and now and then a shell is planted at will, as a reminder that any movement, offensive or defensive, will be followed by a deadly shower. What might, and probably would less energetic measure and bold measure, has been accomplished in a few short hours, and, what is more important still, at the cost of fewer lives by far. We hug the enemy, and it is impossible for them to deal the blows for which they were preparing-giving to us an advantage of the greatest value.

About two o'clock to-day, a white flag was raised on the rebel fortifications, and shortly after Col. Wm. M. Levy, bearing a message from Brig.-Gen. Semmes, made his appearance at the dam, where he was met by Major Currie, of Gen. Smith's staff. The message was addressed, "To the Commander of the Brigade in front," and its purport was that there were several of our dead lying unburied cessation of hostilities for two hours was asked. The reply of Gen. Smith was that he The messenger returned with this answer and subsequently reappeared with the assent of Gen. Semmes to the proposition.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The ratification of the Seward and Lyons treaty for the suppreswithout regard to the number of vessels to be Col. Corcoran has been heard from, under employed, and the summary trial and punishment of those engaged in the illegal traffic.

Senor Don Lorenzo Matufar has presented while is anxious to be honorably released, he his credentials as minister of the Republic of Sairsder. He said his government ordered the Thomas L. Wragg has returned to Nassau | the last ditch.

Salvador, progressive and eminently American, Republic founded by the immortal Washington may each day become more powerful and of the American continent who profess their | were reported to be at Nassan.

principles and love their institutions. To which the President replied that Republicanism in this country is demonstrating its adoption to the highest interests of society, the preservation of the State itself against the violence of faction. Elsewhere on the American continent it is struggling against the inroads of anarchy, which invites foreign intervention. Let the American States, therefore, draw closer together and animate and reassure each other, and thus prove to the world that, although we have inherited some of the errors of ancient systems, we are nevertheless capable of completing and establishing the new one which we have chosen. On the result largely depends the progress of civilization and hapiness of mankind.

Washington has, almost daily rumors of Cabinet changes, but as they are known to originate with interested parties, reliable it be to contradict them when they are too chronic. The sensation of the hour has been the transfer of Secretary Welles from the navy portfolie to the Spanish mission, and the appointment of numerous gentlemen as his successors. It is hardly necessary to say that there is not a word of truth in these changes, nor is there likely to be. The President said to-day that he had no intention of making any changes in his Cabinet.

Interesting from Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Driver, an old resident of Nashville, and the man who raised the first Union flag in that place-having kept the noble ensign hid to raise it-has sent a long letter to the Salem (Mass.) Register, giving that paper some interesting news about matters in Tennessee. We

make the following extract from the letter: Is there one man North who now expects to make peace based on compromise with such men as lead here? Is there one who expects a lasting peace in this land, until the armed heel of freedom's soldiers marks every inch of slave soil? If there is, he knows little of the South or Southern men and women. One defeat of the Federal forces, and madness would be rampant here. In the hour of victory, they would destroy every Union family in the South. We live on a volcanic mass, which at any moment may upheave, and blow us to glory without the benefit of the clergy, the most of whom are in the army of Dixie!

Our enemy is bitter as death, as implacable as the savage of the forest; he will do any thing to gain his end. Twice has the "Black Flag" been flaunted in our faces, and cheered by a portion of our citizens. Our women are more bitter than the men, and our children are taught to bate the North in church, in school, and at the fireside. Our city still presents a sullen, silent front; it will take as men_Henry Clay among the number-advo-

"Had I my way, I would confiscate the where, give them a Government, buy up the to their brethren. The land confiscated I would divide among the soldiers of the North, poor men of the South who fell victims to send a settler of true, industrious habits, and or more years. This will insure an industrious, worthy, patriotic people for the South. ten; your spindles and looms will be kept running by freemen, and slavery will cease forever, as it should do. Slavery is a curse. a crime, a mildew, and must end, or war wil blast our fair heritage for all time to come.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 24 .- A reconnoitering party, under Brigadier General A. J. Smith, left here this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets one hundred and fifty strong, who fled in great haste, leaving their knapsacks, blankets and everything else. The party then proceeded on foot toPea Ridge,Tennessee, where they found 3,000 or 4,000 rebels drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first Stoughton's men must have cost them many fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving their tents, camp equippage, private baggage, well as their safety. The shells of our artil- and even half written letters and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned by our men. We have captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being taken. They say the people South are getting sick of the

From Pittsburg we have intelligence of skirmish with the enemy, in which Gen. Granger, with five hundred cavairy participatdozen wounded, Col. Stoughton bringing off ed, about two miles from our pickets. Our forces came in contact with the rebel pickets As the result of the affair of the 16th, we and drove them in and then encountered a have emphatically the enemy's works in a strong force of rebel cavalry. After fighting "tight place." They can neither man what for an hour, beth sides retired. The loss was

From Hilton Head, S. C.

The steamer Marion arrived at New York on the 22d inst., from Hilton Head. Her advices state that a surveying party of two hundred, of the Eighth Michigan regiment, were about landing at Wilmington Island, below have cost days and weeks to accomplish by a Savannah, when they were surprised by a body of rebels numbering from six to eight hundred, who poured on them an effective fire, killing and wounding several of our men. The Michigan troops returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels after making a short stand retreated in order. The Adjutant of the 8th Maine regiment was killed with twelve or thirteen others and twenty-five or thirty wounded. The dead were taken to Fort Pulaski, and the wounded carried to the hospital at Hilton Head. The rebel loss is not known.

Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholy unfit as a work of defense. A Parrott shell exploded in Fort Pulaski on the 14th, killing four men and wounding several others.

From the Rappahannock.

Washington, April 23 .- The steamer Yankee went up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg yesterday, having cautiously passed through the sunken obstructions in the channel seven miles below that town. Our flotilla has captured seven rebel schooners, one of which has a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines and saltpetre. They have also taken two small steamers. It is further may be somewhat insufficient and precarious. stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally sion of the slave trade will soon be exchanged. seen on the south side of the river. Our The main points are a mutual right of search, troops still command the possession of Frederthe residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

From Nassau, New Providence.

him to manifest to the President that it earn- | from an unsuccessful attempt to run the estly desired the peace, prosperity, and glory blockade at Charleston. She had one of her of the United States over which our Executive | paddle boxes badly injured, which was supposso worthily presides adding that the people of ed to have been from the effects of a cannon ball. She has a full cargo of ammunition and offer up their prayers that the great people of guns brought by the Gladiator from England. the United States may ever prosper, and the The steamer Ella Warley, with potash and saltpetre, was soon to sail for some Southern port. The steamer Cecil had arrived at Nasmanifest stronger sympathics with the people san from Charleston. Several rebel vessels

From Gen. Fremont's command.

The following has been received from Wheeling: On the 21st inst., the indetatigable General Milroy, at the head of a reconnoitering force, overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry 6 miles west of the railroad, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta county, Western Va. They fled rapidly, pursued by our cavalry. Gen. Milroy learned that their main body stopped the previous night six miles beyond Buffalo Gap, but finding they were cut off at Staunton by Gen. Banks, they bore southwest through both Bath and Allegheny counties towards the James river.

Engagement at Elizabeth City, N. C. BALTIMORE, April 24 .- The Old Point boat has arrived. Col. Summers and Lieut. Carnes came up this morning in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the ournalists rarely take notice of them unless, boat left, in the steamer Cossack from Newbern. They report that a fight occurred on Tuesday of last week, near the canal locks at Elizabeth City, between Col. Hawkins' Eighteenth and a force of rebels. The latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was estimated at 50 killed and wounded. Col. Hawkins was wounded in the right breast and his adjutant killed.

From Fort Lafayette.

NEW York, April 23 .- Lieut. Thomas, the French lady, confined in Fort Lafayette, for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the rebels at Baltimore, last summer escaped from Fort Lafayette. on Monin his house during the dark days of secession | day night. He had procured a number of tin in that city, waiting a favorable opportunity cans, which he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward the Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel and a boat being put in requisition he was brought back and conveyed to his old quarters.

From General Mitchell's Division.

CHICAGO, April 24 .- A special despatch to the Times from Pittsburg Landing, states that Gen. Mitchell's division has arrived at Tuscumbia. He has now possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d inst.

LIBERIA AND HAYTI.

A proposition to recognize the independence

of the Republic of Liberia and of Havti has been introduced into the United States Senate. It is a somewhat singular fact that although the fermer country is an offshoot of American civilization, peopled almost entirely by emancipated slaves, or other colored emigrants from this country, our Government has never established diplomatic relations with it. Many of our best and wisest stateslong a time to root treason out of Nashville as cated this measure with great zeal and earnit did the household sins of Egypt out of Israel. estness, but without success. The chief objection urged was, the danger that a negro property of all traitors, work the slaves three representative might be sent to Washington; or four years under overseers, on the land of but it was proposed to obviate this by appointtheir masters, sell the crop thus raised, and ment as minister one of the white agents of pay the war debt; this would save the people | the Colonization Society. This whole quesfrom taxation. The fifth year's crop give to tion is one of considerable interest. We are the slaves, and send them to Texas or else- a trading people, and have endeavored to advance our interests by establishing commerslaves of the loyal men, and let them be sent cial treaties with nations of all climes and nearly of all colors, without reference to their religion or form of Government. With the and the widows and orphans of those deluded Indians we have made innumerable treaties; the Japanese embassy we delighted to honor, false notions of "Southern Rights;" compel in every imaginable way, at great national and the Northern man to settle on his grant, or to municipal expenses, without the prospect of deriving much profit or advantage in any way. give him no power to alienate his title for ten | The mission to China is considered a very acceptable and desirable position even by superior diplomasts who are leading spirits of the One man will make one bale of cotton, others Breckinridge organization. They evidently have no objection to any color-except black. Nor, indeed, do they always avoid black. Brazil, the great slaveholding country of South America, although it has a white emperor, often has negro ministers of State. It was a favorite Court for the Virginia aspirants to diplomatic posts; and such men as Henry A. Wise and Robert K. Scott have delighted to pay their respects, after the most approved style of courtly etiquette, in the latitude of Rio Janeiro, to men as black as any of the slaves upon their plantations. They did not, apparently, find themselves very much horrified by such official contact with South American negroes. In considering the propriety of recognizing

Liberia and Hayti, it must be remembered that our chief object would be to promote our own interests, in two ways: first, by increasing our trade with those countries, and second, by diminishing difficulties in the way of the emigration, to them, of the surplus colored population of the United States. It is probable that one of the main reasons why Liberia has not advanced more rapidly has been the neglect and aversion which has been marifested towards it by our Government. By its recognition, at least one step will be made towards remedying this error. With Hayti and Liberia open to receive, and to gladly welcome, colored emigrants from our soil, if we were in constant receipt of official information indicating their prosperity, we would have little apprehension of a redundant and burdensome negro population swarming in upon the free States .- Press.

SUFFERING AND DESTITUTION IN IRELAND .-Dr. Brodie, the Irish poor law inspector, who was detailed, in February last, to proceed on board her Majesty's ship Geyser, to the islands on the western coast of Ireland, to report the condition of the inhabitants, has made a report, which, though evidently careless and superficial, reveals some painful details. At Innis Boffin Island he found that the diet of the people consisted chiefly of Indian meal. cooked with neath and the dried surface of the bogs. Very few potatoes were found, and unless some be supplied for seed, the distress next year must be even greater than at present. There was not a bit of bakers bread, a drop of milk, or a pound of meat on the islands. The people had no stores of provisions to fall back upon, and were likely to suffer great privations. At Shark Island the people were almost identically circumstanced-that is on the verge of starvation. The population of Clare Island numbers four hundred, and a portion of them are in great want of provisions, and there is a deficiency of seed potatoes for planting. The weather was so bad. says the Doctor, that he could not visit Achil, Inniskea, or the Arran Islands, and so the matter rests, so far as the English government is concerned, but private charity will, no doubt, step in and render some aid, though it

When John C. Breckinridge was first accused of treason he asked a suspension of pubpension of him.

When you see a drunken rebel black with The Rebel steamer Nashville, now called mud, you may conclude that he has dyed in

Truth Stranger than Fiction. A correspondent of one of our exchanges,

writing from Yorktown, relates the following Never until we stood by the grave of the Green Mountain boys did we realize how much stranger is truth than fiction. Your readers will all recollect last summer a private was court-martialed for sleeping on his post, out near Chain Bridge, on the upper Potomac. He was convicted; his sentance was death; the finding was approved of by the General and the day fixed for his execution. He was a youth of more than ordinary intelligence; he did not beg for pardon, but was willing to meet his fate. The time drew near; the stern necessity of war required that an example should be made of some one; his was an aggravated case. But the case reached the ears of thei President; he resolved to save him; he signed a pardon and sent it out; the day came. 'Suppose,' thought the President, 'my pardon has not reached him.' The telegraph was called into requisition; an answer did not come promptly. Bring up my carriage,' he ordered. It came, and soon the important State papers were dropped, and through the broiling sun and dusty roads he rode to the camp, about ten miles, and saw that the soldier was saved! He has, doubtless, forgotten the incident, but the soldier did not. When the 3d Vermont charged upon the rifle-pits, and the enemy poured a volley upon them, the first man who fell was William Scott, of Company K, with six bullets in his body. His comrades caught him up, and as his life-blood ebbed away, he raised to Heaven, amid the din of war, the cries of the dying, and the shout of the enemy, a prayer for the President, and as he died he remarked to his comrads that he had shown that he was no coward and not afraid to die. He was interred, in the presence of his regiment, in a little grove, about two miles to the rear of the rebel fort, in the centre of a group of holly and vines; a few cherry trees in full bloom, are scattered around the edge. In digging his grave, a skull and bones were found, and metal buttons, showing that the identical spot had been used in the Revolutionary War, for our fathers who fell in the same cause. The Chaplain related the circumstances to the boys, who stood around with uncovered heads. He prayed for the President, and paid the most glowing tribute to his noble heart that we ever heard. The tears started in their eyes as the clods of earth were thrown upon him in his narrow grave, where he lay shrouded in his cost and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates

STRIKING TIMES IN UNION TOWN-SHIP.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT ON ANDERSON'S CREEK .- It seems to be the general opinion of the people of Clearfield county that all the Wool ought to be carded in the

Whitehead Factory, in Union township. Wool carded at 5 cents per pound, when brought las. Breckinridge, and Bell men, should give the subscriber a call, as he is prepared to do Fulling. and every description of Manufacturing on the most reasonable terms, having served a regular time to the business. Persons will do well by holding on to their wool, as I intend to give them a call shortly. [Ap30] LAW SYKES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at New Washington. on Monday the 2d day of June. next. at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate late the property of Jonathan Pierce deceased, viz: a certain messuage or tract of land situate in Bell township Clearfield county. Pa., bounded as follows; on the south by land of William Coonsman, on the west by land of James McManus, on the north by land of F. G. Miller, and on the east by land of George Snyder. Containing one hundred acres and one hundred and fifty perches with a log house, log barn, two orchards and about sixty acres of cleared land thereon. Terms of the sale, as follows : one fifth of the purchase money thereof to be paid cash, one third at confirmation of sale, and the remaining balance in two equal annual payments with interest. JOHN RORABAUGH, Trustee. New Washington April 26th 1862.

Spring Opening at H. W. SMITH & CO'S, Of the latest and most fashionable GOODS.

LIRST QUALITY OF PRINTS, Warranted good cloth and fast colors, for sale at our former prices-to wit : 12; cents per yard.

Also, a large stock of Pamina's and Zygias, the now raging meterials for travelling costumes and promenade dresses;

With a complete assortment of Ladies' Dress trimmings, Buttons, Tassels, Cords. Skirt Braids, Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Shetland Wool, Embroidery, Silks, etc. A choice lot of trimmings for Zouave's, consisting of Gimp, Silk, White Bugles, Steel Bugles, Gilt Zou-

DR. A. M. HILLS, desires to inform his pa-tients, and those who may desire his professional services, that owing to the press of business in his office in Clearfield, he will be unable ot visit his usual places any more, but may always be found at home in future. April 16-tf. N. B. Badly fitting gold plates can be exchanged for Vulcanite work.

aves, Blark Zouaves, etc., etc., etc.

TO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.—Special notice is now given to all collectors of County and State Taxes for 1861, and previous years. that executions will issue on the Second day of June, 1862, for all balances of County tax then remaining unpaid upon their respective duplicates. The collectors for 1862, will take notice that this rule will be enforced in the future, and they will be imperatively required to settle up their duplicates within the year. By order of the Board. WM. S. BRADLEY. April 15, 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons ore hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Waggoner, to wit : 1 brindle cow. 1 black cow, 1 red cow, I bay mare, 14 sheep, 3 heiffer calves, wagon, 1 plow, 1 corn plow, 1 harrow, 1 windmill. 1 timber sled, 10 neres of grain in the ground. 2 oxen, and I stack of hay, as the same have been purchased by us at Sheriff's sale, and have only een left with said Waggoner on loan and are subebt to our order. HIPPLE & FAUST.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY!—The Superintendent contemplates opening an Institute for the improvement of teachers in the best methods of giving instructions in the branches of learning taught in our
common schools. If thirty teachers signify by
letter or otherwise, on or before the 10th of May
next, their willingness to attend the said Institute,
then the same will be opened in Curwensville on
the 2d of June following, and continue eight the 2d of June following, and continue eight first day of next term and show cause why the apweeks. To defray expenses, each teacher will be praisement should not be approved absolutely charged four dellars in advance

By the Court,

JAMES WRIGLEY. charged four dollars in advance March 96, 62. JESSE BROOMALL, Co. Sup's,

SALT-a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. P. IRWIN, Clearfield.

IME! LIME!!--Parmers Lime your Lands.—The subscriber would inform the farmers of Clearfield county, that he keeps conformation the lones Kiln at Tyrone a stantly on hand at the Jones Kiln at Tyrone a large stock of lime, and will furnish on contract any quantity at the terminus of the Tyrone and Philipsburg Railroad. March 19, 1862. WM. H. ROBERTSON

CAUTION .-- All persons are hereby caution ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to wit: ond dark bay mare one dark bay horse, one 2-year old colt, and one wagon, now in the possession of Peter Rissinger, as the same belong to me and have only been left with him on loan. ANDREW PENTZ, Sr. Feb. 19, 1862-3 tp.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of tran sient and permanent boarders. Every depart. ment connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11, 1880 -y. GEO. N. COLBURN

BLACKSMITH WANTED AT GRAHAM-TON.—One who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety. None other need apply. A good shop with three fires and three set of smith's tools (if desired), and a house, garden and stable will all be leased for one year from the 1st of April next, and for a longer time if sat isfaction is rendered to customers and to myself
Address, JAS. B. GRAHAM. January 1, 1862. Clenrfield, Pa

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE..... The undersigned having located in the bor ough of Clearfield. (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop,) are prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. We are confident that we can not be excelled by any workmen in town or county Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Wate April 9, 62-1y-pd. LAUCHLIN & HOLES

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE LEONARD, FINNEY & CO.,

CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted Deposits received. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. Office, on Second street, in the room lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esd. JAMES T. LEONARD. : : : : : : D. A. FINNEY WM A. WALLACE, TITTE

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE .-- The Great Progressive and Healing Remedy -An article that prosents a challenge to the world to produce in any remedy yet invented, an equal for the painless and rapid cure of external inflamatory calamities, or diseases. It is good for Painful Swellings, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Sore throat, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts Tumors, Erysipelas, Warts. Sore eyes, Boils. Chapped hands, Frosted feet etc., etc. Give it a trial. Price 28 cents a box. For sale by JACOB GOSS, in Woodward township.

New Firm -R. MALONEY & Co., PHILIPSBURG, PA., Would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, that have just received and opened a new and very extensive stock of TIN & COPPER-WARE.

SHEETIRON-WARE A VARIETY OF STOVES,

and a general assortment of articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which they offer chap for cash. Approved produce taken in pay ment at market price. Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL—For in struction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms-For pupils under six years old, \$5.60 for seventy two lessons of one half bour each for all pupils over six years old \$10,00, for seven y-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Me deon. Guitar or in Harmony. Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the

balance at the end of the quarter. Vocal music free to all Instrumental pupils Studied alone. \$3.00 per term. Rooms at Mr. Alexander Irwin's. Oct. 1, 1860. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

New Goods Just received at the "Corner Store" Curwens-ville, a new and seasonable stock of goods, which will be sold upon reasonable terms

Clover and timothy seed of a good quality, for sale low, by WM IRVIN. Grain of all kinds, bacon and lard, for sale at the "corner store" by WM. IRVIN. One new two-horse wagon for sale, inquire at Curwensville of WM. IRTIN. One pair of good heavy oxen for sale by

A TTENTION, BEE KEEPERS.-R. Adams & Co., having purchased the Right of Clearfield Co . for "J. S. Harbison's Patent Im proved movable comb Bee Hive," would respect fully direct the attention of Bee keepers to the many advantages it possesses over any other Hive With this Hive you can have complete con trol over your Bees-can at any time remove your surplus honey without killing Bees-can make artificial swarms when desired—can prevent your Bees from being destroyed by moth-and other advantages it possesses which will recommended it to all interested in Bee keeping For Hives Individual or Township Rights, address, R. ADAMS & CO.

Cooksport, Indiana co., Ps.

NO. 2. WAKE UP !- The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice and in the very best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the Town Hall. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off jobs on account of not being able to do them. All I ask is a trial and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the JAMES HAFF. Clearfield Pa , August 13, 1861.

N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Passmore cannot execute, will be done on very short notice.

PARM FOR SALE .- The following described farm, situated in Decatur township, Clearfield Co., Pa. two miles and a half west of Philipsburg. on the Glen Hope road, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance. There are about eighty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; with a large, well finished frame bank barn, a comfortable hewed log house and a well finished frame dwelling house and other out buildings erected thereon, never failing springs of water at the buildings, and a large and well selected assortment of bearing fruit trees. The wood land being well timbered and under laid with a four and a half toot vein of stone poal. The above farm affords rare inducements to purchasers. For further information enquire of R. D. SHOWALTER, Philipsburg-Oct. 23, 1861.-6m.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—Norice— Estate of Jeremiah Flynn, deceased.—In the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, st SEAL March term, A. D. 1862, respecting the appraisement of \$300.00 for the widow. viz: personal property to the smount of \$50 and real estate containing about 46 acres, appraised at \$250, the court made the following order