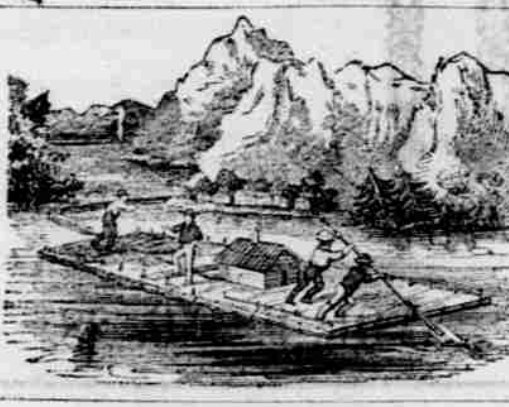


Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 11, 1863.

THE COPPERHEADS AND ANDY JOHNSON.

By reference to the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature on Friday the 6th day of March, which we print in another column of to-day's Journal, the reader will learn that the democratic members of that body, by their votes, refused to allow the use of the Legislative Halls to Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, for the purpose of addressing the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. The Harrisburg Telegraph, in commenting upon the vote in the House, says:

"On a motion to tender the use of the hall of the House to Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Governor Wright, of Indiana, who arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of addressing the people, it was refused by a strict party vote. Those voting against this resolution were prompted to refuse the House to Govs. Johnson and Wright simply because they are loyal men—one, a loyal man whose wife has been scourged by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of her husband to the National Government—whose home has been devastated—whose children have been hunted down by the bloodhounds of Jeff Davis—and who has himself stood up for the Union and the Government, as it were, with a halter about his neck. Yet the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives refuse this heroic man a hearing in the Capitol. They refuse to hear Andy Johnson, not because he has ever been caught by a Democrat—not because he is directly or indirectly acting with the Republican party, but simply because he joins his own loyalty with that of Republicans and Democrats, who are loyal against the fiendishness of rebellion and the enormity of treason. They refuse him a hearing, because they fear that he would make the occasion an opportunity to rebuke treason in Pennsylvania—rebuke it as it is manifested on the very floor of that House."

The Democrats of the Senate also opposed the resolution granting the use of the Senate chamber to these distinguished gentlemen. William A. Wallace, the Senator from this district, voted against the resolution. Here we have a practical demonstration of what the "Copperhead" Democracy mean by "Free Speech and Freedom of the Press," of which we hear so much of late. They favor "free speech and freedom of the Press," so long as men will preach treason, or print treason. But when loyal men desire to speak a word in favor of the Union and its perpetuation, then they use every means at their command to stifle the voice of freedom. This refusal to open the doors of the State Capitol did not, however, prevent these patriots from addressing the people of Harrisburg—the use of the Court room having been granted them for that purpose. Let the loyal voters of Pennsylvania remember that the copperhead Democracy in the Pennsylvania Legislature refused to allow two of the Government's bravest defenders the privilege of speaking in the State Legislative Halls—Democrats, whom it is said "Jackson loved to honor." Verily, modern Democracy is a queer institution.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

This body ended its labors on Wednesday, March 4th, 1863; on which day its term expired. A contemporary, in noticing its close, makes the following reference to the immense duties which devolved upon it, and the importance of the work which it had to perform:

"This Congress had responsibilities and difficulties to meet and grapple with far, far beyond what fell to the lot of any of its predecessors, and most faithfully have they been met. When it first assembled on the fourth of July, 1861, it found the Government well wrecked, its coffers empty, everything deranged, and the boom of rebel cannon shaking the very capital. The arms of the country had been put into the hands of traitors by a traitorous Secretary of War; the navy scattered and rendered inoperative by another; and nothing but the indomitable spirit of the people was left upon which to fall back. But calmly and resolutely were all these appalling difficulties met and overcome by the President and Congress, and the country rose from weakness and disorder to both military and financial strength beyond a parallel in history. Whatever disasters befell us in the field, and full as the civil and military service were of traitors, the country rested in full trust upon the majority in Congress, and measure after measure was enacted, as the terrible exigencies of the war required, and great questions of permanent policy, both foreign and domestic were established; and when its term closed yesterday, (Wednesday) it could say of its work what can rarely be said by human agents, 'IT IS FINISHED.' Nothing essential was left undone to render the Government as strong, and secure, and unembarrassed as it was in human power to make it."

Such, in the estimation of our contemporary above quoted, were the onerous and important duties of the Congress just ended, and in whose behalf the "Copperhead" organ of this place, last week, offered the following prayer:

"God be praised—That the infamous 37th Congress expires this day, (March 4th.) May we never look upon their like again."

A very patriotic sentiment, indeed, in behalf of loyal men, is this latter quotation; and that, too, from a paper which makes very loud professions to loyalty—and, perhaps, just such a prayer as Jeff Davis offered up on the same occasion. But, be this as it may, and let treason plot and rage and put forth its most malignant efforts, yet will the Government be able to maintain itself in defiance of all its enemies.

It is announced that Gen. Sigle has resigned his commission in the army.

DISAFFECTION ENCOURAGED.

We take the following extracts from an editorial article, which appeared in the "Copperhead" organ of this place, last week, under the heading of "Passage of the Conscription Bill," etc., which we commend to the careful perusal of all loyal men:

"The Conscription Bill passed the House in nearly the same shape in which it came from the Senate, and has no doubt been signed by the President and is therefore a law of the land—or as much so as any unconstitutional or revolutionary act of Congress can be. . . . But the great question is, will the people submit to this sudden and revolutionary transformation into a military despotism? . . . We answer them, yes, and perhaps should, in those States where this act is sanctioned by the concurrent action of their State Governments; but without such concurrent action on the part of State Governments, NEVER—NEVER."

Here we have the advice, that unless this act of Congress be "sanctioned by the concurrent action of State Governments," the people of those States should not "submit," no, "never, never, to this sudden and revolutionary transformation into a military despotism." This is truly a bold, if not a revolutionary, proposition—one which would result in the utter destruction of the National Government, as it would leave it without the authority or the means to enforce the Constitution and laws to maintain its existence. For instance, if the present State Legislatures, or States authorities, fail to sanction, by concurrent action, this law, and should the Government be in want of men to crush out the existing rebellion, how are those men to be obtained? Is it by resistance to the conscript law? We think not. Was it not a failure to "sanction by concurrent action," or a refusal on the part of South Carolina and other States to obey the Constitution and laws of the National Government that caused the present conflict? This being the fact, would resistance to the Conscription act be a less heinous offence than the armed resistance of Jeff Davis and his host of assassins? No! Then, what is the duty of all true men who desire to see the National Government perpetuated? It is to stand by it under all circumstances.

Loyal men of Clearfield county, and of Pennsylvania, be on your guard against the invidious wiles of your country's enemies. The foe is a wary one. It has its emissaries everywhere, who are endeavoring to deceive you by false arguments and false issues. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A fight took place at Springfield, about 13 miles South of Franklin, Tenn., between Van Dorn's rebel command and the Union troops under Col. Coburn. Five regiments of infantry, one battery (the 15th Ohio), with the 7th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, advanced on Springfield Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement by the rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station. The rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the 33d Indiana, 16th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and the 85th Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 129th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than we had. Gen. Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Col. Coburn is severely censured by officers and men.

On the 24th, "An expedition of one thousand cavalry, comprising a detachment of the 4th Regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio and 1st Tennessee regiments, and one thousand six hundred infantry, containing d-tachments of the 18th and 21st Ohio, 10th Illinois and 3d Tennessee regiment, left Murfreesboro and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and eight privates and nine officers captured. There were also captured three hundred new saddles and a large collection of official orders and papers and the private baggage of the enemy. The enemy engaged was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON DESERTIONS.

The following is a letter sent by General Rosecrans to the Governors of the several States enumerated:

"MURFREESBORO, Feb. 21, 1863.—"To the Governors of Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan:—I think it due to those who suffer in the field, as well as those who foot the bills at home and run the risk of being called out to defend home and national life, that all deserters should be returned to duty. All citizens are interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and rascality, because a man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even bounty money, and violates his oath of service by deserting, is a perjurer and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should not the Legislature pass a law disfranchising and disqualifying from giving evidence all deserters, as for other infamous crimes?" (Official.) "W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General."

"HENRY STONE, Lieut. and A. A. G." It will be seen that the General writes only to the Governors of those States which furnish the soldiers to his army, and, like a soldier, carefully abstains from meddling with anything more than the concerns of his own command.

IN A BAD WAY—some of the small fry "copperheads" in this place, because we didn't publish a certain letter received from W. R. B. some weeks since. We will gratify your curiosity by allowing you to read the letter if you will call at the office—especially those who do not take our paper.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Some of the rebel papers think Mobile impregnable and that an army could not land from transports in less than 25 days,—but the Petersburg Express thinks that "Yankee encircling will find a way to obviate any such difficulty not long hence."

A number of North Carolina Unionists rallied and took refuge in a Quaker church and defended themselves with arms against rebel efforts to conscript them—killing two and wounding three. The rest reached the mountains safely.

The rebel papers announced an attack upon Fort McAllister by the Union gunboats, several days since. The rebel steamer Nashville, lying near the fort, is said to have been destroyed by our iron-clads.

The Northern Light has reached New York with California mails, passengers, and \$1,300,000 in gold—of which \$1,000,000 comes to the U. S. Treasurer.

During the past week gold declined in New York 21 cents. It fell from 173 to 152— which created quite a panic among the gold speculators.

A rebel dispatch says that the Yankee fleet at Port Royal now numbers 123 vessels, including 3 frigates and 20 gunboats, and 30,000 men.

Flour was selling at Petersburg, Va., at twenty-eight and twenty-nine dollars.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th, quoted gold at \$3 premium.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

Some days since the capture of the Indianola was announced. It appears she was attacked by some four or five rebel rams, among them the Queen of the West. The Indianola kept changing her guns from side to side, but as fast as this was done the rebels gained the opposite side on account of their superior speed, and in the boldest manner butted her again. At length Captain Brown announced the boat in a sinking condition and surrendered—the action lasted about twenty minutes. The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, however, announces her recapture. It says, the Indianola recently captured from the Yankees was blown up and her guns fell into the hands of the Federals." A later dispatch to the same paper says, "the Indianola was not destroyed and they are raising her." It also appears that the Queen of the West in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore.

The gunboat Garondolet and five others are reported to have reached the Tallahatchee river, via Yazoo Pass.

A fire at the town of Lake Providence, destroyed most of the place, with a large lot of commissary stores.

Another flat-boat ran the batteries at Vicksburg. She was fired on by the rebels and hit three times.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Senator Wilson, in replying, lately, to the Senate, to the disloyal arguments of Senators Powell and Turpie, made the following scathing allusions to the modern Democracy:

"They tell us that the land is filled with the graves of our murdered countrymen, they tell us that we have thousands of widows and orphans. But who filled those graves? Every bullet fired in this war at the heart of our loyal men has been fired by a Democrat, for a man has to be a Democrat in America before he can be a traitor. Every brave man who stood by the flag of his country, who has followed that flag with unswerving fidelity through sunshine and storm, through disease of the camp and dangers of the battle-field, every one of those men who sleep to-day in their bloody graves, went down by balls fired by Democrats. Every soldier's widow in America made by this war, by disease or by the bullet, has been made by Democrats. Every soldier's orphan child in loyal America was made an orphan by Democratic bullets. Every flag of the Republic riddled and torn by shot and shell was riddled and torn by Democratic shot and shell."

A Rebel Journal on Peace Democrats.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 21st ult., is bitter against a reconstruction of the Union. As this sheet is as open in its censures of Jeff Davis' administration as it dare be, its agreement with his official organ, the Enquirer, in spurning the overtures of the Northern peace men, is the more important. It says "The Abolition majority" of the North, and the majority, in the South, are alike opposed to the copperhead plan. Why then should the Peace Democrats "respect or desire to bring into communion parties actuated by such uncontrollable antipathies. It required forty years to accomplish dissolution. The work had to be effected by radical measures. The old roots of affection which bound the two people together had to be thoroughly uprooted before the work could be accomplished. The task had to be so effectually done as to be incapable of being undone."

"The Northern Democrats ask now, that, with the frivolity of children, the two communities should ignore the past, should treat the tremendous events of the last forty years as trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should shake the bloody hands of each other, and be brethren once more. The thing is not possible. It would be barbarous, corrupt and wicked. Who but brutes could shake hands and be friends with the slayers of brothers and companions."

A COMMENT.

We read in a New York newspaper that at a Democratic meeting, held in that city on Tuesday evening March 3d, "hisses were given for Abraham Lincoln and cheers for South Carolina." Abraham Lincoln is the President of the United States, the choice of the American people, the chief man in the nation. South Carolina was the first State to make war upon the Union. It has always been the home of treason and sedition. It is now arrayed against the Union in unrelenting war. The patriot is hissed; the traitor State is cheered. And this is done at a Democratic meeting.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1863.

The following bills were read and referred: An act to provide for old and faithful teachers of public schools when discharged for other causes than moral delinquency; an act to empower the payment of taxes by telegraph companies; an act for the relief of the societies of F. G. Miller, late treasurer of Clearfield county; an act for the more effectual protection of owners of logs and lumber in the Susquehanna river.

Mr. White offered the following, viz:

WHEREAS, Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a brave and loyal man whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in the cause of his country, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg and propose to address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind, and which are of so much moment to the stability of the General Government; therefore,

Resolved, That Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clymer expressed himself opposed to granting the hall of the Senate to these gentlemen.

Messrs. Lowry, White, Penney, Bound, Speaker Lawrence, and Messrs. McCandless, Kinsey and Turrell advocated the resolution in the most able and patriotic manner.

Messrs. Clymer, Lambertson, Donovan and Wallace opposed the granting of the Senate chamber to these visitors.

Mr. Lambertson offered the following as an amendment, to add it at the end of the resolution, "and that the use of the Hall of the Senate be likewise extended to Major General George B. McClellan, in which to receive the hosts of his admiring friends of this, his native State, and that the Senate invite him to visit the State Capital."

Mr. Ridgway offered to amend the resolution by adding the following, viz:

"That when General George B. McClellan or any other friend of the Union, desires the use of this Hall for the purpose of defending the cause of the Union and denouncing the rebellion, it will be cheerfully tendered."

The amendment of Mr. Ridgway being first in order, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Stein, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Lambertson, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Stein and Mr. Clymer, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—11.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the original resolution as amended by Mr. Ridgway, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Hiestand, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. The preamble and resolutions were therefore adopted.

The Speaker announced that the gentlemen would speak this evening in the Court House, and the Senate adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1863.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Vincent offered the following resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a brave and loyal man, who has testified his devotion to the Union by his sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of his country, and Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, another true and patriotic citizen, are about to visit Harrisburg, and propose to address the people on the questions now agitating the public mind, and which are so important to every citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the hall of this House this afternoon for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens.

Mr. Beck opposed the suspension of the rules allowing Mr. Vincent to offer his resolution, and the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Smith (Philadelphia) and Mr. Moore, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Beebe, Benedict, Bowman, (Lancaster), Bowman, (Tioga), Brown, (Mercer), Brown, (Warren), Champneys, Cochran, Coleman, Craig, Foster, Freedland, Gilliland, Graham, Grant, Gross, Harvey, Henry, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Hopkins, (Washington), Huston, Hutchman, Jacoby, Johnson, Kerns, (Philadelphia), Laporte, Lee, Lehman, Lilly, M'Clay, M'Clellan, M'Cor, M'Murtrie Mayer, Magee, Moore, Musselman, Nelson, Olmstead, Panoast, Pershing, Ritter, Schofield, Slack, Smith, (Chester), Smith, (Phil'a), Strouse,

Sutphin, Twitchell, Vincent, Wakefield, Warner, White, Windle, Young and Cossutta, Speaker—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Barron, Beck, Bollean, Brown, (Northumberland), DeLong, Ellis, Glenn, Graber, Hess, Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Josephs, Kaine, Kerns, (Schuylkill), Kline, Lubar, Myers, Neiman, Noyes, Patton, Quigley, Rex, Rhoads, Robinson, Rowland, Trimmer, Walsh, Weldner and Wolf—32.

So the question was determined in the negative, two thirds being necessary to suspend the rules.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASE must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1.00; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less lines. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted.	\$46,194.73
Pennsylvania State loans.	47,043.11
Specie.	5,342.04
Due from other banks.	24,950.06
Notes of other banks.	8,490.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes.	4,343.00
Checks, drafts, &c.	3,834.82
Over drafts.	411.75
Surplus.	315.21
Expense of plate engraving, &c.	49.29
United States Revenue stamps.	368.43
Loss and Expenses.	368.43
Total amount of assets.	\$141,611.19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock, paid in.	\$50,000.00
Notes in circulation.	50,230.37
Due depositors.	12,746.03
Due certificates of deposit.	12,746.03
Interest and exchange.	2,664.79
Total amount of liabilities.	\$141,611.19

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 28, 1863.

RELIEF NOTICE.

The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th days of March, A. D. 1863.

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

Forms containing the regulations can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

FLOUR! Flour!—Best family flour, for sale at C. W. & H. W. Smith's (formerly H. W. Smith & Co.) This flour is made out of the best white (western) wheat. Being "double extra," we can recommend it to all purchasers.

Clearfield, March 4, 1863.

SAMUEL HEGARTY, wholesale and retail dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hegarty's & Roads, Clearfield county, Pa., keeps constantly all articles in his line of business, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce. Lumber of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. March 4, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note, dated 21st February, 1863, calling for twenty dollars and given by the undersigned to Jack Ames; as I have received no value for the same, I will not pay it unless compelled by due course of law.

HENRY HUMMEL.

Rockton, March 4, 1863—31p.

THREE CENTS REWARD.—Whereas, the following named soldiers, to wit: Samuel Smith, Andrew Kline, William H. Miller, James H. West of company E, 149th Regiment Penn'a volunteers, having deserted the colors of their Regiment upon its being ordered to the field from Washington, the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and return of the above named deserters.

Z. C. MCULLOUGH, Capt. Co. E, 149th Pa. Vol.

ESTATE OF THOMAS G. SNYDER. DECEASED. Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that Letters of Administration have been granted on the Estate of Thomas G. Snyder, late of Clearfield county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those persons indebted to the same will make immediate payment to MARTHA E. SNYDER, Feb. 4, 1863. Administratrix Kyrtown, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing, between the undersigned in the Watch making and Jewelry business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. H. LAUCHLIN, CHAS. H. HOLMES.

N. B.—S. H. Lauchlin will still continue the same business at the old stand and attend to collecting the outstanding debts of the firm.

Clearfield, Feb. 14th, 1863—pd.

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT Sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA is a medicine more needed in this country than a reliable literature, or the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Doan's Stillingia, Iodine, &c., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alternative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alternative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's, then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's CATARRHIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Piles, Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Irritation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physician. Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonia, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philpsburg, and Dealers everywhere. March 1, 1863.

STOVES.—50 COOKING STOVES, of all sizes, for sale cheap for cash. R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, Dec. 3, 1862.

HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY, PENN'A.

S. J. OSBORN, PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel is new, and furnished in modern style, has ample accommodations, and is in all respects a first class house.

February 6, 1863.

REGISTERS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, &c., and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Third Monday of March, 1863, for confirmation and a final decree.

The partial account of Miles Read, Executor of the estate of J. R. Read, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

The final account of George Edward Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Samuel Stroup, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield co. Pa. dec'd.

The final account of William Porter Administrator of the estate of William Porter, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.

The final account of William Porter, Executor of the last will and testament of George Welch, deceased.

Feb. 11, 1863. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register.

NOTICE OF PARTITION OF MOSES BOIGGS' ESTATE.—To Wm. Boggs, Robert Boggs, Margery, wife of A. Baxter, formerly Mary Boggs, Elizabeth, wife of John W. Conkey, formerly Elizabeth Boggs; Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley, formerly Martha Jane Boggs; Wilber F. Boggs, Henry Boggs; Mary, wife of Wm. Chandler, formerly Mary Boggs, and Roland Boggs, heirs of Moses Boggs, late of the State of Missouri, deceased, formerly of the County of Clearfield, and to all persons claiming an Estate in Clearfield county aforesaid of the said Moses Boggs either as heirs or under said heirs:

TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of partition has been issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county aforesaid to me directed, for the partition among the aforesaid heirs of certain real estate in said county, viz: One tract or piece of timber land situate in Bradford township in said county, containing 46 acres 57 perches, more or less. And other messuages or farms situate in Bradford township in said county, containing about 12 acres and 92 perches.

In pursuance of which writ, on Wednesday, 11th day of March, A. D. 1863, upon the premises aforesaid, and at after 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, I will proceed to hold an Inquest of Partition to make partition, if the same can be made, and inquire and make report thereof according to law. At which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend and be present.

ED. PERKS, Sheriff, &c.

Sheriff's Office, January 28, 1863—0t.

Fall and Winter Goods.

REIZENSTEIN BROTHERS & CO. In the "Mansion House" (Mr. Shaw's old Stand) Clearfield, Pa., have just received a large Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Boots, Hats, Traveling Bags, Valises, and a large and well selected stock of Gent's Furnishing goods.

Can buy your Clothing, for yourselves and your Boys in every variety and at low cash prices by calling at the cheap Clothing Store of Reizenstein Bros. & Co. opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, where you

WILL Save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing goods, are to be had at this Store at the lowest Cash prices and receive well made goods.

Would it not be much better to

SAVE Much valuable time by calling at once, and laying in your stock of Clothing and the Winter at this Establishment, where you will certainly get the full value for your

MONEY. Remember the place. In the "Mansion House," opposite Clearfield Co. Bank.

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. Grain and Flour taken in exchange at the highest market rates.

J. P. KRATZER,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC., Front Street above the Academy. Has just received a general assortment of WINTER GOODS.

Morinos, Ginghams, Cloths, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Silks, Satinets, Reys, Cashmere, Tweeds, Corgie, Mohair, Jeans, Lanelles, Muslins, Flannels.

Furs, Bonnets, Cloaks, Ribbons, Flannels, Balmoral shirts, hoop skirts, shawls, dress trimming, head neck caps, rubies, hoods, stockings, corsets, gloves, collars,