

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 25, 1863.

UNION LEAGUES.

The Copperheads don't like the Union Leagues which are being formed all over the country. In them they see the defeat of all their treasonable plans. They, therefore, attempt to make them obnoxious by declaring that the members entertain "vastly more dangerous purposes than were ever contemplated by Know-nothingism."

The object of the Union Leagues, if we are correctly informed, is to uphold the Government of the United States. The members pledge themselves to stand by the legally constituted authorities—to maintain the Constitution—to preserve the Union—to maintain the Laws—and to oppose treason in whatsoever guise it may appear.

MR. BREWSTER'S SPEECH.

On our first page, to-day, will be found the speech of Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the great Union meeting held in that city on Wednesday the 11th of March. For many years Mr. Brewster has been ranked among the most prominent Democrats in this State.

ARREST OF JUDGE CONSTABLE.

We noticed briefly in our last issue that Charles H. Constable, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, had been arrested for resisting the arrest of deserters. It seems that two Sergeants had arrested four deserters in Clark county, Illinois.

THE REACTION.—At the late election in Augusta, Maine, the Republicans gave their candidate for Mayor exactly the number of votes they gave for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, notwithstanding they have sent hundreds of volunteers to the war.

ELECTION AT HARRISBURG.—A. S. Rounfort, the copperhead candidate, was elected Mayor of Harrisburg, on the 20th, by 38 majority. Last fall, when he was a candidate for the Legislature, he carried the city by a 266 majority; showing a Union gain of 228—the smallest majority ever given for a Locofoco candidate in Harrisburg.

Gold has gone up to 425 per cent. in Richmond, and what is deemed good authority reports private transactions to a considerable amount at as high as 500 per cent.

COPPERHEAD TACTICS.

The editors of the Copperhead organ in this place, in their last issue, made an attempt to correct our contemporary, the Harrisburg Telegraph, in reference to the vote in the State Senate, on the resolution granting the use of that Hall to Gov. Andrew Johnson, and other friends of the Union, for the purpose of addressing the citizens of Pennsylvania on the subject of the rebellion.

Mr. White of Indiana offered the following resolution: 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.

Messrs. Lowry, White, Penney, Bound, Lawrence, McCandless, Kinsey and Turrell, spoke in favor of this resolution; and Messrs. Clymer, Lambertson, Donovan and Wallace, against it. Mr. Lambertson then offered to amend the resolution by adding, "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 Capitol."

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

Mr. Ridgway's amendment being first in order, it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—29.

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

Mr. Lambertson's amendment then coming up, was defeated by Yeas 11, Nays 19. Mr. Kinsey voting for it. The question then recurring on the original resolution as amended by Mr. Ridgway, the yeas and nays were:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M' Candless, 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.

No thinking man can fail to see, unless he looks indistinctly "through a fog" that our neighbors "Roll of Honor" (1) did vote against granting the use of the Senate's Hall to Andy Johnson, Joseph A. Wright, George B. McClellan, or any other friend of the Union, for the purpose of defending the Union and denouncing the rebellion.

The Telegraph had the manliness to publish the proceedings in reference to the question, and then make its comments. Our neighbors, however, who some time since boasted that they preferred to give all the facts in a case, pursued a different course. Instead of publishing the proceedings, they merely intrude their "bare-naked" assertions upon their readers. Why is this? Is it because their readers are only "animals" who have no right to see except indistinctly "through a fog"? But, citizens of Clearfield county, "it is your duty to probe this thing fully." And, when doing so, remember, that while these would be patriots are trying to deceive you, they are also endeavoring to create false impressions in the minds of our soldiers, in the hope of thereby injuring the Union cause.

"THAT'S THE TALK."

At a meeting of the 12th Wisconsin regiment, at Camp Butler, Tennessee, some spirited resolutions were adopted "with a hearty good will." We quote a few pithy sentences: "Clemency to the delinquent and the penitent, bullets for the rebels, and ropes for those who 'kindle fires in our rear,' and we do most solemnly warn all such, that, should duty ever call us home to quench those fires, a terrible retribution will await those who kindle them."

"We do not fight to free the slaves, but we free the slaves to stop the fight."

"We do most heartily approve the conscription law, under operation of which we hope to see loitering patriotism hastening to render its due support to the government that affords its protection. We hope, also, to see the 'fire in the rear' men under it enjoying a clearer view of things in the sunny South, than can be obtained in the dim lodges of the K. G. C.'s."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from all but two small towns show 28,351 for Gilmore, Republican candidate for Governor; 32,794 for Eastman, Democrat; and 4,458 for Harriman, Independent War Democrat. This gives 615 majority against Eastman. Rollins, Rep. for Congress in the 2d district, has about 300 majority; Patterson, Rep., in the 3d district, has about 350 majority. The 1st district is not yet settled—it is very close. The Council stands: 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats; the Senate, 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats; House, 187 Republicans and 142 Democrats. This secures a Republican Governor.

RIGHT.—A rough lesson has been taught certain draft-shirkers in Jersey City. In the Chemical Works a few aliens refused to become naturalized, lest they may be called on to fight; their fellow-workmen who are naturalized have kicked them out, and they get no more work there until they take out their papers. Served 'em right.

ELECTION AT ERIE.—P. Metcalf, the Union candidate, was elected Mayor of Erie, Pa., on the 20th, by a majority of 144.

THE TREASONABLE PRESS.

Of all the Copperhead papers in the land, there is not one which has exhibited more venom and malignity than the Cincinnati Enquirer. Since last fall's election it has been particularly busy in trying to excite dissatisfaction and desertion among the soldiers. Hoping thus to demoralize and break up the Army, and to instigate hostility to any means for recruiting it. In its issue of the 9th March was a long and laborious effort to convince the soldiers that the war is carried on solely to create offices, enrich contractors and benefit the negro. It represented the soldiers as deceived into enlisting in a war carried on entirely for base mercenary purposes. It described the Government as withholding from the soldiers their pay, and squandering the public money in the support of the negroes. It held out to the soldiers in the field the picture of their families neglected in the midst of the fortunes accumulated by the designing supporters of the war at home, their wives and children, their widows and orphans coming to want, while the Aid Societies were only means to prostitute their wives.

In order that the soldiers, as well as the public generally, may judge for themselves in what manner these Copperhead editors speak of them and their wives, we extract the following paragraph from the article of the Enquirer:

"For them there are no profitable jobs and tempting contracts, even the wages which the Government promised them for their services have been, in many cases withheld. They, and through them their families, have been neglected. They, their wives and children, their widows and orphans, are not prosperous. The negro absorbs the love of the Administration; and there is more joy over one runaway contractor than there is sorrow when a hundred soldiers choose their last resting place in the unfriendly soil of a revolting country. They went out from among us, proud, hopeful, amid the waving of banners, the roll of drums and the cheers of stay at home crowds, each with the picture of a country saved imprinted on his heart and lighting up the future of his imagination; they come back not at all, or on piles of solemn boxes upon the decks of steamers, or they steal silently among us, broken in health, their dreams of glory all dissipated, and with an arm of leg less than when they departed; they come back to see their places filled, the tide of life running on unconscious of their presence and forgetful of their absence—to find their homes the things they were not before—their families possibly scattered, their wives perhaps under the care of some charitable agent of an Aid Society, who has found that there are more ways than one to administer consolation."

It is any wonder that the soldiers find their blood boiling, and are holding meetings to denounce these slanderers of their wives.

HARD ON THE COPPERHEADS.

There is no better index of the popular breeze, or of the direction of the main current of public opinion, than the New York Herald; and when the path of interest and patriotism are coincident, few papers are able to strike more lusty blows for the right. Unfortunately, however, BENNETT, like FALLSTAFF, only uses his trenchant blade upon dead carcasses. When the copperheads were really formidable, and threatened to become the ruling power in the free States, he rather petted and encouraged them; but now, after they have been "scotched," if not killed, by the men who resolutely stood up for their country in the darkest hour, he pitches in in a style that is highly refreshing to loyal men, and "a caution to snakes." Hear him:

The issue before us is clearly and broadly defined. We must put down this rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to pieces. There is no other alternative. He, therefore, who is not with the Government in this contest is with the rebellion—an enemy of the Union, and an enemy of the people. Whoever is in league with the rebels, whatever disguises he may assume, is an enemy of the Union. So long as any measure which we have deemed to be of dangerous tendencies or doubtful utility has been undecided by Congress we have freely and earnestly opposed it; but when any such measure has become a law of the land we recognize no other alternative than that of submission to the law. There can be no departure from this course without passing into the breakers and quicksands which lead to shipwreck. Hence it is that we are called upon by every consideration of law, order and the public safety to denounce them. Northern Copperhead peace-mongers of the day as public enemies. When such reckless, bigoted, and narrow-sighted, and brawling demagogues as Vallandigham and Pendleton, of Ohio, Ben Wood, Booby Brooks and other confederates, begin to preach the doctrine of resistance to President Lincoln, and the doctrine of submission to Jeff. Davis, it is at least due to the community that the tendencies of their absurd and dangerous instructions should be exposed. They counsel resistance to the laws. Let us suppose that here and there these Copperhead apostles of mob law succeed in securing a body of adherents resolved upon resistance to the conscription. The Government undertakes to enforce the law; a bloody collision ensues, the contagion of resistance spreads throughout the ranks of the party infected, and civil war, with all its fearful consequences, is inaugurated at our own doors. Under such a state of things what citizen's property, home or life would be secure? What family would be safe from night to night against the intrusion of a gang of hungry ruffians and a wholesale spoilation? And with the loyal States in this horrible condition, how would it be possible to prevent the breaking up of our armies in the field, the occupation of the national capital by Jeff. Davis, and the absolute destruction of the Government of the United States?

A reign of terror would inevitably follow throughout the length and breadth of the land, and peace at last would most probably be the result of foreign arm'd intervention and a division of the broken fragments of the Union between England and France. Such are the tendencies of the treasonable doctrines of resistance to the laws preached by such silly malignants as Vallandigham and Company. In a milder view, such preachings are the absurd ravings of miserable mountebanks and political charlatans. They want an armistice; they want a national peace convention; they want a change of the Constitution to suit the dainty stomachs of Davis and his confederates; they even want, as a last resort, a capitulation to Davis, Union or no Union, for the sake of peace. But to all these base expedients of base and stupid peace imposters the responsible and ruling chiefs of the rebellion have no other answer than that of scorn and disgust. The simple truth is that "men cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," and there can be no peace short of subjugation of this rebellion.

This is the exact issue—the suppression of

this rebellion is by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law. We call upon the President to execute the laws; we call upon him to enforce the conscription act in order to strengthen our armies in the field without loss of time. We call upon the people of loyal States to stand by the side of the Government, to support it, and to frown down all attempts in every quarter to create riots, insurrections and bands of lawless cut-throats and robbers. The Jacobin teachings of Vallandigham and Company, as we are advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the Administration. When refugee Unionists in the South are hunted down by bloodhounds, President Lincoln, no doubt, is inclined to believe that itinerant Northern copperheads, in pinning their opposition to the Government to blatant treason, have passed the limits of the laws of forbearance.

Major General E. V. Sumner died in Syracuse on March 21st, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Seall, of congestion of the lungs. He was sick for a few days only.

WARNING TO TRAITORS.

Under date of March 31 1863, the Governor of the State of Delaware transmitted the following Message to the Legislature. His views on the subject of a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the enforcement of the Federal Laws, stand out in brilliant relief, when compared with those of the Copperhead leaders and editors in some of the Free States. We hope the Message will be generally read.

"STATE OF DELAWARE, EXEC. DEPT., March 31, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met. The passage by the General Assembly of the act entitled "an act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," renders it proper that I should briefly communicate my views and purpose in relation to it.

It is with regret that I differ with the General Assembly in reference to the policy of the State upon any subject, or that I should feel compelled to decline co-operation with a co-ordinate branch of the Government in carrying out any measure which, in its judgment, is promotive of the public welfare.

My duty, however, is too plainly laid down to be mistaken, and the obligations I have assumed to do so, are too sacred to be disregarded and too imperative to admit of hesitation. Had I any desire to shrink from its fulfillment, the views which I had the honor to submit to you in my inaugural address are too recent to have escaped my remembrance.

The preamble of the act refers to the Constitution of the United States, as providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, but it ought also to have been recollected that the same Constitution provides that in case of rebellion or invasion, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when the public safety may require it, and that the dangerous persons may be arrested and held without bail or mainprize. This provision overrides the Constitution of the State of Delaware, or any statute that may be enacted by her Legislature.

To whom the right to decide when the exigency has happened requiring the exercise of the power of suspension is a question of Constitutional construction upon which jurists differ. That it is a necessary power is admitted. That it exists, there can be no doubt. Whoever is invested with the power to suspend is the sole judge of the occasion of its exercise. Being incidental to the general duty of the enforcement of the law, and now called into exercise for the suppression of armed insurrection, I am satisfied that it properly belongs to the National Executive, and in my official acts I shall regard it as vested in the President of the United States.

The preservation of the Government is the highest duty of those charged with its administration, and the personal liberty of the individual is only to be maintained when compatible with its safety. That the citizen should have the right fairly to discuss public measures is true. That the people should be permitted peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances is undeniable. But there is a wide difference between the exercise of the right and the disloyal opposition which proceeds from sympathy with a public enemy. The former supposes that all parties are well affected toward the common Government and individual is only to be maintained when compatible with its safety. That the citizen should have the right fairly to discuss public measures is true. That the people should be permitted peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances is undeniable. But there is a wide difference between the exercise of the right and the disloyal opposition which proceeds from sympathy with a public enemy.

Still it is possible that arrests may be improperly and unwisely made, and while it is my duty to co-operate with the General Government in the maintenance of its authority, I will, at the same time, to the extent of my power, protect peaceful and loyal citizens, whatever may be their political sentiments. While, however, such is my purpose in relation to them, it is also my duty to take care that the State of Delaware shall not be made the refuge of foreign traitors or domestic conspirators.

That there has been, from the beginning of the rebellion, a considerable number of our people ready to participate in armed resistance to the lawful authorities, whenever a fair opportunity should occur, I have no doubt. Sympathy with the Southern States in insurrection is sympathy with the overthrow of the National Government. No man can hear with gratification of a reverse to our arms, who is not at heart a traitor.

My predecessor, in an official communication, expressed the opinion that "a majority of our citizens, if not in all of our counties, at least in the two lower ones, sympathize with the South." Without admitting the correctness of his estimate of numbers, I do not doubt of the existence of wide-spread dissatisfaction. That there has been an outbreak here is the result of want of opportunity. It is the duty of the Executive, not only of the United States, but of this State, to take care that no opportunity shall be afforded. If to secure the public peace, and to prevent insurrection, it becomes necessary to arrest any individual within this State, whether he be a citizen or a non-resident, I will not only assent to the act, but will maintain it.

Invited by the Constitution of the United States, the Governor has a general control over the operation of criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its uttermost extent to protect any person acting under the authority of the President of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or treasonable designs against the Government. I shall issue my proclamation in conformity with these views, giving to the people of the State of Delaware information of my intended action. WILLIAM CANNON.

The following is the Proclamation referred to in the foregoing:

To the people of the State of Delaware:

In a special message, communicated to the General Assembly on the third day of March instant, I informed that body of my purpose to issue my Proclamation in relation to the act entitled "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion. Its provisions are at variance with the interest of the State; calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held, as faithful to the Government of the United States—to embolden those who sympathize with rebellion and to discourage loyal men from the performance of their duty, in discovering and thwarting the designs of the emissaries of treason.

To the end, therefore, that the evil operation of the enactment may be averted, and loyal citizens may feel secure in their efforts against foreign traitors and domestic conspirators, I, William Cannon, Governor of the State of Delaware, do, by this my Proclamation, enjoin upon the good people of this State that they hold true allegiance to the Government of the United States and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State of Delaware or any other human authority whatsoever.

I further enjoin, that they be vigilant in detecting any conspiracy against the National Government, and diligent in preventing aid and comfort to the public enemy—that they promptly assist the National Magistrate whenever invoked, and that they freely communicate any information which may be the better able to suppress insurrection or to intercept supplies designed for those in arms against its authority, and any one so acting, I will save harmless from the operation of the Statute aforesaid, or of any other Statute, of like nature, that may be enacted, so far as it shall be attempted to be enforced against him for faithfully discharging his duty to his country.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Dover, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the said State the eighty-seventh.

WILLIAM CANNON.

By the Governor: N. B. SMITHERS, Secretary of State.

DEMOCRACY AND THE NIGGER.

The Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality. Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson the father of democracy. Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York?

The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes?

Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States?

The Democratic party.

Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine?

An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts?

An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire?

The Democratic party.

Who permitted every negro person owning two hundred and fifty dollars, in New York, to become citizens?

A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State?

The Democratic party.

Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand alongside of the white man?

The Democratic party.

Who decided in the supreme Court of Ohio that mulattoes had the right to vote?

Reuben Wood, a good Democrat.

Who after the decision, elected Reuben Wood Governor of Ohio?

The Democratic party.

Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this decision?

The Democratic party.

Who married a woman partly negro, and by her had mulatto children?

Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States?

The Democratic party.

Who with the above facts, and many others staring them in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger Suffrage" and "Nigger Equality"?

The Democratic party.

All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and put it upon others whose every action has been precisely the reverse.—Jackson Standard.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.

The Republicans of Iowa have swept all before them in the late elections. At Tipton, heretofore strongly Democratic, they carried their entire ticket by a good majority; at Le Claire a success equally decisive was achieved; in Waverly, where the Copperheads supposed themselves beyond all possibility of defeat, the whole Union ticket was chosen; in Farmington the same result was reached, the Union vote being double that of their opponents.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE GENERAL.—At a meeting in Washington, Gen. Prentiss presented himself as the greatest curiosity in the army—a General who never drank a glass of liquor in his life. He stated—that rum and drunken officers, had done more to defeat and demoralize our armies, than all rebellion could ever do—that, if the appointing power had made temperance in Officers an indispensable qualification, the War would have been closed before this time.

A person who squanders away his fortune in rioting and profaneness, is neither just to himself or others; for, by a conduct of this kind, his superfluities flow in an irregular channel; and those that are the most unworthy, are the greatest sharers of them; who do not fail to censure him when his substance is exhausted.

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 accompany notices, as follows:—All Notices with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each, and all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 30 lines; less than 12 lines (or less) count a square.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of George Leghart in Decatur township, to wit: 1 Black and 1 Iron-gray horse, and 4 Cows, as the same belong to me, and have only been left with Leghart on loan, as a subject to my order. W. B. MORGAN. March 25, 1863.

1863. LOOK HERE. 1863.

New Spring Goods.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

J. P. KRATZER.

Has just received another general assortment of Dry-Goods, Dress Goods, Dry-Goods, Dress Goods, Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Florence, Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Ribbons, Trimmings, Trimmings, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Clothing, Hard-wear, Queens-ware and Tin-ware, Clothing, Hard-wear, Queens-ware and Tin-ware, GROCERIES.

Tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, tobacco, Flour, bacon, fish, crackers, vinegar, etc. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Buckets, tubs, brooms, oil, cloth, looking glasses, churns, wash boards, wall paper, window blinds, and all lamps, umbrellas, bed cords, cranks, hair for mattresses, brushes—and every thing of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market prices paid for grain, wood and all kinds of produce. J. P. KRATZER. Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield Pa.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—Best family flour, for sale at C. W. & H. W. Smith's (formerly H. W. Smith & Co.) The flour is made of the best White (western) Wheat, and is of a fine quality; we can recommend it to all purchasers. Clearfield, March 4, 1863.

SAMUEL HEGARTY, who deals and retail dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hegarty's W. 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 notice for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by due course of law. HENRY HUMMEL. Rockton, March 4, 1863-3p.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1860—y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of R. B. Hegarty, late of Guelich township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to make them known without delay. JAMES HEGARTY, Executor. February 4, 1863.

ESTATE OF THOMAS G. SNYDER, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that Letters of Administration have been granted to 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. Administrator, Ryertown, Pa.

THREE CENTS REWARD.—Whereas, the following named soldiers, to wit: Samuel Smith, Andrew Kries, William H. Miller and James H. West of company E, 14th Regiment Penn'a volunteers, having deserted from 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. McCULLOUGH, Feb. 28, 1863. Capt. Co. E, 14th Pa. Vol.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Watch making and Jewelry business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES HOLDS. N. B.—S. H. Leuchlin 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Hugh Ridge, late of the Borough of New Washington, Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, 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 properly authenticated for settlement, to: JAMES M. LAIBER, March 18, 1863-6tp. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Wright, late of Secorria township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, 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 properly authenticated for settlement, to: JOHN W. WRIGHT, HENRY B. WRIGHT, March 18, 1862-6tp. Administrators.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Test. Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 18th day of April next, A. D. 1863, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of J. J. Ling in the town of Osceola, situated in Decatur township, Clearfield county, being the one undivided three-sixteenth, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the South by the Big Mohanon creek, and on the East, North and West, by lands of Andrew G. Curtis, Daniel Stone, John M. Hale and David I. Pruner. Containing about Eighty acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Ling. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, March 18, 1863.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Burdette township, Clearfield county, on the night of the 13th inst., a sorrel-roan horse 5 years old in his next, about 15 or 16 hands high, with one hind foot white, and an star in his face, and on a nearly new halter, riding Brille with a hitch-trap. The thief is supposed to be John Williams, who is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a small or aquint eye and crooked nose—when last seen, wore a low black hat, blue knit waist, and grey pants, and usually wears a comfort about his neck—is very conceited. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the horse and thief, or \$25 for either. JOHN MYERS. P. O. Address, Bowman's Mills, Indiana county, Pa. March 16, 1863-3p.