

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 8, 1863.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE ARMY. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is seen in the real patriotism of the soldiers of the Army. When the war broke out, men of every shade of political opinion rushed to the battle field, determined to stand by and to fight in defense of the Union and the Constitution; and right manfully have they on many occasions shown their soldierly qualities. and given earnest evidence that they were ready to do and to dare for their country. When the most of them left their quiet homes

and peaceful avocations, to peril all for country, the general and almost universal sentiment was for the war and for whatever measures the Government should deem it necessary to adopt to crush the rebellion. But within a few months a party has sprung up, whose chief end is to secure a peace upon any terms, no matter how dishonorable. Some of the leaders of this party have preached treason, and by their resolutions, speeches, and public acts, have encouraged the rebels not a little. The soldiers have seen the effect that this conduct on the part of the Northern sympathizers with Southern treason has had upon the rebels. It has emboldened them to hold on and to fight on, knowing that the North was divided; and hence it is, that the united voice of the Army has been and is for war till the rebellion is put down. The question may well be put to all preachers of peace at home as to who know best what constitutes genuine patriotism, the men who are fighting our battles at the risk of their lives, or those who stay at home and grumble because the war is not carried on as they would have it ! It will not take long to decide so simple a ques- may not be quelled or settled until the whole tion. We believe in the army, in the officers and men who are fighting for the Union; and while they, the men of all parties who constitute our grand army, are for pressing on to victory, and for crushing the rebellion at the point of the bayonet, we say let the croakers croak; let the self-styled peace men and the grumblers find fault, because of this or that measure that they do not like; still the good first outburst in Hungary will be the signal cause will triumph, and these uneasy gentle men who show their love of country by their incessant clamor against the authorities, will very soon find that they are understood, and that instead of building themselves up on the ruins of our beloved country, they will be assigned to their own place by the present and

"SNAIKS" IN A BAD WAY.

future generations.

Persons versed in Ophiology state that when certain kinds of serpents are too closely pur sued, or get worked up into a high passion, they bite themselves and die of their own poison. Of late, finding themselves hard pressed for arguments, and allowing themselves to get highly enraged at the exposure of their dangerous political subtleties, the "snaiks" who do up the editorials of the Copperhead organ in our town, have exhibited very alarming symptoms, and we fear, unless something be speedily done to prevent it, they will soon fasten their fangs upon their own slimy bodies and bring destruction upon themselves. So sensitive, indeed, have they become, that the most triffing cause throws them in a perfect phrenzy of rage. Thus, for instance, two weeks ago, in an article headed "Copperhead Tactics," we inadvertantly used the name of Mr. Lawrence in place of Mr. Lumberton's. The terror was discovered and rectified after perhaps six quires of our issue had been printed, which happened to be folded and sent out to our town patrons. Without a correction, a man of very ordinary capacity, after reading the entire article, and seeing the subsequent use of Mr. Lamberton's name in connection with the amendment, would have had no difficulty in determining where the name of Mr. Lawrence had been misused, and that there was no intention to "practice deception" or to create a wrong impression as to facts. The "snalks," blinded by anger, could not see this; and hence, through the columns of the Copperhead organ, they last week spewed out their venom on innocent parties, and indulged in the use of language that could scarcely be equalled by the most glibe-tongued fishwoman. Poor "snaiks"-we pity them, and do hope their keepers will watch them carefully until their groundless ire is allayed, and the danger of self-destruction has passed away.

ON WHICH SIDE !

The lines ere being drawn with marked and distinctive plainness between the friends of the Union and traitors; so that, whatever may be the professions of men, they are known by their words and by their acts. As the question was propounded of old, who is on the lord's side? and as a test was proposed by which those who purposed to serve the Lord should be known, so it is now. Union men do not need repeated affirmations and oaths to attest their attachment to the cause but their lives are read and known by all men. As it is not necessary for a man to go about proclaiming himself to be in favor of the Christain religion-for his life will give assurance of that-so neither is it encumbent upon a true Union man to be continually asserting that he is in favor of the Union. When a man is constantly asseverating that suspect his loyalty.

POLAND AND EUROPE.

itless revolutionary movement. The recent outbreak in Poland has grown to such magnitude as to claim the anxious solicitude of all the European powers. Myran Langiewicz. who has been proclaimed Dictator, and has assumed Supreme military and civil command, is evidently a young man of ability, firmness and self-reliance. He learned the art of war as an artillery officer, in the Prussian army, and subsequently, after the peace of Villa-Franca, served with Garibaldi, who is much attached to him. On the 11th of March, with the sanction of the Central Committee of Poland, he issued a stirring appeal, assuming the Dictatorship, and summoning the citizens to share in the struggle against the oppression of Russia. Several conflicts have taken place, with decided advantage to Langiewicz, who is constantly receiving reinforcements. England and France would gladly persuade the Czar to grant such concessions to the Poles as would satisfy them and restore peace; and Napoleon has made a direct appeal to him to this effect; but the Czar replies that he cannot make concessions to people in the attitude of rebels, and the latter have very little confidence in any promises that may be made by a Government which they have good grounds for suspecting as being unfaithful to pledges made at such a time.

It is very remarkable that the man who has just bestowed the boon of freedom upon millions of serfs, should have given occasion for this revolt of his Polish subjects; but, in so vast an empire, it is impossible that the hand of that upright and merciful prince can be felt everywhere. It is upon the Grand Duke Constantine, who rules as a vice-roy over Poland, and who is a very different man from his imperial brother, that the blame of these oppressions which have driven the Poles to arms rests. Still, much must be allowed for hereditary memories of ancient wrongs and crushed nationality; and also much for diversity in religious taith between the Poles and the Russians-the former being adherents of the Western, or Romish, church, the latter of the Eastery, or Greek. These animosities and diversities occasion turbulence; turbulence requires a strong repressive force, and that force is oppression. But be the faults where they may-on one side or the other, or both-certain it is that a great and perhaps irrepressible conflict has broken out; and it continent is wrapped in the flames of revolution. Hungary sympathizes strongly with Poland, and it is not to be supposed that that deeply injured people, who, like the Poles, have long had heir nationality crushed out beneath the beels of despots, will be quiet while their brethren of Poland are battling to regain theirs. Italy is deeply stirred, and the of Rome to her metropolitan place in the Italian Peninsula, and the realization of the fond dream of the Italians, that the City of the Cesars shall be the capital of their united kingdom. France, too, is beginning to throb once more with the Spirit of Liberty; and it is not improbable that Napoleon may be constrained to make a virtue of necessity, and but himself at the head of the liberal party in Europe. Should be do so, and thus swim with the current, he may keep himself affoat for a while longer; but if he undertakes to resist it, he must quickly go under.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The election in Rhode Island on Wednesday, April 1st, resulted in the complete triumph of the Union Republican ticket. Copperheadism has been completely wiped out, while peace democracy was voted little better than open Rebellion. All honor then to the given a complete victory for the National Administration and the cause of the country. by majorities varying from nine to twelve bundred. In both Houses of the General Assembly the Republicans have two-thirds of the members. At the election two years ago, the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by 1644 votes, and one of their Congressional nominees wanted 342 votes of an election, and the other 541. The great improvement in the present result, therefore, is apparent at a glance. The good work is going on, and the victory in Rhode Island is the harbinger of Union victories in other loyal States.

THEY THIRST FOR VENGEANCE.

The Jackson Mississippian has a long article the object of which is to "fire the Southern heart." After asserting that the cry of "Peace on any terms" is now becoming alcious paragraph :

we would almost regret a peace to day on our own terms, had we an army strong enough for invasion-for retaliation. The "Old Adam' is strong within us, and we dare say there are sire recenge-revenge by retaliating on "free soil" for the hellish acts of vandalism perpe trated by the Northern soldiery in the South. O, for only a month's success of an army of of Ohio! The cry of "Peace! peace! would be cried in earnest-shricked out from hearts wrung with horror and dismay amid ruined O for a month of retaliation ! Then both sides would appreciate the horrors of a civil war (which the North does not) and we would then be ready and willing for peace which thereby would be all the more lasting."

Jay Cooke subscription agent at Philadelphia announces the conversion of eight millions dollars, legal tender, into five-twenties eign mediation. They think that the offer of he is as good a Union man as anybody, we for the week ending Saturday, April 4th. mediation if made to a radical administration, South. The dally average is one millions of dollars.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. Ouce more Europe is on the verge of a lim- Lord Lyons on Our "Conservatives"-His View of the Situation Five Months Ago. LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

My Lond-In his dispatches of the 17th and of the 24th ult, and of the 7th inst., Mr. Stuart reported to your lordship the results of the election for members of Congress and State officers which have recently taken place in several of the most important States of the Union. Without repeating the details, it will be sufficient for me to observe that the success of the Democratic or (as it now styles itself) the conservative party, has been so great as to manifest a change in public feeling, among the most rapid and the most complete that has ever been witnessed, even in this

On my arrival at New York on the 8th inst. found the conservative leaders exulting it the crowning success achieved by the party it that State. They appeared to rejoice above all, in the conviction that personal liberty and freedom of speech had been secured for the principal State of the Union. They believed that the government must at once desist from exercising in the State of New York the extraordinary (and as they regarded them) illegal and unconstitutional powers which it had assumed. They were confident that at all events after the 1st of January next, on which day the newly elected Governor would come into office, the suspension of the writ of ha beas corpus could not be practically main tained. They seemed to be persuaded that the result of the elections would be accepted by the President as a declaration of the will of the people; that he would increase the moderate and conservative element in the Cabinet; that he would seek to terminate the war, not to push it to extremity; that he would endeavor to effect a reconciliation with the people of the South, and renounce the idea of

subjugating or exterminating them. On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that General McClellan had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had in fact, been removed altogether from active service. The General had been regarded as the representative of conservative principles in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not

unmixed with consternation and despondency. Several of the leaders of the democratic party sought interviews with me, both before i after the arrival of the intelligence of General McCtellan's dismissal. The subject appermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this me diation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be es sential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deterred until the control of the executive government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did no say whether or not I myself thought foreign loyal citizens of Little Rhody. They have intervention probable or advisable; but I lis tened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative James Y. Smith, the Union Republican can- party. At the bottom I thought I perceived didate for Governor has 3311 majority over his a desire to put an end to the war, even at the Copperhead competitor Cozzens. In addition risk of losing the Southern States altogether; to the Governor, Thomas N. Jenckes and Na- but it was plain that it was not thought pru than F. Dixon have been elected to Congress | dent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the dem-

At the present moment, therefore, the chiefs of the conservative party call loudly for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and reproach the government with slackness as well as with want of success in its military measures. But they repudiate all idea of interfering with the institutions of the Southern people, or of waging a war of subjugation or extermination. They maintain that the object of the military operations should be to place the North in a position to demand an armistice with honor and with effect. The armistice should (they hold) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the Conmost universal in the North, and that "Peace stitution should be proposed as would give after independence" is the watchword in the she South ample security on the subject of its South, it concludes with the following tero- slave property, and would enable the North and the South to reunite and live together in "Yet, after all, we cannot but confess that peace and harmony. The conservatives profess to think that the South might be induced to take part in such a convention, and that a restoration of the Union would be the result. but few in the south who do not heartily de- The more sagacious members of the party must, however, look upon the proposal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of reunion. They are, no our southern boys, say in the "loyal" State doubt, well aware that the more probable consequence of an armistice would be the establishment of Southern independence; but they homesteads, ravaged fields and burning cities. perceive that if the South is so utterly alienated that no possible concessions will induce it to return voluntarily to the Union, it is wiser to agree to separation than to prosecute a cruel and hopeless war.

It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain that the leaders of the conservative party regard the question of forwould be rejected : that if made at an unpro-

pitious moment, it might increase the viru- Great Britain should recognize the indepenstop to hostilities. They would desire that the offer should come from the great Powers of Europe conjointly, and in particular that as little prominence as possible should be given to Great Britain.

At Washington I have had fewer opportuni ties than I had at New York of ascertaining the present views of the chiefs of the politicil parties. At the interview which I had with Mr. Seward the day after my arrival, he showed no disposition to enter upon political matters. He did not appear to expect or to desire to receive from me any special commu nication from her Majesty's government. The President, when I waited upon him, talked to me only on ordinary topics. I, for my part, gladly shunned all allusion to foreign intervention, my principal object being to avoid saving anything which might embarrass me in carrying out any instructions on the subject which I may receive from your lordship.

All things considered, my own opinion certainly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making an offer of mediation. It might embarrass the peace party, and even oblige them, in order to maintain their popularity, to make some public declarations against it, and this might make it difficult for them to accept a similar offer at a more propitious time. It would in all probability be rejected by the President, who appears to have thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party. The views of that party are clear and definite. They declare that there is no hope of reconciliation with the southern people; that the war must be pursued, per fas aut nefas until the disloyal men of the South are rained and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the old territory of the republic must be given up; that foreign intervention, in any shape, must be rejected and resented. This party would desire to turn an offer of mediation to account for the purpose of inflaming the war spirit and producing a reaction against the conservatives.

It is probable, too, that the government would urge, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means abandoned the hope of putting down the rebellion within a reasonable time; that, at all events, this is not a moment at which it can reasonably be called upon to put a stop to hostilities. It would observe that the armies of the United States are everywhere advancing, and that expeditions are prepared against Texas, as well as against Charleston, Mobile and other points on the coast. It would point out that it had equipped a considerable number of war vespense; that the season had just arrived when the autumn rains would render the rivers pavigable by armed vessels, and when the southera coast would be free from epidemic disease. It might even represent an advance of the Army of the Potomac to Richmond as a probable event. The experience of the past is certainly not calculated to inspire any great confidence in the results of these warlike preparations; but the political interests of the party now in power render a continuance of the war a necessity to it. Its only chance of regaining its lost popularity lies in successful military operations. Unless it can obtain a much higher place in public estimation than it now occupies, not only will fts tenure of power become extremely precarious, but some of its leading members may be called to a severe account for their extra legal proceedings. During the session of Congress which begins next month the present administration has indeed reason to expect an uncompromising support from a majority of both Houses of Congress. But on the 4th of March next the existing House of Representatives is dissolved by the terms of the constitution, and at the same time several of the present Senators go out of office. The majority of the members chosen at the recent elections for the new House of Representatives are of the Democratic or conservative party, and in some States Senators of that party will be returned in the room of those whose terms of office expire next March. The new Congress is in fact likely to be hostile to the administration and to the radical party; and although it will not. in the ordinary course of things, assemble until the last month of next year, the President will hardly be able to persist in his present policy and in his assumption of extraordinary powers, unless he can, in virtue of military success, obtain a reputation with the people which will sustain him in a contest with the It would seem, then, to be vain to make an

offer of mediation to the present Government, in their present mood, with any notion that it would be accepted. A change of mood may, however, take place after the 4th of March, if no great military success occur in the interval. Such a change may possibly be produced sooner by military reverses. A proposal, however, to mediate, made even under present circumstances, by three or more of the great powers of Europe conjointly, might not produce any great inconvenience.

It is, indeed, orged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the time had come for recognizing that Confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable preliminary. But i do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the Southern Government; and I presume that the European Powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that

lence with which the war is prosecuted. If dence of the South as soon as possible, with their own party were in power, or virtually a view to impede the success of the efforts of centrolled the administration, they would rath- the conservative party to reconstruct the Uer, if possible, obtain an armistice without the nion. The advocates of this opinion consider aid of foreign governments; but they would a reunion as a probable event, and apprehend be disposed to accept an offer of mediation if that the first result of it would be that the it appeared to be the only means of putting a combined forces of the North and the South would be let loose upon Canada. I certainly do not at present share these apprehensions. All hope of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away, even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it. But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obvious interest of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or reunion be the more likely to effect this object.

I have, &c .

THE WAR NEWS.

Very little of an interesting character has ranspired in the way of Army movements during the past week. It is true there are some reports of an unfavorable nature as to the operations on the Mississippi; but they have no tangible shape and lack confirmation. It is stated that the Indianola has been repaired by the Rebels and is now in their possession at some point on the Red River. The preparations for the attack on Charleston are still in progress, but no one knows when the actual demonstration will be made against that Rebel den. It is reported that Pensacola has been burned by the Federal forces. There is a flying rumor that Charleston has been captured. We have no confidence in these reports.

COPPERHEADS VOTING FOR NEGROES IN CHES TER COUNTY .- The American Republican makes statement to the effect that two copperhead Democrats of Chester courty, at the recent spring election, voted respectively for two negroes to discharge the duties of certain of the election officers. The names of these copperheads are Harlan Clayton and Thomas Woodward. They voted open tickets.

Coxclusive-over the left-the column eader in the last Copperhead organ, in reference to "Loyal Union Leagues." The 'snaiks'' might as well keep their temper, as the people and the soldiers have determined that there shall be but two parties-loyalists and disloyalists-"patriots" and "traitors." The loyal men support the Government-the dis loyal aid the Rebels.

MARRIED:

In Philadelphia, on April 1st, 1863, by Rev. T. Lanning, Mr. M. B. LANNING of Trenton. N. J., to Miss Emma Elwell of Philadelphia. May prosperity and happiness be the future ot of the above named couple, is our humble

At Phillipsburg, on the 1st day of April, 1863, by A. A. Bradin, Esq., Mr. JACOB BEAM to Mrs. Anna Daughenbach, both of Morris township, Clearfield County.

At Phillipsburg, on the 29th of Dec., 1862. by A. A. Bradin, Esq., Mr. MONTGOMERY BREWER to Miss Ellen Pile, both of Phillips-

DIED:

On Sunday morning, March 28th 1868, of Typhoid fever, MARY ANN GALLAGHER, aged 21 years, 2 months and 11 days. She leaves a busband and child, besides a large circle of friends to mourn her death.

On March 26th, Vertia Marths, daughter of Alexander and Angeline Forcee, of Bradford tp., aged 5 years, 10 months and 18 days.

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 Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other a ivertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insections. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after July 1st. 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender notes into the National Six per cent. Loan (commonly called "Fire-Twenties" will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan Must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next JAY, COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia

LMVE-TWENTY U.S. LOAN .- Draw ing 6 per cent. per annum Interest payable ery 6 months in Gold.—Leonard, Finney & Co. of Clearfield. Pa., are subscription Agents to dispose of this Five-Twenty Years U. S. Loan. A ounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals-the Interest being payable, and to be accounted for, half-yearly in Gold. Clearfield, April 8, 1863.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on April 1st. 1863. Beers, Wills R. 2 Maize. James Burley, Wm. W Mitchell, Samuel L. Everen, Levi Mahaffey, Miss Maggie M Ellinger, George Noon, P. Nulph, Miss Mary C Flemming, L. M. Gill, David R. P. Reed, E. J. 2 Raymone, John Harman, Eli Thompson Mrs. Marv Hendershott, Stephen Taylor, S. C. Jones, Miss Rebecca Wisor, Mrs. Mary A Weymoth, John One cent due on each letter advertised Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised.

M. A. FRANK, P. M.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at Luthersburg, on Thursday the 7th day of May, A. D. 1863, all those certain premises, late the estate of Philip Kriner, dec'd. situate in Brady tp. Clearfield county, Penn a; consisting of two tracts one of them Beginning at the corner of tracts Nos 1431 & 1432, thence west. 185 perches to a Hornbeams, thence by land of Fred'k Beates, tract No. 639 north 137 6-10 perches to a Black oak, thence east 185 perches to a Sugar tree, thence along the division line of the aforesaid tracts Nos. 1431 and 1432 south 137 6-10 perches to place of beginning ; containing 150 acres and 15 perches. The other tract. containing 2 acres and 128 perches, com mencing at a Sugar tree, adjoining other lands of Peoples and said Kriner, being the same premises conveyed to the said Philip Kriner, dec'd, by TERMS-One third Cash at the time of the sale,

and the remainder, in one and two years thereafter, with interest the purchase money to be secured by Judgment Bond upon the premises.

April 8, 1863. ELIAS RISHEL, Sr., Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CTATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank

or the month ending March 31st. 1863	
ASSRTS	
Bills discounted.	26 616
Pennsylvania State loans	042 11
	142 11
Due from other banks,	32 13
A POST CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	107 69
TO SECURE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	248 00
	600 Ap
	26 93
Charles & Allerton Control of the Co	232 17
Furniture.	315 91
Expense of plate engraving. Ac : :	754 75
United States Revenue stamps.	\$21 82
Loss and Expenses.	899 08
	840 70
LIANLITIES.	548 79
	and the second
	000 če
	077 60
	405 23
	136 08
interest and exchange, . : : : 3	222 53
Total amount of Habilities. : : \$135,	0.10
JAMES B. GRAHAM, Car	140 75
Clearfield. Pa., March 31, 1863.	2147.

5,000 MEN.

Youths & Boys can be supplied with clothing & furnishing goods at Reizenstein Bro's & Co., where it TO BE

Sold at prices that will induce all to be "DRAFTED"

By interest, to the clothing establishment. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to enlarge their stock, which, in quality and selection, is now inferior to none

IN PENNSYLVANIA or anywhere else. Come and you can have BY ORDER

Il kinds and styles of clothing, at nearly one balf OF THE

Prices usually asked at any other store in the unty. Clothing, good enough to suit the GOVERNOR. Or any other man. Remember the place, oppo

site the Bank, Clearfield. Pa April 8 REIZENSTEIN BRO'S & CO

RELIEF NOTICE. The Board of Relief To for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and roduce her sworn statement, detailing name of

soldier, regiment and company, and when enti-ted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t-waship 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 I wo witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, a hose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of hor family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in ac-

tual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. . B. Illness of the applicant, properly preven will excuse personal attendance April S. 1863. WM. S BRADLEY, Clerk.

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVAL OF Spring Goods,

Of the Best Quality and Most Fashion-

C. W. & H. W. SMITH'S. Selling at prices that defy competition.

Carefully peruse the esparate lists appended be low, for we have the best selected and most fash-

ionable stock of Ladies and tients furnishing Goods, ever brought to the county. We are selling the Best 4-4 Brown Sheetings for 371 conts. and Summer Prints from 20 cents upwards; Dark Prints from 22 to 30 cents of the best quality and colors Persons favoring us with an examination of our stock shall not go away dissatisfied.

Look at the Dry Goods, to wit: Mozam Liques. Balzarenes, Wool DeLaines. Do French. Bareges. Repp DeLaines. Linen Poplins. Flanneis Fancy DeLaines Lavella Cioth. Fancy Prints Wav. Ginghams, Man. Ginghams Ticking. Bird-eye Diaper. French Gingh's, leached Justin, Brown Drills Stella Shawle Cub 4-17-8 do Corset do Bik Thibet do

Gents' Furnishing Goods: Silk Mixed Cassimeres. Kentucky Jenns Fancy Mixed cassimeres. Cambertenes. Faucy Sattinette. Mottled cassimeres. Wool Tweeds. Twilled cassimeras. Melton Sattinetts. Black Cravats. Double Twist do Black Silk Ties. Rubber Buttons. Pongee Handkerchiefs. Metal Buttons. Fancy Cass Shirts. Carpenter Pencils. Marsailles Fronts Unique Scarfs. Linen chokers, Dom Linnen collars 1 cord Linnen collars. Paper collare.

3 cord Linea collars, Coat Bindir gs, ote., etc. etc., etc. Look at the list of Notions, Long cane ho ps. Round cane hoops, Elegant Gord Trail hoop-Skirts. Misses gloves. Black cotton gloves. Black sitk gloves. Mens as't'd gloves. Mens' kid gloves. Ladies' assorted gloves. Black crapes, English crapes, French crapes, Childrens hose, Ladies' hose,

Ladies' black hose. Ladies' slate hose. Hooks and eyes. Whalebones. Puff combs. Rubber childs combs. Cotton fringes for curtains, Mauribbons, Earners. Black and white luces, Edgings, Fringes, Black shawls, Stella shawls, Mourning vails, Mourning Hakfs, Carpet bindings. Skirt braids of all colors, A-merican. Paris. Magpie and Flower-ed Ruches, and Fancy Jet pins. Mantles, Ladies' Linen collars. Ladies ruffled, fly

edged and Isce-fluted collars, Twilled cuffs match, Mourning cuffs and collars, Double ruffling, Invistble head nets, Tassel, Crochet, Chenille, Braid, Velvet and Fancy bead nets; Narrow braids, Embroider ing braids, Elastic cords, Silk cords, Mourning-dress buttons. Fancy cold agate. Zouave gi't. Steeple and Acorn buttons, and assorted Ze-

phyrs, etc., etc., etc., etc., Groceries, among which are Prime Rio coffee, Ground Rio coffee, S. H. sugar, clarified N. O. sugar. Pure water crackers for invalids, Soda crackers, Butter crackers, Y. H. Tea. Essence coffee. Ext lye, Cream Tartar, All spices, Pipes, Tobacco, Indigo and ev-ery thing belonging to Groceries Also, Split peas (a splendid substitute for beans). Best quality of brown su-gar at 12; cents per pound.

Remember the place, opposite the Presbyterian church. Second street, Clearfield, Pa. Examine our stock and judge for yourselves.

Adril 8. C. W. & H. W. SMITH.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the estate of William Wright, late of Beccaria town'p. Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the under-signed, 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.

JOHN W. WRIGHT.

HENRY B. WRIGHT.

March 18, 1862-6tp CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the fel

lowing property, new in possession of George Kephart in Decatur township, to wit: I Black horse I Iron-gray horse, and 4 Cows, as the same belongs to me, and have only been left with said Kephart March 25, 1863-pd. W. B. MORGAN