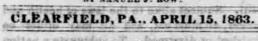
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,

Raftsman's Journal. BY SAMUEL J. ROW



THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. The joint Committee of Congress on th Conduct of the War, of which Hon. B. F. Wade was chairman, has completed its report on the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from its organization under Gen. Mc-Clellan until the time of Gen. Burnside's dismissal after the battle of Fredericksburg. The committee, though composed of men differing widely in their political views and personal sympathies, are unanimous in the conclusions at which they have arrived.

No man can read the report of this committee, though so guarded and carefully worded, and evincing only the anxiety of the members to come at the simple truth, without being forced to the conclusion that Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was either totally incompetent to command the magnificent Army at the head of which he had been placed, or that he did not desire its success. His repeated disobedience of the most positive orders-his atter inability to give any good reasons for his course-his unparalleled laches, never moving until he was absolutely compelled to do something-his disgraceful blunders on the Peninsula and at Antietam-his absence from the field during nearly every engagement-all force the reader irresistably to one or both of the above conclusions. For our own part, we do not wish to be understood as distrusting his integrity to the Government, but as believing that he was unfitted for the responsi ble position which he too long occupied for the good of the country.

In July, 1861, Gen. McClellan was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac. For nearly six months its time was consumed in perfecting its organization and equipment -and being well armed and disciplined it becapie eager for active operations. The consolidated morning reports, furnished the Committee by the Adjutant General, showed that, exclusive of the command of Gen. Dix at Baltimore, the Army of the Potomac consisted of about 185,000 men. The defense of Washington, according to the estimates, did not require more than from 50,000 to 80,000 mer. . leaving at least 160,000 for aggressive opera tions. The Robels, at this time, had not over 70,000 men at Manassas, and the strength of their fortifications were greatly overestimated. Nothing, however, was attempted to be done by Gen. McClellan, during the winter. In the meantime the Rebels blockaded the Potomac. The Navy was eager to wipe out this disgrace, asking the co operation of only 4,000 men to hold Maththiss Point. After repeated solicitations, Gen. McClellan promised to furnish these troops, and Capt. Craven, commanding the Potomac flotilla, was on band, with boats, at the time agreed upon. But no troops came-Gen. McClellan assigned as a reason for not sending them that his engineers were of the opinion that the troops could not be landed at the place named. Assistant Secretary of War Fox, replying that the landing of the troops was the business of the Navy Department, the requisite number were promfued for the next night. Capt. Craven was again "ready with his flotilla, and again no troops came, the reason given this time being that it might bring on a general engagement! Capt. Craven, justly incensed with such shillyshallying, asked to be sent to sea, saying that by remaining he was only damaging his own reputation, as the blame for permitting the Potomac to remain blockaded would be imputed to him. And so the blockade continued until the Rebels voluntarily evacuated their batteries in the month of March. On the 19th of January, 1862, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, ordered a general movement of all the armies of the United States, which resulted in Lord Lyons says: the capture of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson,&c., which sent a thrill of hope through every loyal man's heart. On the 31st day of the same month the President ordered Gen. McCleilan to move, on or before the 22d February, and occupy, with his Army, a point on the railroad south-westward of Manassas Junction. McCiellan objected, proposing to go by way of the Rappahannock, and leave the Potomac blockade unbroken. The President replied pointedly and conclusively ; whereupon Mc-Ciollan called a council of war, composed of twelve Generals, who decided by a vote of 8 to4, its military measures." in favor of the Rappahannock route, and the President nielded : but before anything was done, the Rebels evacuated Manasans, and then Gen. McClellan ordered a general movement of his army in the direction of the position lately occupied by the enemy, a small force going as far as Manassas and beyond the line of the Rappahannock. He again changed his purpose, and, after resuming it, a second time abandoned his Rappahannock plan.

down the Potomac, choosing a new base at / convicted and subjected to ignominious pen-Fortress Monroe, or anywhere between here and there; or, at all events, move such remainder of the army at once, in pursuit of the enemy, by some route."

The corps commanders, in their report, fixed, in substance, the number of men required for the defense of Washington at not less than 55,000; and yet, notwithstanding this decision, and the order of the President, "when The Administration Nobly Sustained. Gen. McClellan himselt lett Alexandria for the Peninsula, he sent back orders, without conference with the commanders of the corps, "for all the corps of the Army of the Potomac, ·but that of Gen. Banks, to embark at once for the Peninsula," which would have left only about 19,000 troops, in and about the National Capitol, for its defense. Gen. Wadsworth, who was in command of the District of Washington, remonstrated until an investigation was made, when the corps of Gen. McDowell was selected to remain, and to which, as the result proved, the nation was afterwards indebted for the safety of the Capitol.

We shall endeavor hereafter to give some extracts from this interesting and important Report.

LORD LYONS' REVELATIONS.

We last week published the letter of Lord yons, the British minister at Washington, to Lord John Russell, but had not time to call special attention to it. The letter is remarkable for its disclosure of the intrigues of the "Democratic" politicians with him, in order to bring about foreign intervention, so as to put a stop to the war, and save the South from subjugation. The British Parliament, in calling for and giving publicity to this letter, has, perhaps, undesignedly rendered to he Government and the loyal people of the United States a very important service.

The scheme, as revealed, is this : To have things so arranged, that, at the opportune mo ment, when the people should be worn out and yeary of war; when such commanders as Mc-Clellan, Buell and Fitz John Porter should have so wasted our armies and exhausted the esources and energies of the nation, that peace on any terms might be supposed to be welcome, then the "democracy" was to give the signal to Eugland and France, and, if possible, Russia, to step in and demand an armistice, and an attempt at least at settlement. What next? Then the Democracy was to get together its National Convention. And what was it to do? Lord Lyons tells us in these words :

"The armistice should (they hold) be folowed by a Convention in which such changes of the Constitution should be proposed as would give the South ample security on the subject of its slave property? and would enable the North and South to re-unite and to live together in peace and harmony."

Language fails adequately to characterise the meanness and baseness of this infamous proposition to bring this great and heroic na tion, with all its glorious memories, its milton of volunteer citizen soldiers, its match less institutions, under which it has been prosperons and happy for three quarters of a century, to its knees-first before the potentates of Europe, and then before the vilest rebels and cut throats that ever cursed the earthtear up our Constitution, expunge the word Liberty" from it, and make it a great coffle for slaves. This is called "conservatism"_ this is "democracy"-while to stand by the Union and the Constitution, and to defend

alties, under the law of 1799, enacted for the punishment of those who "carry on any intercourse with the agent of any foreign gov-" ernment," with a view to "defeat the meas-" ares of the Government of the U. States."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Union Majority nearly 3,000.

Connecticut has nobly responded to Rhode Island. Buckingham, the Union candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of about 3.000. Three of the four members of Congress are favorable to the Administration. The poll was a heavy one, considering the number of voters absent as soldiers-Buck ingham receiving about 41,000 votes and Sevmour about 38,000. The Union men also elected fifteen State Senators, and the Democrats six : and the House of Representatives is largely Union. The friends of the Government worked faithfully and dealt stordy blows at falsehood and deception, and they have achieved a most glorious victory in favor of the Union and the cause of freedom--notwithstanding the efforts of the copporthead gold speculators, who used their money freely to bring about a different result. All hail, to Connecticut, and may she be nobly responded to by other loval States.

GREAT REACTION IN OHIO.

In Cincinati the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 1,302 against a Democratic majority last fall of 155. The whole Union city ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 900 to 1,800. There is Union majority in the Council of eleven.

Chillicothe gave a "Democratic" majority last fall. At this election the whole city ticket was carried by the Union men except Mayor, who has only 36 majority.

In Stenbenville the whole Unron ticket elected. A gain of 400 since last fall. London, O. Union ticket by 40 majority. In columbus the Copperheads carried their ticket by 800 majority-a reduction of 500 on their majority last fail. A hard place. Troy, O , Union by 150 majority. These are but the first drops of the shower

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The next House of Representatives, so far as elections have been held, stands, Republicans 85; Democrats 74, giving the latter Rol ins (Conservative Union) of Miscouri. The following States have yet to elect : Ver nont 3, West Virginia 3, California 8, Mis souri (vacaney) 1, and Maryland and Kentucky. The indications are that the Administration will have a handsome working majority in the next Congress, which will be a gratification to all true Union men.

BREAD RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

CONSPIRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Secret Treasonable Organization Exposed.

ny places in the West and North. Signs, Passwords and Grips.

It extends all over the South, and ma-

The President of the United States

to be Abdueted.

The Draft to be Resisted by force of Arms, if necessary. A North-western Confederacy in Contemplation.

The Philadelphia papers of the 10th contain lengthy accounts of the hearing of Philip Huber, Dr. Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Tilbert, and Harrison Oxeneider, who were arraigned, on the previous day, before U. S. Commissioner Heazlett, on a charge of conspiracy. The prisoners are citizens of Berks county, and were arrested by William Y. Lyon, a Government detective, and now deputy provost marshall at Reading, Pa. John P. O'Neill, Esq , appeared as counsel for Huber, and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex-member of Congress, for 11tig, Tilbert and Oxeneider. Mr. Lyon was the principal witness examin

ed. From his testimony it appears that there have been organized, in various parts of Berks county, seditious and treasonable organizations, lodges, or societies, which meet in barns, evidently acting in communication with higher power, professing to have associations in all parts of the country, and having for its avowed object the abduction of the President of the United States, armed resistance to the law, and the overthrow of the Government. It is possible that Mr. Lyon mag nifies some circumstances and places too much importance on others, but there is a sad and wretched truth running through his story, which is enough to excite the serious appre hensions of every loyal man in the country He describes a meeting that took place on the 21st of March, 1863, Ju a barn of Jacob Zel ler, in Marion township, Berks county. Mr Lyon, having obtained information of the meeting, secreted himself in the barn, under the straw. About one hundred persons were present. Huber was the leading spirit, and did the talking. He directed the barn to be searched, to see if there were any spies con cealed in it, and for this purpose a hay-fork was thrust into the straw. Pickets were then thrown outside of the barn to guard against intrusion and surprise. Huber then denounc ed the war as unholy and unjust ; said that the society was a million strong; that it was first organized in the South; that it had signs, grips and passwords ; after which he adminis-

tered the obligation to eighty-three persons who joined on this occasion. They declared themselves in favor of "the abduction of Abraham Lincoln, by force, if necessary ;" favor of a North-western Confederacy ; "in 2d of April. It appears that a large number favor of resisting the draft or the Conscription of men and women, for the purpose of saving Act." Each member paid in, at his initiathemselves from starvation, congregated to tion, one dollar. At this meeting \$83 were gether and broke into stores, bakeries, etc., collected. Huber was the treasurer and took and carried off such articles as they desired. the money. He said the money was raised to fee lawyers if any one of the members were arrested ; also to try the constitutionality of the conscription act, and if this would not do. has been suppressed from publication, but it they would use force! Two other witnesses corroburated, in part, the statement of Mr. Lyon. This is the substance of the evidence. The however, finally succeeded in quicting the mob, phraze about testing the constitutionality of by making liberal distributions of bread, etc. -the conscription act, and failing before the courts, is familiar as coming from men more powerful than this Huber or his associates, and goes far to show the sympathy that unites the enemies of the country against the Adminis wives and others, rose en masse, and, visiting tration. The time has come at last when every good citizen must stand up unconditionally for the United States Government, or run the risk of being classed with those who meet secretly in barns and hidden places to counsel anarchy and rebellion. Mr. Huber may have made a mistake in estimating the num ber of his treasonable organization at a million; but that he is the representative, or instrument, of a dangerous and, perhaps, powerful combination of bad men, is not to be

ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

Official Account of the Bombardment

Fort Sumter Badly Damaged. Official despatches, in reference to the at-

tack upon Charleston, have been received at Washington, from which we condense the tol lowing particulars. Od the 7th at 12 p. m., the fleet got under way and passed the Morris Island batteries without being fired upon, and kept right on towards Sumter. Fort Moultrie opened first upon the Weehawken, which was within 500 yards. Fort Sumter, and Cummings Point and other batteries now opened, and the action became general and terrific. The Monitors replied vigorously, but pushed on toward Sumter until they were stopped by obstructions. Three lines of obstructions holding torpedoes were discovered, one of which exploded. The Monitors were hit from 50 to 60 times each, except the Keekuk which received '90 shots, and was penetrated at the water mark 19 times. The Patapscot's 200-pounder gun was disabled and the Passaic's turret was bent. The Keokuk sunk the next morning on the bar with her colors flying. Two men were killed and 11 wounded. There are 11 large holes in the side of Fort Sumter apparently running through the walls, and one gun was dismounted on Moultrie. The result

of the affair is-our fleet entered the harbor, made a successful reconnoisance, fought the rebel forts three hours, damaged Sumter seriously, lost one vessel, and Charleston is not taken. The rebels had at least ten guns to our one in the engagement.

A severe engagement took place at Frank lin, Tenn., on the 10th, between Gen. Granger's forces and Van Dorn's. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Our loss is about 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen Foster is at Washington, N. C., and literally surrounded. Reinforcements had been sent forward from Newbern, but were driven back, with a loss of 15 men. Fears are entertained that Foster will have to surrender before he can be reinforced.

From the west we learn that the Yazoo river expedidion had returned to Helena-that seven iron clads and some transports were ready to run the blockade at Vscksburg-and that Gen. Osterhaus, had reached the Mississippi at Carthage, 30 miles below Vicksburg, with a large force, which indicates active operations in that quarter.

That man only is truly brave who fears nothing so much as committing a mean action, and undauntedly fulfils his duty, whatever be the dangers which impede his way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOUENAL is published on Wed-nesday at \$1,50 per annum in advance Apvga-TISEMENTS insorted at \$1.00 per square for three grave. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY

TIME OF HOLDING COURT Monday in January. 3d Monday in June. in March. 4th " in Sept's in Sept'm'r Of each year, and continue two weeks if necessary

COUNTY AND DISTRCT OFFICERS. Pres't Judge-Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte. As'te.Judges-Hon. J. D. Thompson, Curweneville Hon. James Bloom, Forrest Sheriff Clearfield Edward Perks. Prothonotary, D. F. Etzweiler. Reg. & Rec. . Isaiah G. Barger .. District Att'y, Israel Test. Treasurer. . . Joseph Shaw. Co. Surveyor, H. B. Wright, Gien Hope Morrisdale Commiss'n'rs, S. C. Thompson, Jacob Kuntz, Luthersburg Gr. Hills. Thos. Dougherty, Auditors. . . B. C Bowman, Clearfield N. Wash'gter Pennfield Chas Worrell, H Woodward, J. W. Potter Coroner. Lecontes Mill Curwensville Co.Superind't Jesse Broomall,

LIST OF POST-OFFICES Townships. Names of P.O. Names of P M Seccaria, - - Glen Hope, Wm. S. Wright Theodore Weld. Utahville. Hegarty's× Roads Samuel Hegarty Bower, W M'Cracken Bell. Bower. · · · · Chest, Thos. A. M'Ghee, J. W Campbell, H. L. Henderson, Cush. Ostend. Bloom. -Forrest. James Bloom. Boggs. -Bradford Clearfield Bridge. Jas. E. Watson Williams' Grove, Brady. . R. H. Moore. Luthersburg. Troutville. Charles Sloppy Jefferson Line, John Heberlin Surnsiale. New Washington Jumes Gallahor. Burnside. W. C. Irvin. Patchinville, Jack Patchin. East Ridge. Jacob Boice G. Tozer, Jr. Wm. McGarvey S A. Farber. Hurd. . Chest, -McGarvey. Westover, Clearfield. Clearfield. M. A. Frank P. A. Gaulin. J. F.W. Schnarr Covington, Frenchville Karthaus. Curwensville Curwensville, T. W. Fleming. Philipsburg. Centre county, Pa. West Decatur, - Sophie Radebach Osceola Milis. - T. F Boalich Decatur. -Osceola Mills. Ferguson. - Marron, Edm. Willinius Hellen Post Office, Elk county, Pa. Hirard. Leconte's Mills, C. Mignot Bald Ilills, William Carr. Goshen. A. B. Shaw. Thos. H. Forces. Shawsville. Graham Grahamton. A. G. Fox. Chas. J. Pusey mith's Mills Guelich Mauera, -David Tyler. H. Woolward Huston, Tyler, Pennfield, Jordan. Eliza Chase. Ansonville. Geo. Heckadorn arthaus Salt Lick. M. O. Stirk. New Millport Knox, Breckenridge, Lawrence J. W. Thompson Morris, . Kylertown. Jas Thompson I.C Brenner. orrisdale Penn. Lumber City W. Spencer. Grampian Hills, C. Moore; W. Fleming. Pike, Curwensville. Benj. F Dale. D. E. Brubaker. Bloomingville Union. -Rockton. Woodward, Jeffries, James Lockett. 6 This Post Office will do for Chest township. Will answer for Ferge son township.

A YER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SAR-SAPARILLA. -- No one remedy is more used-ed in this country than a reliable Alterative, but

On the 13th of March, Gen. McClellan convened, at Fairfax Court House, another counscil of war, composed of four generals, and all loyal men to read and ponder these facts, proposed to them the Peninvula movement, which and we think they will be convinced that the was determined upon, and to which the Presto its execution :

"First : Leave such force at Manassas Junction as shall make it entirely certain that the enemy shall not repossess himself of that position and line of communication.

"Second : Leave Washington secure.

both, even to the pouring out of the heart's blood, is "radicalism." But even this is not the worst. Lord Lyons goes on to say :

"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 re union. They are no doubt well aware that the more probable censequence of an armistice would be the establishment of Southern independence; but they perceive that if the South is so utterly alien ated that no possible concessions will induce it to return voluntarily to the Union, it is wiser to agree to seperation than to prosecute a cruel and hopeless war."?

It is enough to make every American who is worthy of the name hang his head in shame to read those words, and at the same time to reflect that they were first publicly read amid the sneers of the British aristocracy. Here is a proclamation, from what professes to be the Democracy of America, to the world, that we are beaten, that the rebels have gained their point, and achieved their independence, that city. A company of women, mostly soland that to prosecute the war any further is "cruel and hopeless."

Now mark the hypocracy of these traitors.

"I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom 1 thought 1 perceived a desire to put an end to the war, at the risk of losing the southern states ly knows." altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent 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 neccessary by the democratic leaders. 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

Can the loyal men of the country any longer doubt as to the real object of the Copperhead leaders? We think not. We now have their schemes fully presented to the world by authority that cannot be disputed. In fact, from the general tenor of the letter, there is reason to infer that Lord Lyons is to some degree in sympathy with the rebels and with their "democratic" or "conservative" friends in the North, and hence a competent witness. If this were not so, would they have ventured to make such disclosures to him ? We ask

government, discomfited and dishonored, at the test of its rebel enemies. Could those politicians, of whom Lord Ly-

"Third : Hove the remainder of the force one speaks, be identified, they could be tried, that is nescensary to crush out the rebellion. that down't weigh a pound.

Late Richmond papers give accounts of rather serious bread riot in that city on the In fact, millinery, dry goods and fancy stores suffered as much as those containing necessaries of life. The magnitude of the outbreak is said that the entire city was for a time at the control of the rioters. The authorities, The Suffolk correspondent of The Ballimore American writes, 7th inst., as follows : -I am just informed by a deserter that on last Wednesday the women of Petersburg, soldiers' the stores of the mercenary speculators who have been enriching themselves by holding all necessities of life at an enormous price, helped themselves forcibly to what they wanted. pitching out goods to the poor and needy as

they went. My informant left Petersburg on Wednesday, and, sick of the war, is trying to get to a land of peace and plenty. He is intelligent, and says that the great mass of the people of Virginia, soldiers and all, are heartily sick of the war."

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of March 25th, contains an account of a bread riot in diers' wives, went to the store of Wm. Welsh, at High Point, and rolled out several barrels of molasses and divided it. The Standard says: "Welsh is a great war man, and favors general impressment of supplies by the army," and then remarks, "Bread riots have commenced, and where they will end God on-

Another riot also took place at Salisbury N.C. A number of women, mostly soldiers' wives, and led on by hunger, armed themselves with batchets and congregated at the 'depot, where they forcibly rolled out ten barrels of flour, and several bags of sait. They then went to the store of a Mr. Brown, who, to with slackness as well as with want of success in satisfy them, rolled out ten barrels of floura Dr. Ennis gave them three barrels to prevent molestation, and Sprague & Brothers a half barrel of molasses, all they had. The rioters then repaired to the market house with their booty, where they divided the spoils a mong themselves.

Other accounts of similar outbreaks are giv en by Southern papers as having taken place in different sections. These riots certainly show a deplorable state of things in the South; and will have a great tendency to force the leaders of the rebellion, sooner or later, to uccumb to the National authorities.

Much ado is made about the emincipation enemies which the Government has had to Proclamation by some of the small-fry Copident assented, in the tollowing directions as contend with in the rear have been more for perhead politicians, which they represent midable than those in front-that their pur- as a "measure of the Republican party." Such pose is either to destroy the Union, or lay the is not the fact; The proclamation is not a policy of that party-it is simply a war measure of the President, which, as commander in chief of the army and navy, he had just as much right to issue as any other war order

After a consultation with their consel, the United States Atterney agreed to hold Tilbert. Illig and Oxeneider, in each others recognizance, in the sum of \$8,000, for another hearing on the 4th of May. - Huber was required to enter bail in the sum of \$4,000.

doubted.

THE PEACE PARTY.

There never was a war in which there was not a Peace party. Some men want peace on any terms. Some want to aid the enemy in their designs, and others are discouraged about success. In the Revolution and in 1812-15, there were large Peace parties. But, the Peace party of the Revolution terminated in an extensive emigration to Nova Scotia and England. The Peace party of 1812-15, culminated in the Hartford Convention, and the subsequent exit of all its leaders from public trust and confidence. If the present Peace par- THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. ty carry out its designs, the people will give them rewards equally striking and instructive.

QUERY ?- Do the "snaiks." that lie around the Copperhead den in this place, know anything about the secret, oath-bound, traitorous organization . for the overthrow of the Government, which has been exposed in old Berks'?

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that marriage under an assumed name is legal and valid, and that the offspring of such marriage is legitimate and heir at law to the estate of the father, who assumed the name.

Brown county, Indiana, from which the cry of heavy Federal taxes comes, pays under the U. S. revenue law, for the first three months, the enormous, crushing, stupeodous and tremendous tax of just 22 cents ! !

In uttering a great thought, use no word

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. Othera .vertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse, tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.-GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May 1854. you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1863, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva vore, by a majority of the whole number present, one person of literary and scien-tific acquirements. and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same ; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harris burg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of CHAS, B SANDFORD. said act. April 15,1863-3t. Co. Supt., of Clearfield Co.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Hugh Rid-die. late of the Borough of New Washington, Clearfield county. Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted o said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES GALLAHER, for settlement. March 18, 1863-6tp. Administrator

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA .- The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of tran sient and permanent boarders. Every 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. July 11, 1860.-y.

SHERIFF SALE. - Ay virtue of a writ of Test Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre connty, 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. Lingle in the town of Osceola situated in Decatur town-ship, Clearfield county, being the one undivided three-sixteenth. bounded and described as follows Bounded on the South by the Big Moshannon creek, and on the East. North and West, by lands of Andrew G. Curtin, 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. Lingia. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 18, 1863.

1863. LOOK HERE. 1863. New Spring Goods.

J.P. KRATZER. Has just received another general assortment Dry-Goods, Dress Goods, Dry-Goods, Dress Goods. Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Florence. Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Ribbons,

Trimmings, Trimmings, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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

Tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, sait, 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, coal oil lamps, umbrellas bed cords, crocks, hair for mattresses, brushes-and every thing of For-eign and Domestic manufacture, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market prices paid for grain, wood and all kindsof produce. J P KRATZER, Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa.

the sick have been so outrag-ously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. A et the drug cannot be blamed for the imposition from which they have suffered Most of the socalled Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or anything els-They are more slops-inert and worthlesconcentrated extract of the active variety of

Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful al-terative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilia, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require au alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed apon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilis, 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 Almage, which the agent below named will fur-nish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS for the use Costiveness Jaundice, Dyspepsis, Indigestion, Dysentery Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heart-burn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction 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 sensi tive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of family physio. Parcs 25 cents per Box ; Five Boxes for \$1.00

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profi sick want the best aid 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, Curwens-ville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and Dealerseverywhere March 4, 1863

CABINET EMPORIUM B. K. SHOPE, CABINET MAKER, Would respectfully announce to the public that he has fitted up a shop on Cherry street, near the Episcopal church, and near Kratzer's store, where he intends to carry on the Cabinet-making bus ness in its different branches. Having served regular apprenticeship to the business, and work ed as a Journeyman over six years, besides carry ing on a shop for three years, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. Having located in the Borough of Clearfield, he solicits a share of patronage, and it shall ever be his object to make to order, neat and substantial furniture-such as

French Bedsteads | He will always be and common and French posts-Cottage. Jenny Lind. and all other different kinds, and

kinds of Bedsteads, with Teckner's Patent fastenings - and Gard- nish to order Hair. Huck. ner's Patent spring Bed-steads. Bureaus of dif-ferent kinds Sideboards. Wardrobes. Book cases. Parlor and centretables. Breakfast and dining ta- abort notice, cheap fo bles-and the latest im- , CASH or exchanged for proved Extensiontables. Work stands. Hat racks, duce. Don't forget the Toilet and Wash stands, place, as I am prepared and every other kind of to furnish all articles a furniture in his branch. the most reasonable rate

Maple, Cherry, Poplar, Pine, Linwood, and er-ery other suitable lumber, will be taken in ex-change for furniture. Cash will also be paid for good Lumber. B. K. SHOPE

N. B .- Coffins of the latest style made to order on short notice. Funerals attended wheneve desirable. Clearfield. Pa., Jan. 21 1863

TOVES .- 50 COOKING STOVES, of all size Dec. 8, 1862 R. MOSSOP. Clearfield

WANTED .- 100 Bushels Finx Seed tent Dec 1.1842 J. D. THOMPSON Cormanarille. The

