

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 29, 1863.

A STRANGE SORT OF A DESPOTISM. The rebel press of the south and the copperheads of the north, remarks a cotemporary, alike endeavor to make credulous people believe that the measures of Congress and the policy of our national Administration have erected the government into a gigantic despotism, more centralized and consolidated than any in the world. Yet this very government is openly assailed, day after day, with perfect freedom, by newspapers and public speakers all over the free States, in language which no despotism would tolerate, and with a flerce a light field battery. The Switzerland was and malevolent spirit which foreign governments and rebel organs both interpret to mean sympathy with the rebellion, and an intention to aid it as far as practicable.

Thus, charged with destroying the liberty of the press, the government tolerates a degree of license never before known to the press in any age or country, and totally inconsistent with patriotism, or a desire for the success of the national arms and cause. Charged with interfering with the liberty of speech, it permits the open propagation of treason at public meetings, and waits patiently for the intelligence and common sense of the people, to repudiate the traitors and their doctrines. Charged with usurping a moneyed power belonging to the States, it has, ever since the outbreak of the war, allowed the State banks to double and treble their paper circulation, and cause an inflation of which itself has had to bear the blame, and only now tardily and reluctantly comes forward under the act of Congress to do what Jefferson says in his letters ought always to be done in time of war-avail itself of the right to establish a national paper | This result is highly creditable to our troops, currency, which right is plainly granted to it | indeed it was a perfect success. by the Constitution.

This issue of paper currency is the ordinary expedient of all great nations in protracted aud expensive wars, and, so far from being despotic is unavoidable. Yet traitorous northern lawyers, in the eager desire to weaken the national government and help the rebellion, magnify this power into an enormous Creek. Our loss was about one hundred kill-

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

BIOT IN NEW BERLIN, UNION COUNTY.

The Knights of the Golden Circle Resisting the Law !

BERKS COUNTY EMULATED.

From the Middleburg Weekly Tribune, April 22. It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the saddest, and at the same time one of the most daring and damnable attempts at delying the laws and the Government, that has yet occurred in this section of the country.

To make the matter clear it becomes necesed were, the plans of Admiral PORTER, that sarv to enter somewhat into detail.

When the draft was made in October last, a man, by the name of James Hummel, of Middlecreek township, coluntarily entered into an arrangement, with Mr. Azariah Kreeger. to go as substitute for the latter, who was drafted into the service of the United States. This arrangement was made, and Hummel took the money or at least part of it, and went to Harrisburg, where he was scora into ger accordingly discharged.

Hummel remained at Harrishurg a short time and then desirted, thereby defrauding the Government out of the service of Mr. Kreeber to which it was entitled, and also Mr. Kreeger. out of his money, by not giving value therefor. This man Hummel, together with some other deserters, since the time of their desertion, have been defying the authorities and threatening to kill any man who should attempt to arrest them. They however found it convenient to secrete themselves, whenever the guards were about, which fact was duly heralded by the Tory organ, the Selinsgrove Times. Thus things went on until last Saturday, when Capt. Cox, who is stationed at this place, by some means learned that there was to be a funeral at New Berlin, at which it was quite probable that Hummel would be present. He accordingly ordered Sergeant Kephart and an assisttant to New Berlin, with instructions to arrest him in church, very reasonably presuming that there no resistance would be made, and blood shed avoided. But he was sadly mistaken ; these desperadoes where fully arm ed for any emergency. The Sergeant, with his assistant, entered the church, and walked right up to Hummel, tapped him on the shoulder, and commanded him to surrender, upon which Hummel drew a revolver and fired two loads at Mr. Kephart, when the sergeant fired, the ball passing (it is said) through his lungs. He, however, discharged two more barrels at the sergeant after he was wounded. While this scene was being enacted the friends of Hummel, some fifteen or twenty in number, rushed in upon the officer with revolvers, and some with their fists, beating and clubbing him and his assistant, and firing their pistols at them.

We are told that there were some eleven shots fired during the melee, of which the officers in discharge of their duty, fired only four

OUR COUNTRY

We copy the following article-by request of a Democrat-trom the Lutheran Observer of April 3d, 1863. It may be well enough to remark here, that the writer is a man possessed of a bright intellect, and one of the most profound scholars of the age, and that he has been a life-long Democrat, and a slaveholder :

The Ample Ability of Government to Meet its Pecuniary Obligations, Affording the Best Security for Private Investment.

Several of my country acquaintances having funds which they desire to invest, have proposed to me the question as to the safest and most productive mode of investing them. This, however, is by no means a problem of easy solution. Even in ordinary times the wisest man may fall into error on a subject so intricate and involving so many contingencies; but at a period like the present, struggling as the nation is for continued existence, against the most extensive and formidable rebellion that ever assailed a free and liberal government, it is a matter fraught with unusual complication and difficulty. I would there fore prefer not hazarding my judgment by the service of the United States and Mr. Kree- the expression of an opinion. But as silence might appear churlish, or indicate a spirit of

unmanly timidity, I have concluded to comply with the request ; and in order to save the trouble of writing a number of letters, I beg the privelege of answering in the Observer.

My opinion then is, that the mode of investment combining the largest measure of safety and productiveness, is the purchase of government stock. There are several kinds of stock. such as bonds payable at different periods. certificates, &c.; but almost any person may safely exercise his own judgment in making a selection, as he cannot in any choice go far astray.

My reason for recommending this mode of investment, will appear from the following exibit of the undoubted ability of government to meet its pecuniary engagements.

From official documents I learn, that if the war continue until the 1st of July, 1864, the national debt will reach the round sum of serenteen hundred millions,-less than half the present debt of England. The internal taxes, it is anthoritively maintained, will amount annually to one hundred and fifty millions, which is fifty millions more than will be required to pay the interest at 6 per cent, on the aggregate debt, leaving this amount as an overplus to be employed in the form of a sicking fund for the final extinction of the national debt. This however, is the least favorable aspect of the subject. Let us look at some of the mor : encouraging mitigations ; First, there is good reason to believe, as the ablest financiers assert, that the taxes already in operation and yet scarcely felt, will amount to 250 instead of 150 millions.

Second, the rate of interest paid on the nation's indebtedness, does not average 6 per centum.

Third, a considerable pertion of the debt pays no interest at all, it being used in the form of treasury notes and constituting the currency or circulating medium of the coun-

Fourth, the public domain furnishes source of income, which, being in process of gradual development, will prove a peremal stream of increasing wealth to the government; Notabene, provided we can prevent our

virtuous and patriotic politicians from cheating the country out of it, which the people can do by electing not political charlatans to office but only talented men of principle,-of

THE RECORD.

The following is the resolution and amend ment, and the vote, granting the use of the Hall of the Penn'a State Senate to Gov. Andy Johnson, Gov. Wright, Gen. M'Clellan, and other friends of the Union :

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 ball of the Senate this atternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania.

"That when General George B. M'Clellan or any other triend 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."

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, Lamberton, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein

and Wallace-10. Who voted NAY? All are Democrats.

Copperheads-Origin of the Term-What it Means.

"Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion; the Springfield (O.) Republic, published a communication in which the writer noticed the rattlesnake as the emblem of the South Carolina rebels, and stated that the rattlesnake was a more magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while the latter, besides being more insiduous, strikes you without giving you any warning; and applied the term copperheads to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the free States. Other papers soon adopted the term, and it has become very general, but some people do not see the point; and in Indiana I see some use the term copperbottoms, but I cannot see the point of copperbottoms. Copperheads is a very apropriate name for our free State rebels at heart."

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered sever-al years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption. Asthma Bronchitis, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflic ted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the pre-

scription will please address Key. EDWARD A. WILSON, Anr. 22-3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied To insure attention, the CASH must accompa-

ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other a vertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse. tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

DHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for sale at Hartwick & Huston's. Clearfield, Pa

Curos Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET' INFALLIBLE THE GREAT REMEDY For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago,

Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles. Head-stehe, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders,

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone set. ter, and Las been used in his practice for more than Twenty years with the most aston. ishing effect.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rhenmatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate reief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of Headache n three minutes and is warranted to do h.

Toothache, also, will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude. rising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivides the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles-As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim to this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases it will effect a radical cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes ex. tremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this liniment will not fail to cura

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and inlargement of the joints is liable to occut if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores. Ulcers, Burns, and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, and Insect Bites and stings.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET.

of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known Il over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweets infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

usurpation, and essentially despotic. That doubt. It is just exactly that very thing which the slave power, for its own purposes, endeavored to prevent its becoming. The government the rebels have themselves set up at Richmond has become all that they would never let ours be-it has so completely absorbed all the power in the south, that the States are now mere forms. But they wanted to keep our government weak and the States seperate in order that we might not be able to oppose their conspiracy with success.

Nationality is not despotism. It is the vital principle with ns. In strengthening it, so tar from converting the government into a des potism, we contribute to the permanence of its. liberties and independence. At such a time the effort to set up State sovereignty as an opposing element is not in any sense for the defence of the liberties of citizens, but is wholly designed to weaken the only power capable of making head against the rebellion. While this war lasts, every northern State is strengthened just in proportion as the national cause prospers. To introduce any element of disintegration is to humble every individual northern State in the face of the common enemy, and in the estimation of the world. As now con ducted, the frational government usurps no powers not always freely granted to it by enlightened national statesmen, and uses no authority not perfectly consistent with the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. The prevalence of civil war on an unprecedented scale renders the use of the national power necessary to the fall extent, but that power has always existed, and so far from being now created is merely reasserted.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The President has issued his proclamation, in contormity with the law of Congress, announcing the admission of the State of West Virginia as a member of the American Union, the prescribed changes in her Constitution having been made. Sixty days after the date of that proclamation the new organization goes into operation, which will be Monday, June 24th. On the 4th Thursday of May an election is to be held for State officers and members of the Legislature. A convention is to held at Parkersburg on May 6th to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offloers. Thus has a new bright star emerged from the dark cloud of secession, rebellion and war. Long may it shine, mounting higher and higher in the heavens, ever increasing in strength and brilliancy, until that beautiful region of mountains and valleys shall be filled with happy homes, schools, churches, brighteyed boys and girls-smiling with bountiful barvests, and resounding with the hum of industry and the glad voices of a happy people.

The Nashville Union is gratified to hear that President Lincoin's proclamation for a Fast Day will be generally observed throughout the Southern Confederacy. It is believed that it will be more strictly observed there than in the North. This speaks well for the growing train, and a number of prisoners. popularity and influence of "Old Abe."

The French forces were repulsed at Pueble, atter three days fighting.

ed and wounded. The Rebel force at the government is strong does not admit of a Tascumbia, a few miles to the eastward of these Creeks, is said to have been largely reinforced.

THE WAR NEWS

From Vicksburg we have the cheering news

that on the night of April 16th, four of the lar

gest of our iron-clads, mounting in all forty

seven guns, accompanied by the six-gun side-

wheel steamer Lafayelle, the ram General Price

and three transports, started upon the perilous

adventure of running the batteries at Vicks-

burg, and with the exception of a single trans-

port, all passed through the ordeal safely,

and before this have doubtless joined the fleet

of Admiral FARRAGUT. So admirably arrang-

nearly all the vessels had steamed by the

works before they were discovered. On passing

Warrenton the Admiral saluted the residents

with a shower of shot and shell. This gallant

exploit may be regarded as one of the most

important which has yet been achieved in the

Southwest and to the Rebels, who deemed it

not only impossible for their stronghold to be

captured, but utterly impracticable for our

gun-boats to elude their vigilance after being

once caught napping, it must be a disastrous

The little fleet under Commodore Farragut

had an engagement with a Rebel battery at

Grand Gulf on the 31st March. The battery

consisted of several heavy guns sent down

from Vicksburg. One of these gans was

mounted on a steamer. The enemy also had

struck twice, the Hartford once, and the Albat-

ros not at all. The casualty was one man

killed. They passed the battery in 15 mm-

utes and anchored below Grand Gulf. On

April 1st the fleet proceeded on its way to Red

River-destroying many flatboats and skiffs on

way down. On the 6th they went to Bayou

Sara, stopped, seized and threw into the river

about 10,000 sacks corn, and started for Port

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 23, 1863.

- The expedition to Celina was entirely suc

cessful. Colonel Graham reports through

General Hobson that they destroyed the town,

10,000 pounds bacon, 1,000 bushels of wheat

10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky,

100 barrels flour, a considerable quantity of

sugar and coffee, and forty boats which had

been used in transporting supplies from Burks-

ville and other points on the Cumberland.

The rebels report a loss of 90 killed ; but Col-

onel Graham the commander of the expedi-

tion is of the opinion that the number is great-

er. We had one wounded and one missing.

The vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi, ha

again been the scene of a Union victory, Gen-

eral Dodge having attacked the enemy and

driven them from Bear Creek, a stream which

rises in Franklin county, Alabama, and enters

the Tennessee River on the line between Ala-

bama and Mississippi, to Crane or Caney

Hudson-stopping several miles above.

and demoralizing blow.

On the 18th April, three regiments of intantry and one of cavalry left Memphis to reconnoitre, and when near Nocena the cavalry encountered some rebel cavalry, a fight ensued, and the rebels were repulsed. On the 19th our men again attacked the rebels, and killed 20, wounded 40, and captured 80 of them. The rebels fled in great confusion. Another fight took place between the same parties at the Coldwater, in which our loss was 5 killed and 15 wounded.

By way of New Orleans we learn that the ram Queen of the West, was re-captured from the enemy in Grand Lake, on the 14th. Capt. Fuller, her commander, and all her crew and officers, numbering ninety, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay. This is an important capture, which will be of immense advantage to the Union cause. The rebel steamer Diana was also captured or destroyed.

From the Rappahannock we learn that Gen. Stoneman's cavalry have returned to Warrenton-having been out ten days without tents or baggage train. The rains having frustrated Stoneman's original designs, he turned his attention to other points. He succeeded in dispersing Randolph's Black Horse cavalry. and took prisoner their acting commander, Lieutenant Paine.

The Rebels who, for so many days, besieged Washington, North Carolina, have, it appears, either from disgust at their tailure to starve or capture the little garrison, or from apprehensions of early defeat, abandoned their popositions and batteries and retreated, thus reopening communication and relieving the Union forces at that point.

Two regiments of Arkansas men, one unarmed, who were stationed at Fayetteville, Missouri, were attacked by some four thousand rebels. The rebels were repulsed with a severe loss. The unarmed Arkansasmen fought with clubs, stones and bo vie knives, showing great determination and valor.

The expedition to Pascagoula, Mississippi, heretofore reported, on Rebel authority, to have been attended with a lack of success, now the small force had the beneficial effect of preventing troops from being sent from Mobile to Charleston !

Gen. Ellet's marine brigade, and Gen. Fitch's light draft gunboats have nearly swept the Cumberland river of rebel cavalry-having sent out parties on both sides for that purpose. Some severe fighting occurred and many prisoners were taken.

From Winchester we learn that an expedition under Brig. Gen. Elliott, has succeeded in capturing 20 prisoners and 80 horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost two killed.

Gen. Reynolds made a successful expedition to M'Minisville, Tenn. We took the town, and captured two rail-road trains and a wagon

From the west we have a report that, on the battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg.

Sergeant Kephart and his aid made their escape from the enraged rebels without injury, except a little scratch upon the knuckle of one of the fingers of the Sergeant; two balls however, passed through his coat and one rested in the lining of his vest, which he extracted on Sunday, without much pain. The last news we have from Hummel is, that he is not expected to live.

These are some of the out-croppings of the devilish teachings of Frank Weirick, Jack Cumming & Co. They spur on these poor ignorant, deluded people, to acts of treason and rebellion, and leave them to pay the forfeit with their lives, while these treacherous, cowardly villains are in their dens of safety , preaching up that we have no Government.

Let the people take warning ; this is a spark from the volcano, with which the tory organs have been threating us. Let the Government put forth its strong hand and nip this incipient treason in the bud, otherwise there may be bloody times close at hand.

OATH OF THE K. G. C'S.

The following proceedings and oath constitute the admission into the oath-bound association which is figuring as "democracy" in the Western States. The "Constitution" and "Urion" of course are in it, and there is no doubt the leaders of the office-hunting cliques in this State belong to it, take in those considered reliable, and endeavor to get the remainder under their control by forming clubs under a popular name. Loyal democrats, beware !

(To the Candidate) -- "Do you believe this to be the word of God ?" [Hand on the Bible.] "Do you believe that the present war now being waged against us to be unconstitutional ?" Both being answered in the affirmative.] "Then receive the obligation."

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Omstitution of the United States, and the State in which I live, and keep it holy and unravelled. I further promise and swear, that I will go to the aid of all good and loyal Democrats, and oppose the confiscation of their property either North or South ; and I further promise and swear that I will suffer my body to be severed in four parts-one part out of the east gate, one part out of the west gate, one part appears to have accomplished, all the objects out of the north gate, one part out of the south for which it was sent, and that the landing of queathed by our 'forefathers blotted out or trampled under foot forever.

"I turther promise and swear that I will go to the aid, from the 1st to the 4th signal of all loyal Democrats North or South. I further promise and swear that I will not reveal any of the secret signs, pass words or grips to any one not legally authorized by his order, binding myself under no less penalty than having my bowels torn out, and cast to the four winds of Heaven-so help me God.

"I promise and sweat that I will do all in my power to bring all loyal Democrats into this Circle of Hosts.

"I further promise and swear that I will do all in my power against the present Yankee Abolition Disunion Administration-so help me God."

On Saturday, Ap ril 29th, the rebels under Marmaduke made an attacked upon our forces at Cape Girardean, but were repulsed by Gen. McNiel after two hours fighting. The rebels 17th April, our gunboats destroyed the rebel suffered severely. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded.

sterling integrity.

These facts prove that the taxes.(no heavier than they are in other countries where there is incomparably less ability to pay them) will amount to more than double the sum requisite to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving a surplus, (annually increasing.) of more than one hundred millions for the gradual or final extinction of the debt. But in opposition to this view of the sub-

ject, it is argued that gold, the supposed only correct standard of value, is selling at a premium of 50, 60 or 70 per cent., reducing in that proportion the actual value of a treasury note

The entire argument derived from this con sideration is a profound fallacy. Gold has become an article of merchandise, and its nominal or current price has little to do with its instrinsic value. It is subject to all the fluctuations of fancy stocks or any other article of trade, which fluctuations are more or less controlled by brokers, speculators, bulls and bears. When gold became an article of traffic in England and other countries, the premium on it advanced just as it has done in our country. The truth is, gold is not, and in the very nature of things cannot be, the true standard of value or the basis of a nation's credit, but the resources,-mineral, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, &c., are. One government may not have a million in gold in its treasury, and yet be more able to pay a debt of a billion than another that has a hundred times that amount. If by the sale or exchange or our staple productions, we are enabled to pay our taxes and debts, we have a more substantial basis of credit than are even the precious metals. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that a treasury or legal tender note cannot lose its value. because all the exhaustless resources of the country are pledged for its final redemption, and in the meantime, "it circulates at its fell par value in the purchase of every article of prime necessity."

With this view of the subject, which I regard as incontrovertibly correct, there can be no danger of national bankruptcy, and hence I have no hesitancy in preferring investments in government stock to any other, not evenexcepting ground rents. I forgot to mention that by a late judicial decision, this stock is not subject to state tax.

But it may be objected that these considerations in lavor of the unfailing solvency of government, are based upon the hypothesis that the rebellion will be suppressed by the garments, Jewelry, Head-dresses, Boys' Misses 1st of July, 1864. Well, my conviction is, that it will not last till then. But suppose it should even continue five years longer, (which in the nature of things, is impossible;*) even then the national debt will not exceed that of England, (say four billions,) which amount, will be vastly easier for our country to pay than for England. For though the latter may be able to command ten times as much gold and silver, our resources are a hundred, nay a thousand times greater; they are, in fact, inexhaustible.

I accordingly regard the government bonds as the best and safest in the world, and if I had funds to spare, that is the very stock in which I would unhesitatingly invest them, and so receive my interest promptly, regulary and in gold. B. K.

*Exhaustion and destitution will make an end of the war in less than five years, if no other cause does, unless prolonged by foreign interference, which is not at all probable.

Is IT POSSIBLE that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of Holloway's Ointment and Pills ? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 223.

A prize the steamer Gertrude, was captured off Harbor Island, on the 16th. She has a cargo of gunpowder and military stores.

\$50 the pi Half Moon. REWARD .-- There was stolen from the premises of the subscriber residing in Centre county, Pa., on the night of Sunday, April 19th, a dark bay horse, with star in face small white stripe on nose, a lump on In face small white stripe on nose, a lump on left hind knee resembling spavin, left hind leg white nearly to the knee, and is rising eleven years old. A reward of Fifty dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the return of the horse, or twenty-five dollars for either one. JOHN S. GRAY

April 29, 1863-pd. Half Moon, Centre co., Pa.

Elizabeth Neff, by her] In the Court of Com-Father and next friend | mon Pleas of Clearfield Ephriam Fulmer county, No. 42. March Jerm. 1863. Alias Sub-

A P. Neff. A P. Neff.) poena sur Divorce. By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, notice is hereby given to the said A. P. Neff, Def't above flamed, to be and appear before the Judges of said Court, at Clearfield, on Monday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing. there to answer the complaint of the said Plain-tiff. By order of the Court. ED PERKS, Clearfield, 29th April, 1863-4t. Sheriff.

HARTSWICK & HUSTON.

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES,

Perfumery, Toilet Goods

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONARY,

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

And a general assortment of varieties and fancy articles. We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction. April 29, 1863.

M ME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASH-IONS, quarterly Journal Du Monde. Cir-culation 40,000 (largest in the world)-Each number contains large and magnificent colored steel and engraved Fashion Plates, Splendid Illustrations of all the Fashionable Paris Novelties for Ladies' Dress, including Bonnets, Cloaks, Evening. Home, Promenade, and Fancy Dresses Waists Sleeves, Jackets, Wrappers, Sacks, Under and Infants' Dresses; New and Elegant Braid and Embroidery Patterns, Trimmings, Useful Novelties, etc., etc., Four Life-size Patterns, cut ready for use, combining the cheapest, most useful, and practical Magazine for Mothers, Milliners. Dress-makers, and Ladies generally, ever Published at MME. DEMOREST'S Emporium of

Fashions, 473 Broadway, N. Y. Yearly, One Dollar, with a valuable premium : single copies, Twenty-five Cents. A splendid chance for gents and splendid Premiums! Extraordinary Premi-ums! Including Extra Patterns, System of Dress Cutting, Magazines, Photographic Albums, Elegant Gilt or Steel, Side and Back Combs, \$5 Running Stitch Sewing Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and Patent Lever Gold Watches; any of the above valuable Premiums to be obtained, without paying any money for them For particulars, see the "Mirror of Fashions," or send for a Circular. April 29, 1863.

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 I o'clock in the afternoon and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number present, one person of literary and scien-tific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the act of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the a-mount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harris-burg, as required by the 39th and 46th sections of said act. CHAS. B. SANDFORD. April 15,1863-3t. Co. Supt., of Clearfield Co.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infaliible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and soldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Linimont cures Toothace in one minute.

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Conta and Wounds immediately and leaves no sear

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million of people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Limment taken internally cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholera

A Friend in Need-Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Intallible Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mangee, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate of hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Linment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative case.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND, And thousands have found it TRULY A FRIEND IN NEED.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle. without which uone are genuin

> RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

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