THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY SAMUEL J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 6, 1863.

GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

In another part of to-day's Journal we give all the details of a general movement of Gen. Hooker's army, which we have been able to gather up to the time of going to press. It seems that while making a feint of crossing and Indian corn, and tracts of excellent timthe Rappahannock at one point four miles, and another six miles below Fredericksburg. Gen. Hooker rapidly pushed the 5th. 11th and 12th Army Corps up to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, 25 miles from Fredericksburg. where they crossed and marched south to the Rapidan, crossing that River at Germania, 12 miles above its junciion with the Rappahannock ; then turning eastward, passed along detour to the north and west with the object the Orange turnpike to Chancellorville, which of flanking the enemy on the Teche river, at is 12 miles south-west of Fredericksburg, thus fairly turning the left wing of the Rebel Army. In the meantime three other Corps were marched to Banks Ford, where they were awaiting orders to cross. At 4 o'clock on Saturday, May 2d, Gen Hooker had his headquarters at Chancellorville, the 2d, 3d, 5th, 11th and 12th Army corps being in position near that place.

Reliable information was received at Washington on Sunday afternoon going to show that a terrible engagement has been going on on Saturday and Sunday. The brilliant maneuver by which the rebels have been flanked on both sides has been tollowed up by daring conflicts, in which our troops have been extremely successful. During the whole of Saturday the musketry and artillery firing was absolutely continuous, especially on the right, where Howard's Corps was engaged.

Between midnight and three o'clock this morning, (Sunday,) a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and ed westward towards Vermillionville, whither our troops (part of the sixth co:ps) marched they were rapidly followed by Gen. Banks, over and took posession of the town, driving out the enemy.

They then advanced on the fortifications upon the slope, in exactly the direction of the move of General Burnside, and it is reported

ambitious merely of the reputation of a civilian. But having first given his remarkable administrative ability to the task of educing order out of chaos, in and around New Orleans, by the application of a code for the regulation of labor and production, and as soon as it was satisfactorily in operation he gave his attention to an important military expedition having for its object the reclamation of the rich country to the west of New Orleans, whence the rebels have drawn inestimable supplies for their army, and whose numerous lakes and bayous afford admirable facilities for sheltering their river steamers and for constructing and fitting out their rams and gun-

UNION SUCCESSES IN LOUISIANA.

boats. This section comprises the parishes or counties of Terre Bonne, Lafourche, Assumption, St. Mary's, and St. Martin's, the whole being a rich alluvial country, traversed by navigable streams, and abounding in lakes, bordered by rich plantations of sugar-cane ber, including live oak and cypress. It also sustains a dense slave population, which fact has probably entered into the calculations of Gen. Banks in planning this expedition.

At our last accounts. previous to those just received, Gen. Banks, after having concentrated his forces at Berwick's bay, has divided them into two columns, one of which made a Centreville, Franklin, and New Iberia, while the other closed in upon them from the east. By the arrival of the Fulton from New Orleans we have supplementary advices to the 19th instant, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the success of Gen. Banks's comprehensive plans. The column under General Banks's immediate command had moved along the Teche river, occupying the towns of Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, and New Iberia, and entered Vermillionville. At all these points the enemy were met in force and driven out, a large number of their steamers and two gunboats were burned, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores were destroyed. At Bethel Place, new Iberia, the rebels were strongly entrenched, and after two days' desultory fighting, a desperate engagement seemed imminent, but on the 13th they evacuated their works, leaving behind them two pieces of artillery and large stores of ammunition and some small arms. They retreatwho encountered them at the crossing of the Vermillion bayou, a short distance east of the

village. Here the rebels had posted a force of one thousand infantry, with strong batteries of artillery in ambush. As Gen. Banks that by noon they had reached the top of the advanced fire was opened upon him from the hills. The enemy had left this part exposed, whole force of the enemy, and for some time

is about to be torn from the rebel grasp, and wived ; second, that as the order of the Dis- / A Copperses SMASHED .- While the branch Gen. Banks is certifying, by his activity as instead of ministering to their cause as it has trict Attorney was not authorized, either by train on the Hollidaysburg railroad was cona military leader, to the fact that he is not done in the past, will become a principal the President of the United States or by the Mississippi through the agency of want.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. BY LOCAL AND STATE COURTS. A Deserter from the American Army Pronounced

a Felon at Common Law, and if Shot by a Guard of the Provost Marshal, when attempting to Es-cape, the act pronounced Justifiable-The Indemnity Bill of the last Congress of the United States declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We have recent information of the decis ion by the courts of Pennsylvania of two highly important legal questions, which cannot fail to be of profound interest to all the friends of the Union in the mighty struggle for the preservation of the Government. One arose in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks county, and was this : In April, 1862, one Isaac Morris, of Reading, Pa., was duly enlisted in the military service of the United States, in the Nineteenth regiment of infantry. Whilst the company to which he belonged was stationed at Tennallytown, near Washington, in June, 1862, he deserted, and after having been lodged in the jail at Reading for some time he was subsequently handed over to the military commandant at Harrisburg, where he again deserted. He was arrested in December of the same year, and for the third time deserted a few days after his arrest. Information was communicated to Major Kupp, Provost Marshal at Reading, that Morris was again at large, and that he had threatened that he would not be arrested by the Provost Marshal or his guard. On Christmas day, in 1862. it was ascertained that Morris was secreted about the house of a woman of ill-fame in the city of Reading. A guard of four men, under the command of police officer William Y. Lyon, was detailed for the purpose of arresting Morris, and orders were given to the guard to take him at all bazards, without injury if possible, but to use all necessary force. The guard proceeded to the house where it was alleged Morris was to be found. Two of the guard, with Lyon, entered the house, and two others stationed themselves in its rear. Morris jumped from the second story window, ran into an alley, and was pursued by John B. Brant, one of the guard, who called upon him repeatedly to halt. Lyon, the officer in command, then ordered the guard to shoot him if he did uot surrender. Morris continued to run ; the guard obeyed the order of Lyon and fired, killing him instantly. For this killing, who fired the gun, were indicted.

Upon the trial the counsel for the prisoners among whom was Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge Advocate of the Eighth army corps, who had been specially detailed by the Government to assist in the defense.) took the ground that the order of Lyon to fire was a justification to the last great straggle with Russia, for of the soldier, who was bound to obey the order, and that, as it was the plain duty of Lyon to arrest Morris, and to make all reasonable exertions to make such arrest without violence. and there was great danger that Morris would make his escape, Lyon was justified in ordering the guard to fire. These positions were substantially affirmed by the presiding Judge. Hon. Warren J. Woodward, and the prisoners were acquitted by the jury, greatly to the gratification of all the loyal citizens of Reading and the county of Berks. The case was intrinsically important, for the reason that it preaented, for the first time since the commencement of the rebellion, the question whether a deserter, in attempting to escape, was to be treated like a common law felon. That he might be so treated was distinctly af firmed by the learned Judge before whom the cause was tried, and upon this ground alone the jury returned the verdici of not guilty. Honce it follows that deserters who attempt to resist an arrest do so at the peril of their lives. When this is fally understood deser tiops will be much less frequent and deserters much more readily arrested. The other case to which we allude is the decision of Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, upon an application to remove out of the Supreme Court of Penn sylvania to the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Hodgson against Hon. William Millward, United States Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In Au gust, 1861, the District Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, George A. Coffey, Esq., issued an order to Marshal Millward to seize the printing establishment of the Jeffersonian at West Chester, Pennsylvania, in order that proceedings might be instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States for its condemnation and confiscation, under the act of August 6, 1861. The order was executed, and subsequently information was filed by the District Attorney in the Supreme Court, and an attachment issued, in virtue of tached. Wm. H. Hodgson, proprietor of the establishment, intervened as a claimant. His claim was allowed by the Supreme Court, the information dismissed, and the property ordered to be restored to its owner. This was done. After its restoration an action of trespass was brought in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by William H. Hodgson against Marshal Millward and the deputies who exein arresting the advance of Gen. Banks, at cuted the order of the District Attorney. This Alexandria, still more important results will cause was tried in February last before Chief and adjourned. follow ; the plan of that able officer evidently Justice Lowry, and under his ruling the jury being to strike the Red river, at or near the returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for rapids at Alexandria, some sixty or seventy \$525. Motion had been made for a new trial on the part of the defendants, which motion the rebel army at Vicksburg and Port Hud- was overruled, but no judgment had been enson the supplies they have derived over it. Inred on the verdict. At this stage of the He may also be able to repeat on the Red riv- proceedings an application was made on behaif of the defendants to remove the cause their steamers and gunboats, so successfully | into the Supreme Court of the United States, administered just now on Grand Lake; its under the provisions of the fifth section of long and tortuous course being the great har- the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, familliarly known as the "Indemnity bill." This application was most strenuously resisted by William B Reed, counsel for the plaintiff, upchannels. Unless a disaster befalls General on the grounds, first, that, after a trial, and Banks it would seem as if all this vast region before the judgment, the case could not be re-

means of reducing their strongholds on the act of Congress of 6th of August, 1861, the place according to the Hollidaysburg Whig. case did not come within the purview of the act of 3d of March, 1863 ; third, that the act of 3d of March, 1863, was anconstitutional because it authorized the removal of cases into the Federal courts which were not within the jurisdiction of the State courts under the Constitution of the United States. These points were fully argued by Hon. William B. Reed, counsel for the plaintiff, and Hon. John C. Knox in behalf of the marshal. On Mon-

day, April 27th, Hon. Mr. Strong, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Penn'a, in an elaborate opinion overruled the objections and ordered the cause to be removed into the Supreme Court of the United States, and that no further proceedings should be had in the State Court. This opinion, by one of the ablest judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, fully sustaining the constitutionality of the late Indomnity bill, is at this time of great significance.

We are gratified in being able to announce these two important and valuable decisions pronounced by eminent judges of the local and .State courts of Pennsylvania, and hail them as an exhibition on the part of the judiciary of that great Commonwealth to sustain the Administration of the Federal Government in its patriotic and persistent efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to vindicate the authority of the Constitution in putting down the rebellion.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Beyond the fact that the insurrection is spreading, and that the Poles have unanimously rejected the proffered amnesty, we have little to record direct from Poland. But in the correspondence of the English journals with their agents in Paris, we learn that there is some move in contemplation on the part of Austria, France and England, of a nature calculated to affect the puplic mind. The part played by the French government in particular is nivsterious enough to excite inquiry. It

appears certain that an offer has been made by the Emperor to act in concert with Austria against Russia; but the proposition, although not rejected immediately, has been declined, in consequence of the certainty of a war which must ensue, and the disilke entertained by Austria of proceeding to that extremity just now. The principal temptation held out by the Emperor seems to have been the conces Lyon, the commander, and Brant, the guard sion of a certain portion of Turkish territory in exchange for the abandonment of Galicia It is not to be supposed that the Turks would consent to this, unless in the ensuing war Russia could be shorn of Circasia, and various other countries be given to Turkey in exchange. Nor would this be a stultification of

veying a load of passengers to court in that a rich incident occurred. In the front part of the car several rebel sympathizers were busily engaged discussing our National affairs abusing in unmeasured terms the efforts of the Government, to put down the rebeilion, and in such loud tones as to be heard all through the car. A gentleman who had been listening to the conversation went forward and read to the party a paragraph from a morning paper. as follows :

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluding your country with your blood !"

"Them's my sentiments exactly," exclaimed one of the sympathizers.

"Sir," said the gentleman, "That is the language of Benedict Arnold in his proclamation to the citizens and soldiers of the United States appealing to them to turn against George Washington.'

This ended the conversation.

Those who denounce the war as calculated to bring about disunion, should go preach such doctrine to those who are fighting to that end. The fact that they preach such doctrine to those who are in favor of maintaining the authority of theGovernment over every foot of soil belonging to the United States, and who are fighting for that end, marks them as friends to the rebel cause, whatever pretended claims to Unionism they may set up .- Ex.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usua 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; Administrators' 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 inse: tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

RELIEF NOTICE .- The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of A D. 1863. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife

of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each ; the 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 Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced. whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE INIMEN THE GREAT REMEDY For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains. Bruises,

Culs and Wounds, Piles, Head .. fiche, 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 weet, of Connecticut, the famous bone set. ter, and has 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 adically, Rheumatic 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 relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of Headachs in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache, also, will it cure instantly

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude. arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies 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 radical cure.

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

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occut it reglected. 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 all over the United States.

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

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cares Rheumatism and never fails.

not expecting an attack there. His stroops were withdrawn to the quarters where the conflict was already raging.

Our troops are all behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their cause and their leader. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments. . Gen'l Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escape from bullets has really been miraculous.

THE RAID INTO WEST VIRGINIA.

We have nothing definite or satisfactory from the scene of operations in West Virginia. The Wheeling Intelligencer, of Saturday, contains the latest from that quarter. It says: There seems good reason to believe that the rebels have a very considerable force, under Imboden and Jackson, threatening Clarksburg from the direction of Weston. All reports yesterday pointed that way. The probability is that their main strength is in that direction, and is held in reserve for the big end of the work yet to be attempted.

The "situation" last evening was generally understood to be this: That Jones had gotten his force as far as Bridgeport on the Northwestern Virginia Road, which is seventeen miles from Gration and about five from Clarksburg ; that he was there attempting to form a junction with Imboden and Jackson, preparatory to a combined attack on Clarksburg. The aggregate strength of the rebel commanders is variously estimated at ten or fifteen thousend. Undoubtedly it is much larger than heretofore reported. The slow and stubborn way in which they move indicates that fact. We have no report of what was done after the encounter at Shinston. Our forces, it is thought, fell back to Clarksburg in apprehension of the rebels in their rear.

Concerning the wherabouts of Col. Mulligan and other portions of our troops we have no reliable reports. We can report the road clear from here to Mannington, and it is believed to Fairmont. There are now no rebels in the latter place. We shall doubtless hear important news from the seat of war to day. Matters cannot last many hours as they now stand

The reported destruction of the Cheat Riv. er and Fairmont bridges, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the recent rebel raid, is untrue. Mr. Edmunds, the passenger agent of that company and Western roads, anounces that the trains will commence running through from Baltimore to Wheeing on Monday, the slight damages having been repaired.

Governor Andrew G. Curtin is entitled to the warmest gratfude of every loyal son of Pennsylvania. Throughout this terrible rebellion he has stood at the helm true to the constit ution of the Union and his native State, and has given his mind and strength to the cause of his country. At the recent session of the Legislature Governor Curtin sent in a message, in which he announced that he had accepted the offer of a high position from the President of the United States, and should not be a candidate for re-election. We have no right to object to this resolution of the Governor, but had he again been a candidate we should have supported him far more cordialy than in his first canvass.

the fight raged with fury, but resulted finally, after considerable loss on both sides, in the

retreat of the enemy and the crossing of our troops. The former retreated towards Opelousas, while Gen. Banks entered Vermillionville, and was preparing to advance immediately on Opelousas, with the expectation of reaching it on the night of the 19th. It was believed the enemy would not stop their retreat short of Alexandria, which is one hundred miles northwest of Opelousas, where they expected to meet reinforcements under Gen. Kirby Smith, and would make another stand. No definite details are given of the loss on either side, but it is known to be large. Meanwhile the co-operating column under Gen. Grover had been even yet more successful. Proceeding up Grand Lake, accompanied by the gunboats, it receptured the ram Queen of the West and the gunboat Diana. and, landing three miles west of Franklin, was attacked by the enemy, but pushed forward to Irish Bend, near the town of Franklin, where a desperate engagement ensued, the rebels being ten thousand strong, supported by batteries of artillery in a forest of large trees. The battle lasted nearly the entire day, but resulted in the rout and demoralization of the enemy, after heavy losses on both sides. An immense amount of stores and ammunition was captured by our troops, together with nearly six hundred horses and mules and a large number of beet cattle. The two colnums then formed a junction, in the vicinity of Franklin, and pushed forward after the re-

treating enemy in the direction of Opelousas. as we have already seen. The whole number of prisoners captured thus far is about fifteen hundred.

The important results already attained by this expedition can scarcely be properly appreciated. The most tertile portion of the State, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has been wrested from them ; their concealed harbors for the construction and secreting of vessels have been broken up, and an immense number of steamers already completed or nearly finished have been destroyed; their stores of food, ammunition, and horses intended for the rebel army in Mississippi have been seized and their salt mines taken ; and finally an entire section of the State, amounting to nearly one-fifth of its whole territory, hitherto thought impenetrable and unconquerable, has been brought under the anthority of the Federal Government. Unless the enemy succeed miles from its mouth, and thus cut off from er, and on a much larger scale, the blow at bor of all their vessels intended for the Mississippi, which have hitherto cluded our gunboats by darting into its narrow and intricate

course the world knows that the object of the Allies then was not so much to preserve Turkey as to put a stop to the constant aggressions of Russia, which was most effectually done. To include Italy in such an alliance as the one now proposed it would be neccessary to hold out to her as an inducement the acquisition of Venetia, a thing impossible, without giving to Austria another large slice of Turkey. Italy might, however, be induced to join the alliance by Austria and France assenting to the annexation of Rome.

The defeat or retirement of Langiewicz has given an entirely new insight into the motives and mainspring of the Polish insurrection. We read that in Vienna the system which has been urging the Polish hero to claim the dictatorship is openly canvassed and examined. It is believed in that city that Langiewicz, who had evidently been backed by the moderates in oposition to Microslawski, the Democrat, had opeyed in this step a forged order of the Comite Central, and, thinking that the call was made in the name of his country, had resolved to begin by the bold step of proclaiming himself Dictator. This committee was founded in Paris in 1831, by General Latayette, during one of the many Polish fevers with which divers French Governments have inoculated the people. It is composed of men of all parties, differing in political opinion, in social position, in age and in religious belief, who take advantage of the Polish cause to advance their own fortunes and political aspirations. It has kept Poland continually before the eyes of France, and has been a great annoyance to the Russian envoys in Paris. But to what extent it has really benefitted Poland and the Poles is a matter of uncertainty. If we may credit the above statements of the Vienna correspondent, it has been the ruin of Langiewicz and his brave compaions in arms.

LESSONS FOR COPPERHEADS .- The people of Northumberland county understand how to treat copperheads, if we may judge from an which the said printing establishment was at- incident related by the Millonian. That paper says that at a recent copperhead meeting in Lower Augusta township, while a sap headed lawyer from Danville was spouting sugar coted treason, a Democratic farmer arose and declared he would not hear such stuff-and brought down a fist which shivered a desk upon which it landed! Another old farmer said he wanted Jeff. Davis condemned at least as much as the President of our Union! "A. bout this time the copperheads blew the lights,

As we anticipated, the "snaiks" who do up the editorials of the Copperhead organ in our town, upon being convicted, by their own utterances, of favoring an "unconditional peace." have resorted to special pleading to avert the condemnation which they evoked upon them: selves; and attempt to palm off some of the results of peace, as "conditious" of the same. But this wont do ; and having the fullest confidence in the intelligence of the "community," we feel assured that they will place a proper construction upon the subtile language with which the "staiks" expect to beguile the public.

Read the new advertisements.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven April 8, 1863. WM. S BRADLEY, Clerk. IST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Do mestic Merchandize in Clearfield county, for

the year 1863, subject to the payment of Licenses W. Weld & Bro. RESIDENCE CLASS. TO PAY Beccaria tp. Samuel Hegarty. 14 Israel Cooper. 14 ohn Robison. 14 A. L. Dickinson 14 E. A. Wright. conf. Thomas Groom, 14 T W Johnson G. W. Brady, Bell township, 14 H. L. Hende Ebenezer M'Masters. Burnside twp. M'Murray & Irwin, Patchin & Son, 14 Stephen Lloyd, H. Patchin, 14 John Snyder. 14 Wm Lumadue gro Boggs town'p, Wm. Albert & Bro. Bradford twp Matthew Forcey, James E. Watson Brady towns'p. F. K. Arnold. Samuel Arnold. 14 R. H. Moore, Daniel Goodlander, 14 A. Montgomery, Arnold & Terpe. John Carlile & Co 14 James Curry, grocery Chest township Wm flunter Graham Boynton&Co. Clearfield Bor. 12 Vm. F. Irwin. 14 P. Kratzer, Reizenstein Bro's&Co. 14 G Hartswick pat.med. D. Watson, pat.med. Reed, Weaver & Co. C. W. & H. W. Smith. 12 14 Merrell & Bigler. 14 Richard Mos Hessenthaler & Leopold, brewers, 10 Charles Haut, brewer Leonard, Finney & Co., Bankers. J. D. Thompson. Curwensville B. 14 Hipple & Faust, Montgomery, J. F. Irvin, 13 Wm. Irvin. 11 G. E. Goodwin. conf. Stephen Graff. conf. Covington twp. Francis Coudriet. 14 P. T. Hegarty, Peter Garner, Claudus Barmov. 14 Val. Hoffman. conf Lawshe, White, Parson & Co. Decatur town'p, 14 Wm. M'Cracken, dist. Ferguser tw'p. 10 R. S. Stewart. groc. Girard town'p, Augustus Leconte A. B. Shaw, Goshen town'p. 14 John Holt, Graham tow'p, 14 Thomas H. Forcey, George Hegarty, Guelich tow'p. T. A. Hegarty, Ellcoit & Miller, 13 P. Sneeringer & Co. 14 A G. Fox. Woodward,

12 5 00 12 50 10 00 7 00 10 15 04 10 00 Huston tow'p, Wm. Brady, David M'Cracken. Jordan tow'p. Henry Swan, Knox towns'p, M O. Stirk. Wm. S. Sankey. Karthaus tw'p 14 F. W. Brenker, saac M'Closkoy James Forrest. Lawrence twp 7 00 14 Joseph Hegarty John Ferguson, Lumber City, Joseph C. Brenner, Morris town'n. Leonard Kyler, Joseph C. Brenner, James R. M'Murray, N. Washington Wm. Peath, 14 Jacob Neff, distiller, W. W. Anderson, gro. Daniel Brubaker, 10 Penn towns'p, Union town'p, J. Whitcomb & Son, Woodward tp. 14 An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Clearfield. on Tuesday the 19th day of May, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P M., where all persons interested may attend. F. F. COUTERET, May 5, 1863. Mercantile Appraiser.

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

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom tails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Tooth ce in one minute.

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cats and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infailible 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 Infallible Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will al leviate 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 trisl. 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 or 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 time ly use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable discases, to which all borses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, 18 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, ch bottle, without which uone are genuine.

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

MORGAN & ALLEN. General Agenta, 43 Cliff Street, New York

Sold by all dealers every where. New York, April 27th, 1868-1

