

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 13, 1863.

THE WAR NEWS.

Commander Porter's operations against Grand Guif, on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, has been a success. The works were of the most extensive kind, except Vicksburg, and is considered the strongest position on the river. One fort was on a point of rocks sventy-five feet high, and calculated to mount seven guns. On the left of this is a triangular work for one gun. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way, and double rifle-pits extending one quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor The third fort commands the river in all directions, and was mounted with heavy guns. which were burst and broken. After bombarding these forts our fieet withdrew, and on its approach to renew the attack, on the 3rd, Com. Porter found the works deserted. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. A number of heavy guns, and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands. This is believed to be the Key to Vicksburg, commanding, as it does, the mouth of Black River, which traverses the country a few miles in the rear of that rebel etronghold. Our loss was 24 killed and 56 wounded. Three of the Vessels were badly cut up, but are now ready for service again.

We have information from Little Rock, Ark., that the return of Gen. Sterling Price to the command of the trans-Mississippi Rebel Department is infusing some life into it. Many of the soldiers who left Hindman in disgust are rallying to the standard of Price, whose undeniable ability, manifested in his Missouri and Arkansas campaign, renders him the most popular leader with the Rebels of that region. He will probably give the National troops some trouble. The enemy west of the Mississppi has been whipped too many times to become very formidable again, but be is now gaining important aid from abroad. Thirty thousand foreign muskets were recently at Matamores for the use of the Rebels west of stready reached Price at Little Rock, and the remainder are on their way to bim, overland, and Matamoros shows the importance of our bolding the Rio Grande from El Paso to its month, which could be done by a small force. The blockade will never be complete without.

Gen. Grant is making clean work in Mismasippi, and will soon bring the knotty question of Vicksburg to a solution. On the 30th | ties during the war, but never did such imult., he moved upon Port Gibson, a town on the Bayon Pierre, 28 miles from its mouth, where at 2 a. m. on the 1st, he met the enemy, 11,000 strong, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enomy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayon Pierre. These were rebuilt, and pursuit continued. Besides the heavy artillery, four field-pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy were forced to destroy much more. The Memphis Bulltin of Saturday says that Gen. Grant has sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his force, when last heard from, was within 20miles of Jackson. There was a report that an important bridge over Big Black River had been destroyed, thus cutting off the means of retreat from

The last accounts from South Eastern Missourl, states that when Marmaduke failed to cross the Whitewater, 20 miles from Cape Girardeau, he passed over the Bloomfield Ridge, where he became entangled in our pursuing lines and suffered immenas losses. The main object of his raid is said by prisoners taken from him to have been an invasion of Southern Illinois to get horses and provislous and test the temper of the Copperheads. The scene changed, to his discomfiture, and on his retreat he had so many men wounded that almost ever house on the way had one or more of them

The 76th Ohio Regiment, Col. Wood, returned on the 26th ult. to Milliken's Bend from an expedition into Mississippi. They visited the corn-growing region on Deer Creek, and destroyed 850,000 bushels of corn and thirty cotton-gins and grist mills in Rebel employ. Three full regiments of negroes are now organized at Milliken's Bend and a fourth is nearly full. There is a prospect of raising siz or seven thousand able-bodied men in a

The Jackson Appeal of the 20th ult. says of up the railroad, he has destoyed two bridges. each 150 feet long, seven culberts, burned twenty-eight freight cars, blown up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depot and

GEN. HOOKER'S MOVEMENTS.

Last week we gave an account of General Hooker's crossing the Rappahannock, and of his occupation of Chancellerville, and his engaging the enemy.

Early on Saturday It was discovered that the enemy was moving westward on the Spottsylvania road. Reconnoissances were at once nade, when it was discovered that Jackson was trying to outflank Hooker's right and get in his rear. Immediate measures were taken to prevent this, by moving forward the Eleventh corps, which was vigorously attacked by Jackson. A part of the Eleventh was soon thrown into confusion, but Hooker soon repaired the loss by advancing the 2d corps to the support of the Eleventh. In fact, the whole of Hooker's line was attacked with great severity, but our men sustained themselves most nobly, and repulsed the enemy at every point.

On Sunday morning the Rebels resumed the attack vigorously, and at noon Hooker changed the base of his line, by falling back some distance from Chancellerville, with the hope of drawing the enemy out of his positions. Whilst this was transpiring on the right, Sedgwick crossed at Fredericksburg and occupied that place, and after some hard fighting carried all the enemy's works on the hights, where they rested on their arms during the

On Monday, Gen. Sedgwick advanced again upon the enemy, and endeavored to form a junction with Gen. Hooker at United States ford; but the enemy being greatly reinforced during the night from the main rebel force, he thought it prudent to fall back and recross the river, and form a junction with Hooker on the north side of the stream. Hooker had taken a new position on Sunday, after the battle at Chancellerville, stretching parallel with the river, where he was amply prepared for further attack from the enemy, who had been heavily reinforced during the past week.

The rapid rising of the Rappahannock, in consequence of a heavy rain storm, which was ikely to endanger Gen. Hooker's line of communications between his army and its supplies, and the uncertainty of the success of Stoneman's expedition, made-it prudent to withdraw the army to the north side of the river. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning the retrograde movement was commenced, and by Wednesday at noon, the whole army was sale across the river and in their former camps. The crossing was accomplished in good order and without any loss-the enemy not having molested our army in its retrograde movement. The fact that the enemy were not willing to follow us as we withdrew to the river, nor were able to interfere with our crossing, is a certain indication of their exhaustion. They were unquestiousbly terribly cut up.

A gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania regiments which participated in these battles, gives a most cheering account of our army. He was a participator in the battles fought under the immediate eve of General through Texas and the Indian Territory. The Hooker, and affirms that never did soldiers immense contraband traffic between the Rebels fight better, and never was such admirable generalship displayed as on this occasion. With the exception of the time of the panic in the 11th corps, (which afterward done its whole duty.) the men stood as firm as rocks. and literally mowed the rebels down as fast as they came up. He had witnessed many bat mense slaughter take place. The rebel dead were piled in many places eight and ten deep, and a person could scarcely walk a step without tumbling over a corpse. He thinks the enemy lost at least four to our one, as Hooker did all he could to draw them out of their strongholds, and deal as much destruction into their ranks as possible. The report that our army was demoralized, or that our men felt that they were whipped in being withdrawn was not a fact; on the other hand, they considered it a wise movement, and one which would lead to more serious results to the Rebels. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is said to be about 7,000.

> Gen. Stoneman, commander of our cavalry force, succeeded in destroying all the rail roads leading from Fredericksburg to Richmond, thus cutting off the Rebels communication with their capitol. He had approached within two or three miles of Richmond, and drove in the rebel pickets. Our cavalry made a march of 200 miles since the 3rd of May. were inside of the rebel line of fortifications of Richmond, burned all the rebel stores at the railroad station on the Mattapony, destroyed all the ferries over the Pamuky and Mattapony, burned all the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, destroyed a large depot of commissory stores near and above Rappahannock, destroyed the rail-road bridges near Charlottsville, and captured and paroled over 300 prisoners-having lost but one Lieutenant and 30 men. The more that is known of this expedition, the more numer ous and daring appear the exploits of our forces, and the wider the range of their operations. They deserve much credit for what they have done. Gordonsville, is said to be the only place of importance not visited, Gen. Averill not having obeyed his instructions.

On the announcement of the crossing of Gen. Hooker's army to the North side of the Rappahannock, the President and Halleck went down and had a consultation with Hooker. On their return Stanton published a card Cot. Grierson's Union raid, that besides tear- stating that the army would move again in a few days. Accordingly, on Thursday evening the 7th, the 1st and 5th corps, under Sedgwick were ordered to re-cross the river, but owing to the horrible condition of the roads. two commissary buildings at Newton. He little progress was made; and on Friday Gen. also destroyed the telegraph line and captured | Hooker directed his attention to the recrossing of the whole army at Bank's and United The "French Lady," alias Col. Zarvona, States fords. Gen. Pleasonton, with his cavis at last exchanged. He was one of the pris- alry, at once proceeded to reconneitre the enners sent up from Fortress Monroe on Satur- emy's position. Two hours' ride brought day morning. Mrs. Semmes, wife of the cap- them to our old position near Chancellortain of the English pirate Alabams, was and ville, but no rebels were discovered except representing five cents, and quids of tobacco arrests will be made. A number of spies have

skulkers came within our lines, who report the rebel army retreating panic stricken, and in confusion. An eye witness states that Lee left his dead and wounded lying on the field of battle.

The latest reports are that our army now occupies Fredericksburg and the hights adjacent, and that Hooker's advance has overtaken the rear of the rebels and that some skirmishing has taken place between the parties.

A report was also current that Richmond had been taken by Gen. Keys, but this is discredited. A few days however, will likely suffice to set at rest some of the uncertain rumors that are now prevalent in reference to the movements of our army in the east.

WHO WAS IN FAVOR OF COMPROMISE. The political enemies of the Republican

party have made it a standing charge that it was opposed to a fair compromise of the dirferences existing at the outbreak of the rebellion, and is therefore responsible for the war. It matters not that the leaders among the rebels have themselves exploded the accusation repeatedly and effectually by declaring that at the time they wanted no compromise, would have entered into none; in fact, that if a blank sheet of paper had been offered them upon which to write their own conditions, they would have rejected it-the charge has been reiterated as often as opportunity has offered. In view of this fact, David Dudley Field, of New York, has recently done an excellent thing, in the effectual expose of the falsity of the accusation alluded to. He was a member of the Peace Congress that met in Washington city in February, 1861, from which strong hopes of some accommodation which would avert war were at one time entertained, and his statements go to the proceedings of that body, which was composed of representatives from rather the more conservative elements of the South. If anything like a reasonable adjustment of differences were possible, it is fair to infer that it could have been had there -at least so far as the disposition of the South was favorable to it. Mr. Field first submitted the following :

"The Union of the States under the Constitution is indissoluble, and no State can secede from the Union, or nullify an act of Congress, or absolve its citizens from their paramount obligation of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States."

This was laid on the table by the majority. Mr. Field then proposed the following:

"It is believed to be the true intent and meaning of the present Constitution that the Union of the States under it is indissoluble."

This was rejected by the "Conservatives." Governor Roger S. Baldwin, (Republican,) of Connecticut, then submitted the following:

"WHEREAS, Unhappy differences exist which have allenated from each other portions of the people of the United States, to such an extent as seriously to disturb the peace of the nation and impair the regular and efficient action of the Government within the sphere of constitutional powers and duties; and

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has made application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and "Whereas, It is believed to be the opinion of

the people of other States that amendments to | tion and rebellion, at or after the expiration the Constitution are or may become necessary to secure to the people of the United States every section the full and equal enjoyment of their rights and liberties, so far as the same may depend for their securty and protection on the powers granted to or withheld from the Federal Government in pursuance of the national purposes for which it was ordained and established.

"This conference does therefore recommend to the several States to unite with Kentucky in her applications to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, or to conventions therein, for ratification, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, in accordance with the prorisions in the fifth article of the Constitution."

This proposition was sustained by Mr. Field | 87th. and all the Republicans; but it was vehemently resisted by their opponents and defeated. Yeas, eight States; nays, thirteen States. Every slave State represented in that Congress-Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri-all voted

Here it will be seen was a determination manifested on the part of the men who assumed to represent the south, to oppose even the endorsement of the abstract doctrine of the indissolubility of the Union. They were unwilling to put themselves upon the record against secession. They were ready to support no proposition which did not involve more or less directly the theory of their independence of Federal Government. To have compromised with them would, therefore, have been compromising away, instead of preserving the Union. No basis of peaceable adjustment, it is plain, could have been arranged with them which would have been acceptable to the Democracy of the North, if their professions of Unionism are to be relied upon. Finaly the proposition adopted by the Peace Congress was opposed by the Republicans, it being the same as that rejected to the bitter end by the Democrats of the free States at Charleston Convention. When it was presented to Congress it met with no success whatever. In the Senate, Mason and Hunter of Virginia, Green of Missouri, and Lane of Oregon denounced it; and when it was put to the vote, only thee Senators out of thirty seven gave their voices in its favor. In the House its fate was scarcely better. This shows conclusively how far the Republicans, or in fact any party of the North, where responsible for a failure to compromise at the time the war of dissolution began.

THE Lynchburg(Va.) Republican of the 6th says: "An Augusta, Georgia, contemporary states that on the authority of a gentlman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, that tenpenny nails are passing current there at five cents each. We have no such metalic basis for our currency here. Our circulating mediums are grains of corn other of the party. ... killed and wounded. Some stragglers and representing the decimal."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, MAY 8,-A proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS. The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," which was approved on the third day of March

And whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion. to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government and to preserve the public tell all he remembered. The first thing done tranquility ;

And whereas. For these high purposes a military force is indispensible, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to con-

And whereas. No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free Government :

And whereas, For the reason recited it was enacted by the said statue that all the able bodied male citizens of the United States. and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in persuance of the law thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty five years, with certain exceptions, not necesary to be mentioned, are declared to consti tute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose;

And whereas, It is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in the said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political tranchise under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, are not absolutely included by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under the treaties and law of nations retail a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligation imposed by the aforesaid act of Con-

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehen sions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment and to give it tull effect, I do hereby order and proclaim, that no plea of al ienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations enforced by the aforebirth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrecof the period of sixty five days from the date of this proclamation; nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such per son who has so as aforesaid filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of the several States.

In witness whereof I have becounte set my hand and caused the seal of the United Statos

Done at the city of Washington, this the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

INCITING TO CIVIL WAR.

The Dayton Empire of the evening before VALLANDIGHAM was arrested had an article taunting the Union men because he was not arrested. The afternoon succeeding his arrest it published an article of the most inflammatory character. It was, in fact, a call upon the VALLANDIGHAM secessionists to commence civil war in Ohio. The following extract will show the character of the article;

the italics are those of the Empire: "If the spirit of the men who purchased our reedom through the flery ordeal of the revolution still lives in the hearts of the people, as we believe it does, then all will yet be well, for it will burl defiance to military despotism, and rescue, through blood and carnage, if it must be, our now endangered liberties. Cowards are not deserving of liberties-brave men cannot be enslaved. In our opinion, the time is near at hand, much nearer than unthinking men suppose, when it will be decided whether we are to remain free or bare our necks to the despot's heel. The contest will be a fearful one. It will involve the loss of many lives. and immense destruction of property. Men in affluence to-day will be beggars to-morrow: there will be more orphans and widows, tears and moans, and suffering. But the men who love liberty will emulate the spirit and daring of the immortal heroes of the revolution, and make the willing sacrifice. Let cowards, and all who are willing to be slaves, seek safety

A Young BRAVE .- A little son of Mr. J Horsfall of Newport Ky., who has retured home on furlough from the Army of the Cumberland, is a real prodigy of a soldier. He is fourteen gears old, and four feet six inches in hight. At the battle of Stone river this youthful soldier, who was a drummer boy, threw down his drum and rushed to the very front of the battle, where he was found shooting at the rebels. He was ordered to the rear by General Rosecrans in person who witnessed his conduct.

Another haul of leading Secessionists was made in St. Louis; nearly 100 were arrested and will be sent South. Still further been convicted, and are awating sentence.

THE BERKS CO. CONSPIRACY CASE. The hearing in the matter of the charge

against Henry Huber and others, residents of Berks county, of conspiring to overthrow the government, was resumed in Philadelphia on May 5th. Michael Groh was the principal witness examined, and he testified in reference to the secret, oath-bound meeting. He hesitated considerably before he would say anything on the subject. He said that if the District Attorney would take from him the responsibility of the oath he would tell all he knew; that he had been threatened only yesterday. The witness was told that he would be compelled to tell what took place in the private meeting, unless he believed it would criminate himself. He then said he would in the barn was ranging the members in order to be sworn. Huber presided at the meeting. The oath taken was: You do swear you will oppose the Conscription, Confiscation and Emancipation acts, so help you

God! They were afterwards told that if any

one should disclose what had taken place it

would be bad for him. One of the signs

shown the members was the raising of the

hat three times from the head. Witness said that Huber explained the sign to be useful on the field of battle. The sol diers would not fight each other when it was found they belonged to the society. One of the pass words remembered was "Hord." It was explained that "ho" and "rd" meant different things. Witness remembered that "rd" meant Richmond. Among other things. Huber said, if you are drafted you should not accept the notices. If they come for you, load the guns with coarse salt or small shot and hide under the fences; as soon as you get a chance shoot at their legs, but take care not to hurt anybody. That was the way, he said. they did it in the other draft in Lancaster county. Witness said that he saw Dr. Illig. G. Filbert and Huber at the meeting at the barn. On the cross examination, witness said that a part of the oath taken at the secret meeting was to support the Constitution and the Union. He did not consider the remark of Huber about the shooting of salt or fine shot a joke.

The District attorney asked for a further postponement, saying that he wished to examine other witnesses as to the force to be used in resisting the draft or any other law.

Mr. J. Glancey Jones, who represents all the defendants, but Huber, said that it must be apparent to the District Attorney that the society had not for its object the resisting of any law by force; that it did not seek to overthrow the Government. It had been testified to that the members were sworn to support the Constitution and the Union, and he could say from a full knowledge of the sentiments and feeling of the people of Borks county that there was no intention to do any awful act-that they preferred submission to acts regarded unconstitutional rather than MERRELL& BIGLER,

The second of June was fixed for the next

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: -All Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same raves. Other a ivertisements at \$1 persquare, for 3 or less insections. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

WOOL! WOOL 1-50,000 pounds of wool wanted, for which the highest market price J. P. KRATZER, Clearfield will be paid by CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.

May 13, 1863. WALTER BARRETT. L. J. CRANS! P. A FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa." Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. All of Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. May 13.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vi-

cinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Moshannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863 A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry

Hockenberry, late of the township of Ferguson Clearfield county. Penn'a, dec'd, having granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement ROSANNA J. HOCKENBERRY, May 13, 1863-6tp. Administratrix.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of George W. Mullin, late of Beccaria town'p. Clearfield county. Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SARAH MULLIN,

THOS. G. MULLIN. May 13, 1863-6tp. Executors.

ESTATE OF L. R. CARTER, DEC'D All persons interested, are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis R. Carter, late of the city of Chilicothe. Livingston county, Missouri, have this day been granted to the undersigned. Those having claims against said estate will present them duly authen-ticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to
H. B. SWOOPE.

Clearfield, May 12, 1863-p · Adm'r.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county whenever called upon. Charges moderate
Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN.

Address, JOHN at Good Co., Pa.

Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper li-cense are subject to a penalty of \$60, which pro-vision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa. No. 124, January term, A. D. 1866. Ven. Ex. No. 55 June term

Wm. Levis. 1860 All persons will hereby take notice that the undersigned Auditor, appointed to report distribution of the money arising from the sale of real estate by the Sheriff in the above suit, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 4th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where those interested can attend and be heard. THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH, May 13, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned A Auditor appointed by the Court of Common PleasofClearfield co to make report in regard to the application and appropriation of the instalment arising from the extension of the real estate of Edward M Garvey, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the dutes of his sppointment at the office of J. B. M Enalty, Esq., in Clearfield, on Friday the 5th day of June A. D. 1863, when and where all persons interested my ettend and be beard.

J. H. FULFORD. May 18, 1864.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Samuel Stroup, late of Knox township, Clearfield on Pa., decea ed. The undersigned Auditor, ap. pointed to report distribution of the money in the hands of George Erhard, Administrator of the forementioned estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 5th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where those interested may attend if they see proper THOS, J. M'CULLOUGR.

May 13, 1863.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield ounty, the undersigned will offer at public sale in the berough of New Washington, on Wednesday, June 10, 1863, at 10 o clock A. M., the follow ing described real estate, to wit

A certain messuage, tenement and tract of land bounded and described as follows. to wit : Beginning at a post corner on the south east end of the John Backhouse, and John Cheeseman tract, thence along the line of the same north seventy two degrees west one hundred and ninety perches to a corner post, thence by residue of John Backhouse south eighteen degrees east eighty nine perches to a post corner, thence by John leGuillians purchase south seventy two degrees east one hundred and ninety perches to a post corner on the line of the said Backhonse tract. thence north eighteen degrees west eighty nine perches to post at the place of beginning, con-taining one hundred acres more or less being the some tract conveyed by Thomas Caldwalder and wife, to the said John Young in his lifetime, by deed dated 26th May, 1862.

TERMS OF SALE .- One third of the purchase money in hand and the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bond and Mortgage on the premises.

May 13, 1863. SAMUEL SEBRING, Adm'r

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUA BLE TIMBER LAND IN CLEARTIELD CO. PENN'A.-By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Lancaster and Clearfield counties, Pa there will be exposed to Public Sale at Glea Hope, in the county of Clearfield, on Thursday the eleventh day of June. 1863. all of the follow ing Real Estate, situate in Jordan township.Clear. field county, Penn'a, late the property of Isaac Pusey, deceased: A certain tract or piece of land called "Rich Grove," surveyed on warrant to Dunwoody, beginning at a post corner of the William Hunter survey and this tract, thence South 40 degrees east 338 perches to a post thence south 50 degrees west 95 and five-tenth perches to tract line, thence by purpart east 95 and fivetenth perches to post and beginning, containing 190 acres and 58 perches. The said tract being part of purpart "C," as described and allotted in the partition of the Pusey Lands, as made in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county. This lot of land is heavily timbered with a fine growth of White Pine Timber-quite a quantity of Spare, and the whole being within two miles of Clearfield Creek, is a desirable property for Logging Operations. The Title is indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fifth cash at striking

down the property, one-fifth at confirmation of Sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments from the date of sale, with interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage upon the premi-ses—with a clause restricting the taking off Tim ber, save in proportion as payments are made. By the Court, CHA'S J. PUSEY (Madera P. 0.)

Administrator of Isaac Pusey, deceased Madera, Clearfield county, May 8, 1963.

NEW GOODS at their old Stand in Clearfield. Penn's.

They have the best assortment of Hardware that has ever been brought to this county, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, among which will be found a splendid lot of cuttlery to which they invite the special attention of the

On hand an assortment of heavy silver-plated Forks, Spoons, and Butter knives, of the best manufacture. A lot of pistols of the best patterns, and other

fire-arms. Also a general assortment of pistol cartridges; all of which will be sold at reasonsble prices. They continue to manufacture all kinds of tin-

ware, brass kettles, stove pipe, etc., which cannot be surpassed in this section of the state They also have on hand Pittsburg Plows, among which are steel centre lever plows. Also, Plow castings, and other agricultural implements. Cook stoves, and Parlor and Coal stoves a general assortment, and of the best patterns, for sale

at reasonable prices

Coal oil, Coal oil lamps, paints, oils and varnishes, a gederal assortment. Glass, putty, nails, iron, and eastings, a great variety; in fact almost anything that may be wanted by the public can be found in their establishment, and at prices that cannot be beat.

Now is the time to purchase, if you desire anything in their line of business. Give them a call and examine their stock, and they feel assured that you can be accommodated.

Remember, their establishment is on 2d Street. Clearfield, Pa., where you can buy goods to the very best advantage.

Old silver, copper, brass, pewter and old cast ings will be taken in exchange for goods. May 13, 1863. MERRELL & BIGLER.

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

Elizabeth Neff, by her | In the Court of Com-Father and next friend | mon Pleas of Clearfield Ephriam Fulmer Term, 1863. Alias Sub

A P. Neff. poona sur Divarce. By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clear field county, notice is hereby given to the said A. P. Neff. Deft above named, to be and appear be-fore 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.

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. ment connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He res-

pectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11, 1860.-y. GEO. N. COLBURN. SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after July 1st. 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender notes into the National Six

per cent. Loan (commonly called "Five-Twenties" will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan

must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next JAY, COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. No 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL—For in struction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Gui-tar, and in Harmony and Singing.

Terms—For pupils under six years old. \$5,00. for seventy two lessons of one half hour each; for all pupils over six years old. \$10,00, for seventy-two lessons of one hour each; upon Pisno, Me-

ty-two lessons of one hour each; upon ty-two lessons of one hour each; upon lodeon. Guitar or in Harmony.

Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter.

Vocal music free to all Instrumental pupils. Studied alone, \$3,00 per term. Oct. 1, 1880. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.