Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 10, 1863.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

"We have just learned that a portion of the Jamestown and Franklin Rail Road has been placed under contract and that the work will commence immediately and be pushed vigorously forward until the road is completed to this place. We also have information that the Pennsylvania R R Company, is making preparations to build a road from Tyrone to connect with the Jamestown road at this place, thus opening a new and direct route from Philadelphia to the Lake Shore through Franklin. We have already spoken of the Mahoning

and Frenchcreek Road, which we think is likely to be built at an early day, connecting of men who preach treason and counsel resisat this place with the Jamestown and Frank. lin, and also with the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Road. So it would seem that Franklin, so long cut, off from communication with the world, is likely to become a grand Railroad center or junction. Persons wishing a pleasant, desirable place to reside, or do business, would do well to visit Franklin."- I enango Cilizen.

The present we regard as a highly propi tions time to secure the construction of a Rail Road, not only to our own town, but to the great Oil Region of Western Pennsylvapia, as well as to form a direct connection with Lake Erie at Cleveland, by way of the Roads referred to in the above article. The Oil trade of itself is one of such vast magnitude, particuliarly since it has become an article of export to Europe, that it can no longer be overlooked by Philadelphia, and if that City understands her own interests in the matter, she will at once lend her aid in pushing lorward to a speedy completion the Tyrone and Clearfield Rail Road to the latter place, and the Western Central from Clearfield to Franklin. We hope our own people will waken up to the importance of this work, and do all they can to draw proper attention to projects which, if carried through, must prove of incalculable benefit to this section of Pennsylvania, and particularly to her great commercial metropolis, on the Eastern scaboard.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A call is published for a State convention of the Democracy, to meet at Harrisburg on the 17th of June, to make nominations for candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, signed by F. W. Hughes Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. We quote the concluding para-

The Convention will also give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State. who while their policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, one from osurpation, and the other from final disruption.

"Their policy!" What policy does Mr. Hughes mean? Is it the policy of Mr. Buchanan, who surrounded himself with traitors, and suffered them to rob the Government and tear the Union to pieces before his eyes, he all the time protesting that he had not the power to prevent them? Or is it the policy which Mr. Hughes announced in his own famons resolution, to permit the work of secession to go on without resistance until all the South had taken itself off, and then "switching" Pennsylvania and other Northern States out of the old into the new Union? By either of these plans the country might have avoided war, and that "great party" might have continued to ply its dirty vocation as the servitor of the slave aristocracy for a long time to come. The ambition and "historic patriotism" of the Hughes wing of the party have "this extent, no more."-Gazette.

WEST VIRGINIA .- This new State elected its first State officers on Thursday May 28th The Union ticket was successful. Indeed, it had no opposition. The vote was probably thirty thousand, nearly all one way. The ticket +lected is as follows : Governor, Arthur L. Boreman ; Secretary of State, J. I Bovers ; Treasurer, Campbel Tarr; Auditor, Samuel Crane ; Attorney General, A. B. Cauldwell; Judges of Court of Appeals, Ralph L. Berkshire Wm. A. Harrison, James H. Brown,

For Legislature, Sheiffs, Recorder, Surveyor, Prosecuting Attorney,&c., there was in most counties a spirited contest between Union men on local or personal grounds. The question of a location for the State Capital will now engross attention. Charleston and Parkersburg are competitors.

Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, was holding Court at Indianapolis on the day Vallandigham was arrested. During the intermission of the Court for dinner, the Judge sat at the head of the dinner table at the botel, while the members of the bar were arranged along its sides, among whom was Voorhees. The Judge, in his peculiar way, called out to Voorhees, who was at the lower end of the table "Voorhees, you had better look out they have got down to the V's." This set the table in a roar, and Voorhees appears to have appreciated the point.

From an official statement in Parliament, it appears that the British Consul at Mobile was promptly removed by his Government for shipping rebel specie on a war steamer.

A CANADIAN LEGISLATOR, addressing his asylum for some of us.' .

On the 1st instant, the enemies of the Ad sympathizers, "have been insulted, and the

· liberty trampled on by the military arrest, cently of Fort Laylayette said : trial and exile of Clement L. Vallandigham." and valiantly resolve that it is "a violence?" to which they will not and ought not to submit"-that "the remedy for it is in the ballot-box at the coming and rapidly approaching election, when by the votes of an outraged people. State authority will be restored to the Democratic party, who will use their power, thus quietly and constitutionally obstained, to protect State rights; to rebuke and " check Federal usurvation ; to secure the per-. sonal immunity of individuals; and com-"mence the reconstruction of the Union." All of which means, in plain English, if it means anything at all, that, if the Democracy can elect a Governor in this State, they will maintain the right of Secession; oppose the United States Government in its efforts to crush the Rebellion; and prevent the arrest tance to the conscription law! and that, too, it is plainly hinted, by force of arms; for, mark ye, they say, they "will use their power,"

The Press, in noticing the meeting editori

ally, says : "The only thing remarkable about the whole demonstration is the air of timidity and cowardice that characterizes the leaders of what is known as the Democratic party. The active men of that party remained away. For some reason or other they seemed to dread the presence of the people on an issue of antagonism to the Government. Judge Lewis, ne of the boldest and ablest of the Democratic leaders, and who is always brought forward by his party when courage and capacity are necessary, seems to be the only prominent Democrat who come forward. We saw nothng of Mr. Witte. That ambitious and unscruoulous demagogue is so buistly engaged in begging a nomination, which has thus far been scornfully refused him, that he cannot afford to place himself on such a decided paltform. Mr. Cassidy was not to be seen, nor any of his friends of the old Douglas organization. The old party was absent. We saw nothing of the brave and true men of the past. A leading Know-Nothing of New York was an invited guest, while another Know-Nothing, in the person of Mr. Randall, was uninvited. or did not see proper to come. To give it respectability, a long forgotten and venerable fossil was exhamed in Clearfield, and carefully brought to the city, in the person of Ex Governor Bigler. This noforious politician, who belongs to the ponderous tribe, of which J. Glancy Jones is an approved specimen, might have remained in the obscurity with which he sought to hide his weakness as a senator and a governor. Then we have the Government for carrying on this war.'
Mr. Charles J. Riddle, a gallant soldier while the army was in winter quarters, and an eloquent civilian as soon as the campaign began, and the leaders of The Club in the persons of Mr. G. W Biddle. Mr. McCali, Mr. McMullin, and Mr. Ingersoll, took posession of the meeting. Mr. Northrop made an ecstatic speech and a young gentleman fresh from the lyceums and with some fame as an orator upon such abstruce quations as, "Whether Juliu Casar was greater than Napoleon," or " Did the in vention of steam benefit mankind, " &c., read,

leaders of the great meeting. "It seems that great men from other States were besought to come, but in their stead they sent letters. Mr. Fernando Wood declined to attend, in a remarkable epistle. He regards Mr. Vallandigham's arrest as ++ a neces sary war measure," in which we perfectly agree, and recommends a frank peace policy "Let us, therefore," he says, "strike at th cause, and declare for peace and against the war !" This sentence contains the creed of the whole party, although Mr. Wood must receive the credit of being its boldest apostle We take Mr. Wood's letter, and answer every speaker with the words we have quoted. "Let us strike at the cause," says Wood-and his Philadelphia satellites say "Amen." Mr. James Brooks, in imitation of Dogberry, finds the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham to be "burglary"-while the renegrade, A. Oakev Hall of New York, makes bad paraphrases of good poetry. Mr. Carrigan writes that he is under the care of the doctors, and sends a long, blatant epistle, which seems to reflect upon the efficacy of his physicians. We believe he makes an allusion to "the shadow of the ball. &c.," and other original thoughts of the same description. The greatest letter of all, however, is from our magnificent triend, the Honorable Richard Vaux. He could not come, but he wrote the Democracy many truths. As Mr. Vaux is the Adonis as well as the Apollo of the Democratic party, his words are inspirations. He anounces the startling fact that "History repeats itself," and that the ballot box is "the ark of the covenant." wonder is that he did not call it Hail Columbia, or tell us something about the "Land of the Brave and the Home of the free,20 or clovely woman." After Mr. Vaux, we have two epistles from gentlemen calling them

a tirade upon the President. These were the

They are very long. "A meeting like this will do the cause great good. But it would be well to revise the corof Mr. Wood will go far to convince the people of the country of the real nature of the Democratic schemes againt the Republic. These things are not intended for the public, and the simple hearted Mr. Dittman must be taught discretion in the futrue.

THE Portland Advertizer, in noticing the case of an idiotic boy named Archibald, who murdered a child in the almshouse, in that city, says: "It is a fact that should be known, that the parents of this boy have had twenty-three children, all of whom were imbecile, this again owing to the fact that they were once consins. What a warning should this prove to those who would marry blood relatives, and thereby entail on their offspring ford, a gallant officer, who has often faced the the ills that flesh is beir to."

AN OLD WOMAN'S WELCOME TO THE FLAG .-A letter from Monticello, Kentucky, speaking of the manner in which the people received our troops in their recent advance on that place, says : "One old lady a mile beyond this place, said as she saw our columns rushing af- ready for use. They are invaluable to the constituents, says : "We certainly ought to ter the rebels, When I seed that old flag com- soldiers exposed to wounds, Sores, Fevers and have in the district a respectable gaol as an in', I jist throwed my old bonnet on the ground Bowel Complaints. They never fail. Only

The spirit and temper of the recent Copperministration beld, at Independence Square, head meeting in New York,-to sympathize Philadelphia, a meeting, which appears to with their leader Vallandignam-can be bethave been conducted under the personal su- ter understood from the following specimen pervision of the notorious Bill McMullin. Its bricks, taken from the report of the proceedpurpose was to denounce the course which has ings of that assemblage. Every man who was been pursued in relation to Vallandigham. engaged in attering this treasonable language, 'The people of the United States," say these is a leader in the so-called Democratic party. We submit these sentiments, to the careful pelaws of the land and principles of human rusal of our readers. Mr. J. A. McMaster, re-

"That Vallandigham was imprisoned on account of his virgin love for his country; that there is no question about the independence of the South, because Southern freemen will take care of that; that the South is free and independent now; that the question is about the liberty of the freemen of the North; that those liberties must be preserved by organization; that those organizations ought to be of a military character, with commissions from Gov. Sey-

A Mr. Tharin, southern rebel from Alabama, probably visiting the North as a spy, and receiving much attention from the Vallandig-

ham Democracy of New York, proclaimed-"That the liberties of the North are lost. and that we should redeem them as our fathers did ; that he impeached Mr. Lincoln [cries f hang him"] before that American citizenship which he had outraged, and in the nameof Washington, whose seat he polluted; that in the name of C. L. Vallandigham he execrated Mr: Lincoln; [applause;] that the provost Marshals may find their offices less convenient than lucrative. &c.

A foul mouthed orator, named Ed Blankman, directing the torrent of his profanity to carry out their views set forth in the resoagainst the conscription act, declared that-" Under the theory of the war adopted by the Administration, he would be d-d if he thought they (the people) would go to the war."

This declaration was received with vociferous applause and cries of "you may be! your life we won't." The speaker futher said

"If Vallandizham was brought through the city of New York on his way to Fort Warren, they would get Judge McConn to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and he'd be d-d if they wouldn't have him out."

William B. Kankin, formaly a shyster lawyer ir Philadelphia, and one of the leaders of the Keystone Club, but now a lounger about the Toombs in New York, said in his speech :

sieze the great champion of constitutional rights, C. L. Vailandigham-fcheers for Vallandig ham] and it was, therefore, time for the people to buckle on their armor and resist such oppression." [Applause.]

A Mr. Mullaly "declared the war to be wicked, cruel and unnecessary, and carried on solely to benefit the negroes, and advised resistance to conscription, if ever the attempt should be made to enforce the law."

Isalah Ryndders recommended his hearers to brave the bayonets of the Administration -the men who ran away at Fredericksburg! Daniel C Birdsall, remarking that he chad weighed well all the words toat he had uttered," announced that he was "in favor of wiping out and repudiating the debt contracted by

Such appears to be the creed of Copperhead Democracy" in the Norhern States. They do sympathise with the armed rebels, and are ready to aid them by resisting the laws of the Government at the opportune moment. Loyal men of all parties should be on the a lert, and use their every influence to avert the calamities of civil war which these Copperhead leaders are threatening to inaugurate in our midst. .

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. Yesterday evening, about dusk, the Pennsvivania Reserve Corps-or at least what is left of the division-passed up the avenue. The scene presented as the gallant men marched along to the sounds of martial music, was both pleasant and sorrowful. Pleasant, be cause we knew that they were again marching forward with cheerful hearts and in the best of spirits to once more confront the enemies of their country; and sorrowful because these barely two thousand men were all that were left of what at one time was a corps numbering fitteen thousand men, alike the pride and boast of not only their own State but of the nation. Originally organized as a purely State military body, after the first battle of Bull Run they were called to the defence of the capital, a call which was responded to with the greatest alacrity, as any one who was here in those dark days will bear witness to. Until within a few months they have been in active service, and they have made their marks. and gained imperishable renown on almost every battle field from Drainesville to Freder-

The active service they had undergone and the numerous shocks of battle which they with our other brave boys, heroically met, reduced sionists were ever to come North, then the their numbers so low, that on the representation of their Governor and many generals who had witnessed their deeds, they were removed selves George M. Wharton and J.Otterson, Jr. by the War Department to this city for the purpose of allowing them some rest and to recruit. Since they have been stationed here respondence in future, for such a letter as that they have conducted themselves as brave soldiers do, and won merited encomiums from our citizens.

On their passage up the avenue, loud cheers for Grant, Hooker, McClellan, Rosecrans, and other generals were heard continually along the line, and in several instances were re-echoed back by many on the sidewalk and in the windows of the different hotels.

They left the city last evening, and although it will not be politic to name the place of their destination, yet we are sure their friends are confident they will be equal to any task the I could see pretty well. but could not hear Covernment assigns them. The Reserves are everything that was said; I don't know, but I under command of Brigadier General Craw. suppose the hole is in the door yet. foes of his country, and who was among the Antietam .- Washington City Chronicle, June. 2d.

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY-There are no other Medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as Holloway's Pills & CINTMENT, always 25 cents per box or pot.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE TROOPS. On Friday May 29th, the 19th N. Y. S. V. were mustered out of the service at Auburn. They were addressed by Mr. Seward, who was making a brief visit to his home. We quote a portion of his speech :

. Civil war divides the community, even in those places where the government retains its ecostomed strength and anthority, into two classes. One that has courge adequate to the crisis, the other that has not. Those that have the courage, in other words the virtue, ade quate to the crisis rush to the field. "In this large assemblage which has come

out to greet you, or to witness this solemn ceremony of your discharge from the public service, both these classes are found. cannot distinguish, nor is it worth our while to attempt to distinguish the one from the other. By their actions hereafter they shall be known. Those who are wise and virtuous will be found arging you to return to the field, and persevere until the battle is won, and will spare no pains, going themselves, if possible, to recruit the ranks which death honorably met has decimated. Those who are otherwise will be found still caviling about the causes of the war, about the responsibilities of its unavoidable defeats, about the distribution of honors for the victories gloriously won ; they will be found accumulating treasure with one hand and storing it away from the tax gatherer with the other, that they may enjoy it after the patriotism and heroism of better men than themselves have secored the triumph which will enable them to enjoy it in safety.

To the young men, who I see around me I have to say it is for you to choose to which of these two classes of the community you will attach yourselves. It you are prepared to join the former, the greeting you give to these our brave neighbors returned from the field, are as honorable to you as gratifying to them. If, on the other hand, you think more of your lives, more of your fortunes, more of your personal expectations than you think of your country, your salutations are a mockery. and the sight of these war-worn veterans ought to strike you with confusion and shame."

Mr. Seward closed these pungent remarks by saying that if he was within the age and the conditions of service he would not have

"Occasion unless it was to take up the firelock that one of these our honored neighbors has now come to lay down. I love the man that will not suffer his name to be written up on the register of the Provost Marshal. It is had enough to be balloted for as a candidate for a civil office. An honest and loyal man, however, must submit to that sometimes. On "These people at Washington had dated to the contrary, my neighbors and countrymen should never have a chance to cast lots over me as a conscript, so long as they should leave me at liberty to volunteer."

He added : "In my childhood I followed with love and veneration the steps of the heroes of the Revolution. I saw that love and veneration become the universal sentiment of the American people, so far that he who had differed from them or opposed them or denied the homage of his respect was deemed unworthy to be an American citizen. Such love and veneration begin to cluster upon you to day, and they will continue till they reach such a hight that when the humblest of you finds his last resting place, here or elsewhere, under the restored and complete authority of our glorious National Union, his son will be deemed to have in his father's tame an inheritance richer than the treasure that can be transmitted to his heirs by the wealthjest among us. Our posterity will look out for heirs of the soldier and cover them with the gratitude which the father's life-time was too brief

THE BERKS COUNTY CONSPIRATORS.

Messrs. Hubor, Oxenrider, Phifbert, Hig. Seidle, Reed and Moothart, charged with forming secret societies in Berks county, Pennsylvania, to resist the Government in the ad ministration of the laws, contrary to an act of Congress, passed July, 1862, were arraigned on the 2d June, before the United States commissioner at Philadelphia, for a final hearing. The officers of the law have had a very difficult time in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and, in some instances, were resisted with such force and mepaces that they had to flee for their lives. Society seems to be almost unhinged among the ignorant or superstitions portion of the people of Berks county. The hearing was conducted in the new room of the United States Court; the place being pretty well crowded with people from Berks. Amongst the evidence taken was the follow

Miss Sarah Baner, sworn .- I live in Lower Heidelberg, Berks county; I know Huber; I was at a house where he was : a private meeting was held by him and other men; did not see Oxenrider and Mootnart there; I think the meeting was held in the first part of March; I was in the kitchen when the people came in and went in o the room; there were about forty persons there; heard Hober tell them that if they should get drafted they should get pis. tols and resist being taken; this was after they were sworn in; I did not hear all that was said : they were standing with their hands uplifted; I was looking through a knot hole in the door of the room; Huber was standing by a table six feet long; he was talking against the Republicans-heard him say if the Secesmembers were to raise their hats three times ; this would lead to their recognition by the Se cessionists, and their property would not be disturbed. If one member met another he should say H O, and if the other man was a member he would reply R D. The grip was given to each man by Huber, and he explain ed it. (Here witness shook hands with the interpreter, to show the sign. It seems to be the pressing of the forefinger on the wrist about where the pulse beats.] Huber said that whenever a meeting was desired to be held they must write to him, and he would come. They must not mention anything about the meeting, but merely say in their note the words, "Come, and pay your debts." He would understand by this what they meant. I knew nearly all the men who were there, [here the witness mentioned over the names of a number of them;] they all lived in the neighborbood. At the time the meeting was held, when the men were sworn. I was seated on a wood-chest and looked through a knot-hole; Jacob Werner sworn .- I live in Berks coun-

ty ; I know Jacob Huber ; he has been holding meetings up there; I gave my name to him large number of officers who were wounded at land paid my dollar and went into the secret meeting, in the kitchen, at Benneville Oxen rider's; this was in April last; I was at two meetings; I did not hold up my hand like the other members, and therefore do not consider that I was sworn in. The oath that was administered was that the members must go against the emancipation proclamation, against the confiscation bill, and must resist the draft; the confiscation bill, and must resist the draft; I did not take the oath. The signs are, that when you meet a person you are to extend your right hand a little forward of your body,

May 13, 1863-6tp.

The emancipation proclamation, against the draft; 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. 229 your right hand a little forward of your body,

and with the index finger point toward the ground. Another sign is to place the same and Corn at D. Ayers' Mill. June 3, 1863.3m cle with the thomb, letting the latter rest against the cheek bone below the eye. The witness here explained the grip, which was so satisfactorily developed by Miss Baner, as stated above. The pass-word was H. O. R. D.; I forget what H. O. means, but I think that R. D. stood for Richmond; the oath commenmenced as follows: You do swear by the Almighty God.

The Commissioner briefly summed up the evidence that had been adduced at the several hearings, and disposed of the case as follows: Harrison Oxenrider was required to enter bail in \$1,000, Dr. F. Illig \$1.500, and Huber \$3 .-000, to take their trial at the next term of the U. S. Court. Mr. Philbert was discharged conditionally, that he enter bail to appear as a witness at the trial. Messrs Moothart, Reed, and Seidle were discharged unconditionally.

Some days since a colored woman, at Beanfort, S.C., while engaged in her duties wash ing, found a conical bomb-shell, and not know ing what it was, thought it would make a good stand for her wash-keitle. She accordingly lifted the kettle from the fire-the bottom covered with sparks-and sitting it on the shell, caused an explosion, by which she was knocked down and recieved a bad wound on her arm, while her clothes disappeared very

"Gay and testive" -on account of their reb I sympathies - some of the ladies in a neighboring borough, who wear butternut seals and rusty copperhead badges.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual tyle will be charged double price for space accupied

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

A RMY INTELLIGENCE.—Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relatives in the army of the Potomac, or any of the Army hospitals can receive information by addressing W. I. KEALSH, Washington, D. C. enclosing one dollar. June 10, 1863-3tp.

\$10 REWAND.-Strayed away from the O premises of the subscriber, in Altoons on 13th of May, a Bay Mare, with a severe out on the inside of the right hind leg, by which she may be easily recognized. She is supposed to be the neighborhood of Sugar Run or Gallitzin. The above reward will be paid to any person de-livering her to the subscriber or giving informa-tion where she may be found. JOS B. SMITH. Altoona, June 10, 1863.-3t.

RELIEF NOTICE.—At the last meeting of the Board of Relief of the County of Clear-field it was resolved as follows: Resolved, That all old, as well as new applicants for Relief must appear in their proper per-sen before the Board on Wednesday or Thursday, the 1st and 2d days of July, A. D 1863.

Notice is hereby given to those persons who have heretofore received relief by sending the usual certificate, must apply in person in order to W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk June 10, 1863.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending May 30th, 1863.

ASSETS.

buis discounted,
Penusylvania State loans: : : 47.043 1
Due from other banks. 5.424 5
Notes of other banks. : : : : 9.950 0
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. 21.27; 0
Charles destro to
Over drafts. 205 7
Furniture. 30 2 Expense of plate engraving, ac. 764 7
United States Revenue stamps. : : 186 6
Loss and Expenses, : : : : : 230 0
Total amount of assets. : :: \$192,487.4
Control of LIABILITIES.
Capital stock, paid in, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Notes in circulation, : : : : : 28.242 0
Due depositors. Due certificates of deposit. 13,070 2
Due certificates of deposit. : : : 13,070 2
Due Commonwealth, : : : : : : : 157 5
Due United States : : : : : : : 52.5
ACMO AMERICAN
Interest and exchange, . : : : 1,358 4
Total amount of liabilities. : : \$192.487 4
JAMES B. GRAHAM. Cashier.
Clearfield, Pa., May 30, 1863.

Good News for Buyers!

A Great Reduction in Prices!

40 Per Cent Lower than Heretofore

Seasonable Goods

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

JUST OPENED AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at a reduction of 40 per cent, compared with the goods purchased in March. His stock embraces

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS. Hardware, Queensware. GROCERIES. DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BUCKETS AND BASKETS School Books and Stationary. NAILS AND SALT.

And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. or exchanged for approved produce. Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy

June 10, 1863. WM F. IRWIN. NOTICE.-Notice is hereby given that the Bellefonte Marble Works, formerly conducted by Wru Gabagan late of Bellefente dec'd will be carried on by the Widow and her son-in-law. Alex Gibb. The workman have all been retained

and the continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. G. M. Yoeum, Administrator &c., will be in Clearfield during June Court, when all persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will

call and make payment. Mrs. E. GAHAGAN. Belfefonte, May 20, 1863. ALEX. GIBB. 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 been granted to the undersigned, ail persons indebted

W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the prac-. tice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville Penn'a, where he still respectfully solicits a con-tinuance of public patronage. May 27, 1863

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wite Frances Wood Bailey as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I will pay no debts of her contracting. WM C BAILEY Philipsburg. May 21, 1863-3tp.

NIOTICE .- All persons are notified not to meddle with a certain Bay Mare, in possession of Samuel Curry of Knox township, as the same belongs to me, and is only left with said Curry on loan subject to my order JOHN PATTON.

Curwensville, Pa., June 3, 1863.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby caution. ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Law-rence McQuillen of Alexandersburg, in Woodward township: A certain Bay Horse and one Sor-rel Mare, as the said horse and mare belongs to me and are in his care on loan only, subject to my order June 3,1863. W. B ALEXANDER.

N THE MATTER of the estate of Jacob Tip. pery late of — Clearfield county, dec'd. The undersigned who was appointed Auditor, to examine and adjust the account of George W. McCul ley. Administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of H B. Swoope. Esq., in the Boro gh of Clearfield, on Friday, the 12th day of June, 1853, at 10 o'clock. A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper May 27, 1863-p. J. M. ADAMS

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons who know themselves indebted to J & J Thompson in the foundry business, are requested to come for-ward and settle their accounts without delay Many of these accounts have been standing sereral years and as short settlements generally make long friends, we have deemed the squaring up of our books as necessary. We hope none will neg lect this notice. J. & J. THOMPSON.

lect this notice.

Lect this notice.

Curwensville. May 25, 1863-p.

N. B. The business will be continued as former. ly, and a share of patronage is solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION!

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Old Stock to be Sold at a Reduction to Correspond with the

J. P. KRATZER.

New Goods.

Has just received another general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Dress Goods, Dry-Goods, Dress Goods,

Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Florence, Bonnets & Shawls, Bonnets & Ribbons.

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

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

Ten. coffee, molasses sugar salt, candles, rice tobacco, Flour, bacon, fish, crackers, vinegar, HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Buckets tubs, brooms, oil cloth, looking glasses

churns, wash boards, wall paper, window blinds, coal oil lamps, umbrellas bed cords, crocks, hair for mattresses, brushes-and every thing of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highost market prices paid for grain, wood and all kinds of produce. J.P. KRATZER. Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE Under and by virtue of the powers contained in the last will and testament of John McPherran, late of Huntingdon county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Briday, the 20th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock. P. M., on the premises, the following described piece of land in flur-

tingdon county:
No. 1. Occupied by A. S. M. Pherran, Franklin township. Huntingdon county, one mile and a quarter from Spruce Creek, containing one handered and thirty-eight acres and thirty-six perches, nett. adjoining Shoenberger's lands on the north and east south by land of John A. M'Pherran, west by land of Hugh Seeds. Beginning at a stone corner north fifty-two and a half east one hundred and sixty-four perches to pointers, north twenty and a half west to pointers sixty perchenorth fifty and three-quarters west to rock oak eighty-seven and forty-hundredths, south fortysix and a half west one hundred and forty-two perches to stone, south twenty-nine and a half cast one hundred and thirty-two perches to place of beginning. 105 seres are under cultivation and 33 acres standing in timber. A good frame house

and barn on the premises. On Tuesday, June 16th, 1863, At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts of land, situate in Clearfield county, will be sold at the Court House in Clearfield, to wit:

No. 2 Part of survey in name of Samuel Jackson, beginning at white oak, dead, thence south 45; east 16 perches to hemlock, north 45 east 185 perches to a pine, north 85 w 224 perches to a post. and thence south 28 east 140 perches to place of beginning containing 98 no. 65 pr. and allowance No 3. Part of same survey, beginning at hem lock shove named, thence north 45 deg east 110

perches to post thence south 45; east about 240 perches to tract line, thence along the same south 32 west about 118 perches to post corner, and thence north 455 west 249 perches to the place of beginning containing 150 acres and allowance.
No. 4. The residue of same survey, beginning at post, thence south 45 deg east 73 perches to pine, thence along tract line south 85 deg cast 226 perches to stones, and south 32 neg west about 216 perches to post corner of No. 3, and thence slong the same north 45; deg west about 240 per ches to place of beginning containing about 175 acres, about 60 of which are cleared and having log house and log barn thereon erected.

No's. 2, 3, and 4 are well timbered; about 2 miles from Chest creek, and will be so'd sepa-

rately or as a whole tract. No. 5. Part of Alex Jackson's survey beginning at a post corner of Martin Hockenberry, thence south 37; west 161 perches to a white oak, thence north 43 west 125 to a post, thence north 36; east about 86 perches to a post, thence north 451 west 6 perches to a post, thence along No 3 north 32 east about 66 perches to a post, and thence south 50 cast 132 perches to the place of beginning containing 118 acres This piece unimproved and

No 6 Part of George Musser survey, beginning at a post corner of No. 5, thence south 361 degrees west 114 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 44 degrees west 140 perches to a post, thence north 36; degrees east 112; perches to a post, and thence along No. 3 south 45; degrees east 140 perches to place of beginni g. containing 98 acres. about 12 acres cleared, and small house and barn thereon

No 7. Part of same survey beginning at a chestnut on tract line, thence south 34 degrees west 100 perches to chestnut oak corner, thence south 43 degrees east 157 perches to a gum.thence north 36 degrees east 110 perches to a red oak, and thence north 451 degrees west 162 perches to place of beginning containing 93 acres and 65 perches and allowance. Unimproved and timbered TERMS made known on day of sale. Persons

desiring to learn the title or get further informa-tion in regard to the lands, can apply to Wm. A Wallace, Esq., Clearfield. Pa., or to SAMUEL McPHERRAN, and JOHN A. McPHERRAN.

Exr s of John McPhorran, dec'd. Spruce Creek, Hunting-lon Co. Pa. (June 3, 1863)