

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 17, 1863.

ENCOURAGING MOB-LAW.

The editors of the Copperhead organ in our town, in their latest issue, make a characteristically malignant attack upon a respectable clergyman who preached in the Methodist church on the previous Sabbath, pronouncing his sermon "a stump war speech," and stigmatizing the minister as a "first-class hypocrite" and a "defamer of religion."

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated the traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, for Governor of that State, with ex-Senator George E. Pugh as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The leading politicians of the party, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chattanooga Rebel and other Southern organs, determined that Vallandigham should be their standard-bearer, and the popular feeling on the subject was never fairly tested.

WHY THEY FAVOR PEACE.

In the Address put forth by the Copperhead meeting, held at New York on the 30th inst., occurs the following:—"The only road to Democratic victories is through peace. Why should politicians fear that a Peace party may prove unpopular. If the war has damned the Republican party, is it not logical to suppose that a peace policy might prosper the opposition?"

There were the Copperhead creed "in a nut-shell." With them party is everything—the Government nothing, unless they can hold the reins. With the Rebel States back in the Union, they think they can elect the next President, and having that object in view, they tell their followers that "the only road to Democratic victories is through peace."

THE CALL TO ARMS.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling on Pennsylvania for fifty thousand men. In response to that call Governor Curtin now appeals to the people of this State, inviting all who are able to bear arms to rally for the defence of their firesides and their fields. There must be no mistaking this call, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is not the result of mere rumor or momentary fright. It is made in the face of the starting fact that Lee, at the head of his army, is even now on the soil of Maryland, hastening to the borders of Pennsylvania, which he will cross, lay waste our territory, and desolate our homes, if he is not promptly and successfully opposed.

COPPERHEAD DOINGS.

Below we give several items, in reference to relating the enrollment, which are, no doubt, the friends of the teachings of such men as Vallandigham & Co.:

On Tuesday or Wednesday of last week Mr. Charles Tidd, Jr., Enrolling Officer for Polk township, Monroe county, came into the blacksmith shop of Mr. Elias French, for the purpose of enrolling. Several persons present gave their names and ages. Mr. Trach refused to give the proper answers. Angry words ensued, when Trach proposed riding the enroller on a rail, on which he drew a revolver and refused to submit to such treatment. Trach sent for a gun, when Mr. Tidd left for Easton and complained to Col. Yobe, Provost Marshal, who sent 26 soldiers to arrest Trach. They did not find him, however, and returned to Easton. Several Copperhead farmers gathered after their return to resist any attempt to arrest Trach. Joseph Heckman, of Pocono township, Monroe county, was arrested on Monday evening last, the 8th, by some Government officers, but was subsequently rescued by some of his neighbors.

In Lehigh county, Deputy E. Lucas, of Salisbury, has met with such stern resistance that he has been compelled to abandon his task for the time being. Many of the people on Lehigh Mountain secreted themselves, others were armed with clubs and some with guns, others again set dogs on him, and in some portions fifteen to twenty would club together and make the most violent threats, saying if the clubs they furnished, which consisted of pick and grubbing hoe handles, were not sufficient, they had about 2,000 muskets concealed in an adjacent locality. There is sufficient evidence that a regular organization exists in said district to resist the draft to the utmost.

Ell Cope, Esq., the Deputy Provost Marshal of Fayette county, has been notified by the enrolling officer of Henry Clay township, that last week, he was notified to desist from enrolling. Of course he paid no heed to the notification. A few evenings subsequent his barn was fired by an incendiary copperhead, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before any great damage resulted.

In Fulton county some of the enrolling officers have been rotten egged, and threats made against their lives. In several instances they have been shot at by persons concealed in the woods. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, the enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired and entirely consumed, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

Two men, named Matthias and Lawrence Huss, residing in Beaver county, were arrested and taken to Pittsburg on Monday June the 8th and after a hearing before the United States Commissioner, H. Sprout, Esq., were committed to jail to answer a charge of resisting the enrolling officer of the district in which they reside.

Mr. Stevens, deputy marshal, and Mr. Clayfield, a detective, accompanied by an enrolling officer, were fired upon near Mannville, Rush county, Indiana, on June 10th by a party of men hidden in a wheat field. Mr. Stevens was killed and Clayfield mortally wounded, and afterwards died. The enrolling officer was shot twice through the clothing, but escaped uninjured. Two companies left Indianapolis at once for the scene of murder.

ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

On the 10th June, the steamer Maple Leaf left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, for the purpose of conveying ninety rebel commissioned officers to that post. The guard consisted of twelve soldiers, and as the steamer was rounding the cape, the house off Cape Henry, the prisoners divided into squads and seized the guard and the officers of the boat, and confined them in such parts of the vessel as prevented them from seeing the course they were steering. After proceeding about 45 miles beyond the cape, they stopped and lowered the sails and soon succeeded in effecting a landing on the southern Virginia shore. Twenty-six refused to land, saying they preferred to return to Old Point and await their time for regular parole and exchange. The steamer returned to Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. Dix, who sent Col Pierce in pursuit of the fleeing fugitives—sixty in number.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune at St. Johns, N. B., vindicates the citizens of that town against charges of blockade running, and shows that most of the contraband trade from there is done by Americans who pretend to be loyal. Steamers are sent from Boston and New York to St. Johns, their names changed, contraband goods are put on board by Yankees, and the boats clear under a British register for Nassau, the common rendezvous for pirates and thieves of all nations. It is a pity the Government cannot get hold of some of the enterprising villains engaged in this business, the Judas who subscribe to the National loan with one hand and stab the Nation's heart with the other.

New York, June 18.—The Nassau papers are in a flurry of indignation. The gunboat Rhode Island, had chased the steamers Margaret and Jennie, and the Lotus, within the proscribed limits of maritime law, firing a full broadside at them which ploughed up the ground near the dwellings on the shore, and wounded two fishermen. A dangerous explosive war weapon, shipped from Nassau for Charleston on the former, was thrown overboard by order of the Captain, near Charleston. The concussion caused by its fall into the water, exploded it, and the steamer was badly damaged. Captain Wilson was nearly killed.

A rebel paper says that General Rosecrans is "in a dilemma." We guess he'll knock its horns off.

Important State Movement.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. A. G. CURTIN Orders of Maj-General Couch.

PENNSYLVANIA, 23.—In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Penn'a: A Proclamation.

Information has been obtained by the War Department, that a large Rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania, the President has therefore erected two new departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Brooks. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be over-rated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and promptly fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Department of the Susquehanna. ORDERS NO. 1. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, Chambersburg, Penna., June 11, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the armies of the Government, a new military department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill ridge of mountains. Headquarters at Chambersburg.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an Army Corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the Army Corps of the Susquehanna. They will be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of the public and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the department corps, will be provisionally commissioned by the President, upon the recommendation of the General commanding.

They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into this corps.

The volunteers for State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States for the time they may make an appropriation for that purpose. If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The General commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within this department to come forward promptly to perfect company organizations under United States regulation, to-wit:

One Captain. One First Lieutenant. One Second Lieutenant. Sixty four privates at the minimum and eighty-two as the maximum standard of each company. The General commanding specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations.

Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of officers in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be as follows:

Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy; any person who will bring twenty-five or more men under above conditions will be entitled to a first lieutenantcy, and any person who will bring fifteen or more men under same conditions to a second lieutenantcy.

On arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments. So far as practicable, they may be formed consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in regimental organizations. For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. Chiefs of their respective departments will report accordingly. (Signed) D. A. Couch, Major General commanding.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—Some dangerous counterfeiters of the fifty cent denomination on the postal currency have got into circulation. They are well executed, and would pass readily, except on the very closest inspection. They differ from the genuine in the following particulars: The likeness of Washington on the face is very poor, the "50" on the right runs into the margin, and the "50" on the back is of a darker shade than in the original. Pennsylvania has been erected into two military departments—the eastern and western. The eastern department is under the command of Major-General Couch, with his headquarters at Chambersburg; the western is commanded by Major-General Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

ANOTHER COTTON LOAN.—It is stated that Confederate agents in Paris had proposed a scheme of a second cotton loan for the Confederates, to the extent of five millions of pounds sterling, but the Messrs. Rothschild refused to negotiate it.—National Intelligencer

RESIDING THE DRAFT—THE RESULT.

Opinion of Solicitor Whiting. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., June 6th, 1863.—The following opinion of Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:—

It is made the duty of Provost Marshals "to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal-General, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the National forces." (Act March 8d, 1863, section 7.)

The 25th section of the same act provides "that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty, as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the National forces (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft), is to prevent or impede the draft itself. The enrollment is a service to be performed by the Provost Marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot box itself, but it is "in relation to it," and is the first step that must by law be taken preparatory to draft. It is, therefore, clearly within the duty of the Provost Marshal to subject all persons who obstruct the enrollment, the meeting of the board, or any other proceeding which is preliminary and essential to the draft, to summary arrest, according to the provisions of section 25.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their "services or duties in making or in relation to the draft," without employing physical force. The neglect, or refusal to do an act required by law to be done, may itself be such an "obstruction" as to subject the offender to arrest.

Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers were required to enter into a place designated by law as the place for draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by these officers to the place of draft. If they request him to move away and he neglects or refuses so to do, for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be itself an "obstruction of the draft, or an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute, in civil Courts, is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offense; and so, if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So, also, of the giving of false names, with the same illegal intent. And the offender will, in either case, be subject to summary arrest, by the Provost Marshal.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of War Department. JAMES B. FAY, Provost Marshal General.

ARREST OF A POSTMASTER.—Simon Sellers, Postmaster at Half Moon, Centre County, Pa., was committed to jail to-day for a further hearing—by J. H. Bailey, Esq., United States Commissioner, on the charge of abstracting letters from the mail, on oath of J. V. Gray and S. B. Row. It appears that on or about the 12th of February last, a letter addressed to Mr. Gray, from Pittsburg, was opened, the envelope destroyed, a new one placed over the letter, and the letter sent to Gray—the direction being in the hand-writing of the Postmaster, Sellers, on the new envelope. The presumption is that the only object in opening these letters was to obtain money supposed to be in transit through the mail.—Pittsburg Gazette, June 11.

The colored troops in the service, on every hand mentioned with praise by practical officers, are enumerated as follows: General Thomas' recruits, 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 3,000; under General Schofield, 2,000; Massachusetts regiments, 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

BATTLE FLAG FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.—The design of the new flag, to be presented to the 1st District of Columbia colored regiment, is a novel one. The Goddess of Liberty stands with her feet on a snake, which is biting itself to death. In one hand she holds the President's Proclamation of Freedom; in the other a musket, which she offers a bareheaded and dusky freedman.

ARREST OF A SYMPATHIZER.—Elijah Taylor, hailing from the vicinity of McKeessport, was arrested on Monday while shaking hands with a rebel prisoner at the railroad, and wishing him God speed. He was committed to jail by order of the Provost Marshal, but released today on taking the oath of allegiance.—Pittsburg Gazette, June 10th.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cts. per box. 230

TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!! The Rebels Invading Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FOR 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Curtin's Appeal to the Citizens of the State to Arm.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863. By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combination now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand Militia, from the States following, namely: From the State of Maryland, ten thousand. From the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand. From the State of Ohio, thirty thousand. From the State of West Virginia, ten thousand. To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, in proportions, which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this proclamation. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-Third. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GOV. CURTIN'S APPEAL.

Lee is moving in force on Pennsylvania. He has defeated our people at Winchester and Martinsburg, and part of his army is now at Hagerstown. The President has called on Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to check the rebel movements. The men so raised to serve for six months, if not sooner discharged, to be clothed and paid by the United States, and to be a credit on the draft. Unless our people respond promptly, a large part of the State will be laid waste by the rebel invader. A. G. CURTIN.

THE WAR NEWS.

REBEL ATTACK ON MILLIKEN'S BEND. Fight at Triune, Tennessee. A REBEL RAID INTO MARYLAND.

A rebel force under Kirby Smith made an attack on Milliken's Bend, several miles above Vicksburg, on the 6th. Our force was less than a thousand, over six hundred of whom were negroes. The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight, when the negroes broke, but seeing their captured companions slaughtered, they rallied and with great desperation drove the rebels back. The rebel force was about 2,500. Our loss is reported at 134 killed, one hundred of whom were negroes, and about the same number wounded. The list of killed is very large, in consequence of many wounded being killed under the no quarters cry. The rebels left 100 killed on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded. The siege of Vicksburg is still progressing favorably, and our forces apprehend no serious demonstration from Johnston in their rear. A force of 5,000 rebel cavalry made another attack upon our troops at Triune, Tenn., on the 11th, but were repulsed and finally routed—our men following them some six miles.—The rebels lost 21 killed, 70 wounded, and ten prisoners. Our loss was six killed.

On the morning of the 11th, the Rebel Mosby crossed the Potomac with 250 men, near Poolsville, Md. our forces falling back to the latter place, when our men rallied and drove the rebels back,—killing and wounding a number of them. The rebels re-crossed the Potomac and made their escape.

HOOKERS MOVEMENTS.—The latest news from Gen. Hooker's army is, that he has broken up camp at Falmouth and was moving in the direction of Warrenton. It is to be hoped that he will be able to intercept the main body of Lee's army before it reaches Pennsylvania. A prompt response, by the people, to the call of the President, may be the utter destruction of Lee's whole army.

FIVE THOUSAND one hundred and fifty emigrants arrived in New York city last week, and 49,882 have reached this port since the 1st of January. Only 20,688 arrived during the same period last year.

ARMY 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, 1863-3p.]

\$10 REWARD.—Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber, in Altoona, on the 13th of May, a Bay Mare, with a severe cut on the inside of the right hind leg, by which she may be easily recognized. She is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Sugar Run or Gallatin. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering her to the subscriber, or giving information where she may be found. JOS. R. SMITH. Altoona, June 10, 1863-3t.

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 rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3c line insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot situated in the Borough of Lumber City, is offered for sale. The buildings consist of a good frame house, stable and other outbuildings, and a good well of water near the door. The property will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply to Mrs. J. L. Curby residing on the premises. June 17, 1863-pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Finkel, late of Chestnut township, 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 duly authenticated for settlement. AUSTIN CURRY, June 17, 1863. Administrator.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—The Excelsior Wind-Mill.—One of the best Windmills ever invented is now being offered to the citizens of Clearfield county. The undersigned Agent is now in this place for the purpose of offering a first class mill to the public. He only asks a fair trial, to insure its successful introduction. Farmers are especially invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. W. HANCOCK, June 18th, 1863. Agent.

CARPETINGS & BEDDING.—REMOVAL. R. L. KNIGHT & SON. Have removed from 222 S. Second Street, to 307 Chestnut St., above Eighth. Where they have opened a well-selected stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings. Bedding and Mattresses of every description, ready-made or made to order. Also, Feathers of various qualities always on hand. The Manufacture and Sale of Bedding will also be continued at 253 South Second Street. REV. H. L. KNIGHT. HARTLEY KNIGHT. Danville, June 17, 1863-3m.

CAMUSON, has Rye, Corn, and good Family Flour, for Sale at Phillipsburg. Also, Rye and Corn, at D. Ayers' Mill. June 3, 1863-3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife Frances Wood Bailey, as she has left my bed and board without my consent, and is now in possession of my property, and I will pay no debts or contracts, WM. C. BAILEY, Phillipsburg, May 21, 1863-3p.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold and transferred the same to my son, E. A. Irvin, together with the book accounts, Last, &c., and authorize him to receive monies and transact business for me. WM. IRVIN. Curwensville, May 18, 1863.

NOTICE.—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 cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of the late Quillen of Alexandria, in Woodward township: A certain Bay Horse and one Sorrel Mare, as the said horse and mare belong to me and are in my possession, and I will pay no debts or contracts in relation to the same, order. JOHN PATTON, Curwensville, Pa., June 3, 1863. W. B. ALEXANDER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of legal tender notes into the National Five per cent. Loan (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, before the 1st of July next, JAY, COOKE, Subscription Agent. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of George W. Mullin, late of Seneca township, 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. JOHN MULLIN. THOS. G. MULLIN, Executors. May 13, 1863-6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Hockenberry, late of the township of Ferguson Clearfield county, Penna., 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. ROSANNA J. HOCKENBERRY, June 11, 1863-6tp. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Shirey, Sr., late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Penna., 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 duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MULLIN. THOS. G. MULLIN, Executors. May 20, 1863. WM. HOOVER, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF L. B. CARTER, DEC'D.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis B. Carter, late of the city of Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, have this day been granted to the undersigned. Those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to. H. B. SWOOPER, Clearfield, May 12, 1863-p Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Burdette, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Penna., 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 duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN BURBAUGH. JOHN BURBAUGH, Administrators. May 20, 1863.

ACTIONEER.—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. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper provision are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons who know themselves indebted to J. & J. Thompson, in the foundry business, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay. Many of these accounts have been standing several years and as short settlements generally make long friends, we have deemed the squaring up of our books as necessary. We hope none will neglect this notice. J. & J. THOMPSON. Curwensville, May 25, 1863-p.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile business under the firm of Graham, Boynton & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to call at the old office and settle their accounts. J. B. GRAHAM. JONA. BOYNTON. N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, who solicits a continuance of public patronage. D. G. NYLING. Clearfield, May 20, 1863.