drous celerity and firmness, still pressed up the declivity. What hideous carnage filled the minutes between the appearance of the 5th Corps and the advance to the support of the rebel columns of still another column from the right, I cannot bear to tell. Men fell as the leaves fall in autuma before those horrible discharges. Faltering for an instant, the rebel columns seemed about to recede before the tempest. But their officers, who could be seen through the smoke of the conflict galloping and swinging their swords along the lines, rallied them anew, and the next instant the whole line sprang forward as if to break thro' our own by mere weight of numbers. A di-vision from the 12th Corps from the extreme right reached the scene at this instant, and at the same time Sedgwick came up with the 6th Corps, having finished a march of nearly thirty-six consecutive hours. To what rescue they came, their officers saw and told them. Weary as they were, bare-footed, hungry, fit to drop for slumber as they were, the wish for victory was so blended with the thought of exhaustion that they cast themselves in turn en masse into line of battle, and went down on the enemy with death in their weapons and cheers on their lips. The rebel camel's back was broken by this "feather." His line staggered, reeled, and dritted slowly back, while the shouts of our soldiers lifted up amid the roar of musketry over the bodies of the dead and wounded, proclaimed the completeness of their victory. Meanwhile, as the division of Slocum's corps on the extreme right left its post to join in this triumph, another column of the enemy, under command of Gen. Ewell, had dashed savagely against our weakened right wing, and as the failure to turn our left became known it seemed as if determination to conquer in this part of the field overcame alike the enemy's fear of death and his plans for victory elsewhere. The fight was terrific, and for fifteen minutes the attack to which the three divisions of the 12th Corps were subjected was more furious than anything ever known in the history of this army. The 6th Corps came to their support, the 1st Corps followed; and from dusk into darkness, until half past nine o'clock, the battle raged with varied fortune and unabated fury. Our troops were compelled by overpowering numbers to fall back a short distance, abandoning several rifle pits and an advantageous position to the enemy, who, haughty over his advantage and made desperate by defeat in other quarters, then made a last struggling charge against that division of our right wing commanded by General Geary. General Geary's troops imthis attempt. They stood like adamant, a moveless, death-dealing machine, before whose volleys the rebel column withered and went down by hundreds. After a slanghter inconceivable the repulse of Ewell was complete, and he retired at ten o'clock p. m. to the position before referred to. The firing from all quarters of the field ceased soon after that hour, and no other attack was made until morning. THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

As one who stands in a tower and looks down upon a lengthy pageant marching thro' a thoroughfare, finds it impossible at the close to recall in order the appearances and the ineidents of the scene, so I, who sit this evening on a camp stoo! beside the ruins of the monument against which I leaned listening to the robin of yesterday, find it impossible to recall with distinctness the details of the unparalfeled battle just closed. The conflict, waged by 160,000 men, which has occupied with scarcely an interval of rest the entire day, from 4 a. m. until 6 o'clock this evening, contains so much, so near, and such voluminous matter of interest as one mind cannot grasp without time for reflection.

This last engagement has been the fiercest and most sanguinary of the war. It was begun at daylight by Gen. Slocum, whose troops, maddened by the loss of many comrades, and eager to retrieve the position lost by them on the preceeding evening, advanced and delivered a destructive fire against the rebels under Ewell. That general's entire force responded with a charge that is memorable even beyond those made by them yesterday. It was desperation against courage! The fire of the enemy was mingled with yells, pitched even above its clangor. They came on, and on, and on, while the national troops, splendidly bandled and well posted stood unshaken to receive them. The fire with which they did receive them was so rapid and so thick as to envelope the ranks of its deliverers with a pall that shut them from sight during the battle which raged thenceforward for six dreary hours. Out of this pall no straggler came to the rear. The line scarcely flinched from its position during the entire conflict. Huge masses of rebel infantry threw themselves into it again and again in vain. Back, as a ball hurled against a rock, these masses recoiled, and were reformed to be hurled anew against it with a fierceness unfruitful of successfruitful of carnage, as before. The strong position occupied by Gen. Geary, and that held by Gen. Birney, met the first and hardest assaults, but only fell back a short distance before tearful odds, to re-advance, to re-assume and to hold their places in company with Sykes's division of the Fifth corps and Humphrey's (Berry's old division) of the Third, when, judiciously reinforced with artillery. they renewed and continued the contest until its close. It seemed as if the gray uniformed troops, who were advanced and re-advanced by their officers up to the very edge of the line of smoke in front of our infantry, were impelled by some terror in their rear, which they were as unable to withstand as they were to make headway against the fire in their front. It was hard to believe such desperation voluntary. It was hatder to believe that the courage which withstood and defeated it was mortal.

line until in many places a hand to hand conflict raged for minutes. His artillery, answered by ours, played upon our columns with frightful result, yet they did not waver. The battle was in this way evenly contested for a time, but at a moment when it seemed problematical which side would gain the victory,a reinforcement arrived and were formed in line at such a position as to enfillade the eucmy and teach him at last the futility of his efforts. Disordered, routed, and confused, his whole force retreated, and at 11 o'clock the battle ceased and the stiliness of death ensued. This silence continued until 2 p. m. At this moment the rebel artillery from all points, in a circle radiating around our own, began a terrific and concentrated fire on Cemetery Hill, which was held, as I have previously stated, by the Eleventh and Second corps. The flock of pigeons, which not ten minutes previous had darkened the sky above, were scarcely thicker than the flock of borrible missiles that now, instead of sailing harmlessly above, descended upon our position. The atmosphere was thick with shot and shell. The storm broke upon us so suddenly that soldiers and officers-who leaped, as it began, from their tents, or from lazy siestas on the grass-were stricken in their rising with mortal wounds and died, some with cigars between their teeth, some with pieces of food in their fingers, and one at least-a pale young German, from Pennsylvanis-with a miniature of his sister in his hands, that seemed more meet to grasp an artist's pencil than a musket. Horses fell, shrieking such awful cries as Cooper told of. and writhing about in helpless agony. The an and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per boards of fences, acattered by explosion, flew box or pot.

The enemy gradually drew torward his whole

rible, the masketry firing went on; the ene- in splinters through the air. The earth, torn my, reforming after each discharge with won- up in clouds, blinded the eyes of hurrying men; and through the branches of the trees and among the grave-stones of the cemetery a shower of destruction crashed ceaselessly. As, with hundreds of others, I groped through this tempest of death for the shelter of the bluff, an old man, a private in a company belonging to the 24th Michigan, was struck scarcely ten feet away by a cannon ball, which tore through him, extorting such a low, intense cry of mor tal pain as I pray God I may never again hear. The hill, which seemed alone devoted to this rain of death, was clear in nearly all its unsheltered places within five minutes after the fire began.

Our batteries responded immediately. Three hours of cannonading ensued, exceeding in fierceness any ever known. Probably three hundred cannon were fired simultaneously until 4 o'clock, when the rebel infantry were a gain seen massing in the woods fronting our centre, formed by the First and Second corps. Gen. Doubled sy's troops met this charge with the same heroic courage that had so often repelled in his desperate attempts. The charge was made spiritedly, but less venomously than Gen. Webb, commanding the Secand brigade, Second division of the Second corps, met the main fury of the attack with a steady fire that served to retard the enemy's advance for a moment. That moment was occupied by the rebel Gen. Armistead in steady ing his troops behind the fence. Gen. Webb immediately ordered a charge, which was made with such egerness and swiftness, and supported by such numbers of our troops, as enabled us to partially surround the enemy, and capture Gen. Armistead and 3,000 of his men. The carnage which accompanied this charge and the terror inspired by it were so great as to reduce numbers of the fee to actual cowardice. They fell upon their knees and faces, holding forward their guns and begging for mercy, while their escaped comrades, panicstricken and utterly routed rushed down across the ditches and fences through the fields and through Gettysburg. Not a column remained to make another start. The triumph fought for during these three terrible days belonged at last to the noble Army of the Potomac.

Below we give some or the casualties among the officers at the battle at Gettysburg :

WOUNDED .- Col. Taylor, 1st Bucktails. Col O. Kane, 69th Pa. Col. Baxter, 72d Pa. Lieut. Col. Miles, 3d Pa. Lieut. Col. Dwight, 149th Pa. Col. Wister. Lieut. Col. Huidekoper, Major Chamberlin, and Adjutant Ash. huret, 150th Pa. Col. Van. Hartung, 74th mortalized themselves by their resistance to 145th Pa. Col. Biddle. Brig. Gen. Paul. Brig. Gen. Mercadith. Brig Gen. Barlow. Lieut. Col. McFarland 151st Pa. Brig. Gen. Maj. G.n. Gibbon. Maj. Gen. Butterfield. Lieut. Col. Dickinson. Maj. Gen. Sickles. Col. Vincent, 83d Pa. Lieut. Col. Stryker. 2d Del. Col. Ramsey. 8th N. J. Col. Fran-cine, and Lieut. Col. Price, 7th N. J. Brig. and barns unsurpassed in the world—they wit-Gen. Shired. Gen. Barnes. Lieut. Col Rey nolds, 63d Pa. Maj. Smith, 66th Pa. Maj. Jones, 110th Pa. Col. Pierce, 3d Mich. Gen. Birney.

KILLED-Col.R. P. Commins, 142d Penn's Lieut. Col. Tschindy, 69th Pa. Brig. General Zook. Col. Abbott. Gen. Weed.

The slaughter among the rebel general offi

cers was very great. Major Gen. Trimble is a prisoner in our

lines; his left foot gone. Brig. General Kember is a prisoner in a dy General Armistead, captured on Thursday,

Major General Hood is wounded in the arm Generals Hoth, Pender, and Picket are alto known to be wounded. Gen's Barksdale and Garnett were killed.

## THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The following is a chronological record o the seige of vicksburg from its first inception: May 12, 1862-Fing Officer Paregut demands the surrender ...

June 18-Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet.

June 23-United naval attack upon. July 24-Naval siege raised by Farragut.

Dec. 28-General Sherman defeated. Jan. 22-General McClernand prepares fo eige operations.

February 18-General Grant arrives. February 18-General Grant commence

ombardment. March 21-Admiral Farragut arrives.

March 25-Two gunboats run past. April 16-Six gunboats run past.

April 17-Fire opened from Peninsula bat-April 26-Admiral Porter shells and passes

April 30-Gen. Grant lands at Bowlinsburg

and moves on Port Gibson. May 2-Grand Gulf and Port Gibson cap-

May 12-Engagement and victory at Ray

May 13-Battle at Mississippi Springs.

May 14 Occupation of Jackson. May 16-Battle at Baker's Creek.

May 17-Battle of Big Black River Bridge. May 16 Evacuation of Jackson by General

May 18-Gen. Grant invests Vicksburg. May 19-Hains' and Chickasaw Bluffs cap

May 19-General Steele carries the tifle

pits, and General Grant's right and left rests upon the river.

May 22-An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. Grant. July 4-Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

"J. B." ON THE TRAMP. - A letter from Lancaster, Pa., says that ex-President Buchanan was seen rushing through the streets on Monday morning with a large tin box in his hand, probable containing his valuables. Notwithstanding all his eminent services in behalf of the rebels, the "old puplic functionary" evidently comprehended that they hold him in profound contempt, and would show him no more mercy than they showed the copperheads of York, whose doughty Burgess, Mr. Schmal, the editor of that copperhead journal, the York Gazette, tramped eight weary miles to meet the invaders and surrender the town. Whether J. B.'s tin box, with which he was "a moving on" contained the history of his administration, written by himself, which has so long been promised, or whether it was filled with title deeds and worthless greenbacks probably an anxious public will never be permitted to know. Can any one tell us whether the scared ex-President is still on the tamp 1- Evening Post.

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS. - For the derangement of the system, Change of diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Ernptions, to which every volunteer is liable; there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills & Omtment, thoroughly tested in the Crimebox or pote to send to send to see 234 tery.

Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 15, 1863.

THE VICTORY AT GETTYSBURG.

In to-day's Journal will be found a detailed account of the great Battle at Gettysburg. which will give our readers a better idea, perhaps, of the fierceness of the struggle and the completeness of the victory achieved by the Army of the Potomac under command of Gen. Meade, than anything we have yet seen in Gettysburg-our army was not so large-perhaps we had 85,000 near there. It is evident that on the first day's fight our forces under worsted. During the second day the Rebels in 1863. tought with a desperation never before witnessed, but finally towards evening they were driven back at every point, with, perhaps, a single exception. On the third day their repulse was complete, and the most decisive victory in the course of this wicked Rebellion, was gained by the Union army. It is almost impossible, at this early day, to estimate the loss sustained by either side, but all who have had opportunities to inform themselves, calculate the Rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at double ours at least.

The effect which this great victory of Gen. Meade over Gen. Lee will have in the South is a matter of no little importance. Lee had Maj. Lowere, 62d Pa. Col. Brown, the reputation of being invincible. His men had a blind faith in his invulnerability. His defeat destroys all this prestige and cannot Schimmelfenning. Maj Gen. Doubleday. fail to demoratize his army, But this is not all. The Rebels penetrated one of the richest portions of our State. They saw the "fat of and barns unsurpassed in the world-they witnessed the prosperity which prevail at the North in all branches of industry, and beheld our villages and towns throng with able-bod ied men, who had not, as yet, taken part in the conflict which has been raging for over two years. All this, as we have been reliably intormed, were so many sources of surprise and amazement to the Rebels, and when they return South the mere relation of what they had seen, will open the eyes of the people to the delusion which their leaders have practiced upon them, and will as effectually demoralize public opinion in Rebeldom, as the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg has demoralized his

FAIRLY CORNERED

A committee of Ohio "Democrats," repre senting the copperhead party of that State,recently entreated President Lincoln to revoke the decree of banishment pronounced against the traitor Vailandigham. Mr. Lincoln made a characteristic reply, which will be found in full on the outside of this paper. He says if the committee will sign and abide by a proposition' which he includes in his letter, he will rescind the order. This proposition simply acknowledges the existence of the Rebelion ; that the Army and Navy are Constitutional means for suppressing it; that neither of the Committee will hinder the increase or favor the decrease of the Army and Navy while engaged to suppress the Rebellion : and that each of them will do all he can to to have the officers, soldiers and seamen, whilst so engaged paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided for and supported. These propositions can be subscribed to by every man in the land who is right at heart and wishes to preserve the Union; and unless the Committee subscribe to them they will be responsible for the continued banishment of Vallandigham, and their refusal will have the effect of destroying all the "huncombe" the Copperheads have been making out of their leader's trial and deportation. Yes further, by their refusal to endorse the proposition made to them by the President, they place themselves and their party upon the record as being opposed to the preservation of the Union, acknowledge that they are really in favor of the Rebellion, and that they desire the destruction of the Constitution and the Government

THE "PEACE" MEN. As we anticipated, last week, the copperheads are raising the cry that now since Grant and Meade are victorious the Government should offer ferms to the rebels. What terms can the Government offer except unconditional submission? The rebels know that they can have peace on those terms at any moment. They could have had it long before the battle of Gettysburg or the surrender of Vicksburg. It is not for the Government at Washington to sue for peace, now when everything seems to indicate that peace will come through the utter extinction of the rebellion. But the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond may offer to submit, and the President will be only too happy to order a cessation of hostilities. Let the Peace men make their appeals to their triend Jefferson Davis. He began the war, and he can end it without further bloodshed,

CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATION .- On Tuesday last, Drs. Woods and Grouch, extracted a Minuie Rifle ball from the shoulder of John Lytle of the 84th Penn'a volunteers, which he received at the battle of Fredericksburg ; the ball having been embedded beneath the posterior part of the clavicle. The operation required much skill and care, on account of the proximity of the ball to the subclarian arREBEL INVASION IN INDIANA

THE rebels under Morgan, who have invaded Indiana, in the hope of finding copperhead recruits to help them to do mischief, will probably soon find that part of the country too hot for them. Besides the State militia, which is already in motion from all quarters, under the energetic direction of Governor Morton, we find that all the troops in the State of Michigan have been called for by the authorities, and are already on the way to meet Morgan and his horde, whom the western men fully expect to "gobble up" in a day

THE NEW FOURTH OF JULY.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, American In dependence was formally declared; on the Fourth of July, 1863, it was virtually reafirm ed in the glorious events which assure us that it cannot be destroyed. On the one day A. merica resolved that she would arise, and take her place among the nations : on the other, having arisen to all that her wildest dreams great to fail. In that event she asserted ber rights: in this, she revealed her power. All that was gained on the one day, was on the print. The rebels had at least 100,000 men at other preserved; and every word which on the Fourth of July, 1776, was read from the steps of the Hall of Independence, received a new emphasis, a profounder meaning, from Generals Reynolds and Howard were badly the deeds done on the anniversary of that day,

When the American colonies of Great Britain declared themselves to be free and independent States, and, though weak and unprepared for war, successfully defied the author ity enforced by the armies of the empire whose yoke they had cast off, their triumph was indeed glorious. But not less glorious will be the victory which the United States will finally achieve over a foe more dangerons than Great Britain-a victory which began on the Fourth of July with the route of LEE's army, and the capture of Vicksburg.

These results are more than coincidental. The anniversary of the day of Freedom was an inspiration to our armies, and enflamed them with a flercer ardor. Men who could not conquer then, could never conquer. We believe that it was a pure impossibility for the Army of the Potomac, standing on Pennsylvania soil on the evening of the 8d of July, to have failed. A moral necessity compelled it to succeed. It is no wonder that the battle was the bloodiest of the war, and that our forces surpassed all their bravery on other fields. It may have been a co-incidence that Vicksburg should have been surrendered on that day, but hereafter we are disposed to believe, superstitiously, perhaps, that the Fourth of July had something to do with everything good that happens. Henceforth we have double cause to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, for it is also the anniversary of National salvation. We had glorious, but Grant and Meade have taught us our mistake. Eighteen hundred and sixtythree illuminates with new light the memory of Seventeen hundred and seventy-six ; splendor is added to splendor, and joy to joy; we shall hereafter read with very different feelings the words which Jefferson then gave unto the world, and agree with him, though for new ressons, that, "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."-Press.

What Invasion has Taught Pennsylvania.

Invasion has taught the people of Pennselvania many salutary lessons, and if they profit by the inculcation, what they have lost in material wealth will not be accounted a serious injury. We have learned, in less than twenty days, that we have a foe within as well as a foe without the State. We do not mean an armed rebel foe, when we refer to the enemy within our borders. Such a foe is honorable in all respects, in comparison with the mean wretches to whom we allude-the secret sympathizers with treason, who unveiled themselves when the rebel armies advanced across our borders, who conducted the worst of these forces through the quiet and fruitful Cumberland Valley, and who acted as detectives for the rebel chiefs in pointing out the concealed property of Union men. All this we have learned, but important as this knowledge is, we have learned other lessons, from which we trust the people of Pennsylvania will not fail to be profited. We have been taught that we must take care of ourselves, or be taken care of by others at the expense of our honor as a people, and our reputation as a sovereign State. Now that the great danger is past, and that Pennsylvania has rallied under her State flag forty thousand men, it is not impelitic to admit that when the dread reality of invasion first startled our people, we were unprepared to meet a foe on our soil. We were unprepared to do this, simply because our entire military enterprise had been monopolized by the National Government, while measures which had been proposed to secure a local military organization for State purposes, had been defeated with partisan malignity by the majority in power in the last Legislative Honse. If the leaders of that majority had understood at that time that the rebels intended to invade Pennsylvania at some future period, and if these leaders had intended to play into the hands of the rebels, they could not have more effectually done so than they did when they opposed the suggestions of Gov. Curtin for the re-organization of the State militia. Had that re-organization been effected when it was proposed by Gov. Curtin-had the bill which was passed for that purpose by a Republican Senate been adopted by a Democratic House, the battles which have already delnged Pennsylvania with blood would have never been fought, the pillage which has impoverished the Cumberland Valley, would never have taken place. The lesson thus learned will induce Pennsylvania to maintain a militia force adequate to the defence of her border. It will prompt our people to organize on a secure military basis. It will teach

the masses no longer to rely on the demogogues who have deceived them so often, merely that they might pander to party while the Commonwealth was in daily danger of in. VEGETABLE EXTRACT. vasion and distress. Thus invasion has inculcated many salutary lessons. Let us profit by the teaching, and learn to protect ourselves hereafter .- Telegraph.

THE DOINGS OF A REBEL SYMPATHIZER IN GETTYSBURG

The editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, the organ of the copperhead treason sympathizers in Adams county, was arrested a few days since, charged with having communicated with the rebels while they were in possession of Gettysburg. It is alleged that he informed a rebel colonel that a certain number of wounded Union prisoners, with a given number of arms, were concealed in the house of the postmaster of Gettysburg, Mr. Buehler. At the moment Stable (who is the wretch arrested) was engaged in imparting this information, he was overheard by one of the wouncould have embodied, she proved she was too | ded men who was concealed in the house in question, and who at the time the conversation took place, was making an observation from the third story window to note what he could see or hear on the streets. This wounded man could see and hear Stalhe with great distinctness, and after the miserable pimp had imparted his information to the rebel of ficer, he was also heard requesting him not to ring the bell or enter the house until he (Stable) had turned the corner into an adjoining alley. The rebel officer complied with the request, and did not enter the house until Stable had concealed his careass. After gaining admittance to Postmaster Buchler's residence, the business of the intruder was soon stated. The wounded men were of course found and at once parolled, but after carefully peering into every corner and examining every room from cellar to the attick. no concealed arms or amunition were found. Satisfied that he had been deceived by the pimp Stable, who evidently imagined that the charge of concealing weapons would bring the P. M. into difficulty, the rebel officer left the premises, expressing more disgust for his informant than for those on whom he informed. On the testimony of the wounded soldier. who fortunately overheard the conversation between Stable and the rebel officer, the former

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

hang him.

was arrested and is now (or was) in the hands

of the U.S. Provost Marshal of Adams conn-

ty. What disposition should be made of such

a wretch? Every honest man will answer,

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

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of of Clearfield, there will be exposed to Public Sale. in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th of August, next, the following described Real Estate, situate in the township of Goshen in the county of Clearfield, late the property of John Selfridge deceased. A certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an old Hemiock (down) being the south-west corner of tract No. 1915, thence east 252 perches along the warrant line, to an old Locust, (down) thence down the river 95 perches to a Post corner thence north twenty-one degrees west 182 perches to a Post corner, thence west 152 perches to a white Pine corner, thence south 101 perches to a Whiteoak, thence west 110 perches to stones, thence south 128 perches to the place of beginning. Con taining 326 acres, and the usual allowance. having about acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small Tayorn House and barn. Reserving 52 acres sold and conveyed to Elliott Selfridge, as per Deed executed by John Selfridge. TERMs. 1-tenth cash at sale and the balance at the confirmation of the same.

WILLIAM L. SHAW, Adm'r Goshen tp . July 10, 1863. of J. Selfridge, dec'd.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, OF L. R. CARTER, DEC'D.—By order of the Or. phans Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outery on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in Clearfield the following described town lots or real estate. situate in the said borough of Clearfield, late the property of Lewis R. Carter of Livingston county

Those three lots lying together situate af the south-east corner of Fourth and Locust streets in said Borough, each lot being about fifty feet in front on Locust street and about one hundred and seventy-two feet deep to an alley, the three form ing a block one hundred and fifty in width by one undred and seventy-two feet in length, bounded on the north by Locust street, on the south by an alley, on the east by an alley, and on the west by

Also that block of four lots lying together situate at the south east corner of Locust and Fifth or Litz streets in said botough, the four containing a front of about two hundred and twenty feet on Locust street and thence running back along Fifth or Litz street a distance of one hundred and fifty-two feet more or less to the premises formerly occupied by David Litz but now belonging to James T. Leonard

TERMS of sale, one half cash, and the remainder in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. H. B. SWOOPE, Adm'r July 15, 1863 -4t. of L. R. Carter, dec'd. DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES, -A fresh sup

ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting ot Pain Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. THY THEM. A UDITOR'S NOTICE -In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate, &c., of Isaac S Shirey of Bradford township, by the Sheriff of Clearfield county The undersigned Auditor appointed in open court, to distribute the moneys

arising from the sale above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of J B. McEnally in the Borough of Clearfield on Fri-day the 24th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, and be heard.

July 8, 1863. J. H. FULFORD, Auditor.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on July 1st, 1863. Artley, James Malone, Josephene McMullin, Hurom Couen, Stuart McDonald, Archibald Casiar, John Dickinson, A. S. McCormick, James 2 Pettit, M. Edwards, Ganot Hills, Wm H. Roe, Francis James Johnson, P. D. Sargeant, Stephen E. Sinday, C. G. Kitteridge, Edmund Lingle, Mrs. Mary Theupene, May Whitmer, G. C. Leonard, John One cent due on ea letter advertised. sons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A Highly Concentrated

A PURE TONIC. DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philad'a, Pa. Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Jaundice. Chronic or Nervous Debility, Di cases of the Kidneys, and all diseases ari-

sing from a disordered Liver or Stom ach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried

and Difficult Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen sations when in a lying posture Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight Fe ver and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration. Yellow ness of the Skin and Eyes.

Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. MAlthough not disposed to favor or recommend

Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the bope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced a gainst them for many years, under the impres-sion that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker. Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bettles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bod-

for directing me to the use of them. Philad'a., June, 23, 1861. J. Newton Brown. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six

months before, and had almost despaired of re-

gaining. I therefore thank God and my friend

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitiers, put up in quart bottles compoun-ded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, cosing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disnised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continto cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds o die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkrd's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will fagreed in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor at a much less ; rices than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hous nam's German Bitters' will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by itoofand stier uan Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these litters vere freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of ves might be saved that otherwise will be lost We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters!"

Messes fones & Evens .- Well, gentlemen.your ilendand's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names appended, and who were fully cognizant of circumstances of my case. I am. and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R B Ayres. Through the expo sure attendant upon my duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the This was followed by great debility. heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. week or more I was scarcely able to swallow any thing, and if I did force a morsel down, it was mmediately thrown up again.

PAILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my tomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccess fully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinborn, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forforn hope. to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle om the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am new thank God for it getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen mouths: for gentlemen. I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken place of vague fears -to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life

Very truly yours, We fully concur in the truth of the above statement as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUBDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery. GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C. 11th Maine, LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F. B. FASEWELL, Co. B. 3d Vermont. HENRY B. JEROYE, Co. B. 3d Vermont. HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C. 6th Maine. JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine HEBMAN ROCH. Co. H. 72d New York. NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F. 95th Pend a. ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont. JOHN JENKINS, Co. B. 106th Penn'a. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson," is on PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS. OR HALF DOZ. FOR \$4 00. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch Street. (Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,) Proprietors.

For Sale by Hartswick & Huston Clearfold. Penn's, and Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [July 8, 1863.

C. MUNSON, has Rye. Corn, and good Family o Flour, for Sale at Philipsburg. Also, Rye and Corn, at D. Ayers' Mill. June 3, 1863-3m.