

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 25, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Advices from Post Hudson to May 6 report that the Rebels had established a blockade at a bend in the Red River about 25 miles above Fort De Russy, and, in attempting to pass the point, we had in four days lost three transports and two of the light-armed gunboats. The Rebel blockading force is said to number 10,000. Advices of May 7 state the Rebels had been making considerable demonstrations in that vicinity, and a report was current that they were entrenched in considerable force at and near Clinton. Brigadier-Gen. Ullmann, who is in sole command of Port Hudson, has so completely strengthened the fortifications of that post as to defy any attack from ten times the number the Rebels now have in that region. On the 3d inst. Gen. Ullmann attacked and pursued some 2,000 Rebels over five miles, but the enemy declined his offer of battle and skedaddled. Guerrillas are very busy, cutting telegraph wires, etc., but many of them have been taken prisoners. Gen. Ullmann's force is in good health and fine spirits.

On Wednesday the 18th the rebels moved a heavy column down and hurled it on Gen. Butler's outworks, but were repulsed with fearful slaughter. Again and again they endeavored to drive us out of our entrenchments, but each time they paid dearly for their rashness. Butler withdrew his forces to his inner line of entrenchments, where he can defend himself against any force that may be brought against him. The advance is said to have been a mere feint to enable Gen. Kautz to destroy the Danville Railroad and the James River Canal, which he accomplished most effectually. The destruction of these means of transportation is a heavy loss to the rebels.

Further accounts from Gen. Averill confirm and extend the previous statement of his operations on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The best evidence of the utter defeat of the Rebels under Jones and Jenkins at Wytheville, is that Gen. Averill, after the rout, pushed straight forward on the line of the railroad, and completed its destruction to a point four miles east of Christiansburg, more than fifty miles from Wytheville. Of his subsequent movements or of his intended operations there is no intelligence.

On Thursday the 16th, the Rebels under Ewell attacked our right flank, but were repulsed after a severe fight. Birney's and Tyler's divisions and some of Warren's troops were on the extreme right. The men behaved most nobly. The rebel loss was heavy. Our loss was 150 killed and missing, and about 600 wounded. We captured over 300 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand veterans have been added to Grant's army since the recent engagements.

Gen. Sherman is still advancing, and the rebels are falling back. At latest accounts our forces were in possession of Dalton, Resaca and Rome. Several severe battles were fought, in which the rebels were repeatedly punished.

THE LATEST.—The news from the front indicates that Lee has retreated towards the North Ann. Longstreet's corps started south at one o'clock on Friday night, and Ewell's corps followed on Saturday night. Thus, it would seem, that Gen. Grant has compelled Lee to abandon his strong position at Spottsylvania.

On Friday the rebels made another attack on Butler's position at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, and drove in our pickets. As soon as the pickets reached the reserve, two batteries opened on the rebels with a deadly fire—killing and wounding many.

Our army under Grant is officially stated to be as strong now as when it entered on the campaign, and better supplied than heretofore.

From the Red River we have news of the safe return of all the gunboats below the falls, while the force under Banks is moving down by land.

Gen. Sherman is again on the move forward.

An official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles, presents the fact that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing—the latter includes stragglers and prisoners. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that a large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks. This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thousands who are interested in the fate and condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

THE Washington Chronicle states that Rev. Dr. Hawks has temporarily left Baltimore, because, as is supposed, he was invited to give an account of his stewardship to the military authorities.

The Penna Militia to be Called Out.

THE LAW—WHAT IS IT? Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation, advising the several militia organizations in Pennsylvania, to hold themselves in readiness, for any call that may be made upon them, for a term of service of not less than one hundred days, by the General Government. This, no doubt, will somewhat surprise many persons; but the Governor's proclamation will not surprise any one half so much as the fact that the new Militia Bill has not generally been published ere this. For the benefit of our citizens, we give the following outline of the bill, which takes up some thirty-three pages of printed matter—for which synopsis we are indebted to the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

The bill bears date March 30, 1864, and provides First, That every able-bodied white male citizen, resident in the State, of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, lunatics, paupers, etc.

Second, Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment or valuation of real or personal property, record all names of those liable to duty, and place a certified copy in the office of the County Commissioners of each county in the State, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded that they have been enrolled in the militia. When the roll is completed, assessors shall put up in public places notice similar to the United States enrollment.

Section third provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties provided.

Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty, except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the commonwealth, in which case the Commander-in-chief shall order out, for actual service, by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Section 6. Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able-bodied substitute, shall serve, or pay the sum of seventy-five dollars within twenty-four hours of such time. Exemptions are similar to those provided by the United States service, giving members of the Legislature exemption while on duty, and fifteen days before and after the time of their actual term.

Section 10 provides that the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into four brigades, and the city of Pittsburgh to have one brigade, and the rest of the counties into a brigade each, where they have the minimum number.

Section 64 provides for armories for companies. Section 66. When a commander orders his company for military duty or for election of officers, he shall order one or more commissioned officers or privates to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to notify; if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at least four days previous to call—ten days for election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding officer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.

Section 70 to section 81 provides for discipline, training, inspection and camp duty. Section 82 to 91 provides for rosters, or duly books, rolls and returns.

Section 92 provides for calling out the militia in case of war, invasion, insurrection, tumult, or riots. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order to be detached, parts or companies thereof, or any number of men to be drafted therefrom.

Section 93 provides for compensation, giving pay and rations same as United States Government.

Section 97 provides that proceedings and courts martial and courts of inquiry shall be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Army of the United States, and punishments as in like cases in said army. Provided that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 98 provides that all penalties, not exceeding one hundred dollars, by summary conviction before any alderman of a city, shall be without exception or appeal.

The Secretary of War has issued an important order with regard to prisoners, stating that it has been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April were exchanged, it is ordered that all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole, prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged. The order further states that the rebels still remain indebted to the Union Government thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-six prisoners, for whom no equivalent has been received.

A WATCHWORD.—The Buffalo Express has the following watchword and prayer for these momentous days: "God—Grant—Victory!"

Among the persons drafted in Baltimore on Saturday was Dr. Elisha Ould, brother of Robert Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange.

The Pennsylvania State Agency.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved May 4th, 1864, Gov. Curtin has just enlarged the duties of the military agency at Washington so as to include the gratuitous collection of back pay, bounties and pensions due to Pennsylvania volunteers. The most excellent head of that agency, Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, has been commissioned as colonel, and his assistant, Mr. Gilleland of Centre county, as lieutenant colonel. Two clerks are to be employed. This enlargement of the duties of the agency should have been authorized two years ago. Had it been done, many a soldier's widow would have been spared unnecessary anxiety and not a little expense in procuring the back pay and bounty due to her deceased husband. But it is never too late to commence a good work, and we are glad, therefore, to chronicle the above facts. We presume that, hereafter, applications for pensions and back pay and bounty, coming from Pennsylvania soldiers or their heirs, may be addressed to Colonel Frank Jordan, Washington; although, of course, the usual method of addressing such communications to the Commissioner of Pensions or to the Second Auditor of the Treasury may still be observed.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service;

And whereas, The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations, which may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. By the Governor, ELI SHIFFER, Sect. of Com.

To Manufacturers of Farm Implements and Machinery.

The Committee charged with the Department of Agricultural Machinery in the Great Sanitary Fair, to open on the 5th of June, in the city of Philadelphia, begs leave earnestly to invite the active co-operation of all who may be able to contribute, whether resident, but especially those located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. It is the ambition of the Committee to make this Department worthy representation, in its own sphere, the controlling industrial interest of the country. The simplest article will be equally acceptable with the most elaborate. The implement lowest in money value, with that most costly. It is the People's Fair, expressive of sympathy and affection for the suffering soldiers of the Union, and all are cordially invited to co-operate in the good work. Let each one contribute to the cause in proportion to his means. A Grubbing-hoe, or Hay-rake, the handy workmanship of him who toils for daily bread, will be as gratefully received, highly estimated, and conspicuously displayed, as the most costly machine, the triumphant result of combined capital and skill. Come, then, one and all, with much, with little, and swell the testimony of the people's gratitude. If there be any who would willingly contribute a costly machine, but who cannot afford to do so, let them ask others to join in the gift. There is no better way to aid in furtherance of the benevolent object of the Fair.

It is suggested that greater money results may be attained if the machines be finished in the ordinary way only—thus no special effort will be needed in preparation, and larger gifts may be afforded. Very respectfully, DAVID LANDRETH, Chairman. JOHN H. GRAHAM, Sect.

In forwarding contributions, please observe the following directions:

- 1st. Mark each box, package, or bundle, clearly thus: To "DAVID LANDRETH, Central Fair Warehouse, Philadelphia."
2d. On one corner mark your name and county.
3d. Send by Express or Railroad Company, or private hand, but do not pre-pay charges.
4th. Mail to the Chairman the bill of lading or receipt from the Express or Railroad Company, and also a list of articles, together with the donors' names.
5th. Let all contributions be forwarded so as to be delivered at the Warehouse, in Philadelphia, before the close of May—the earlier the better.
6th. Let each article be labelled or marked, with its reasonable value.
7th. Let every box, parcel, or package, be well and securely put up, and the contents carefully packed. It will only be necessary to guard heavy or bulky machines against breakage or abrasion.
On receipt of each box, parcel, or package, a proper acknowledgement will be sent, duly attested.

The Washington Republican gets off the following: "The rebel capital is in a carpet-bag, and is in Jeff Davis' hand, and Jeff Davis is usually, during active operations, in a special car on a railroad. Wherever Jeff and the carpet-bag are, there is the rebel capital."

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 rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 8 or less insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Tipton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best the country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen don't forget the "Tipton Hotel." SAMUEL SMITH, Tipton, Pa., May 23, 1864.

THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE!

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! BECAUSE THE BEST! At Greatly Reduced Prices!

THE WEEB SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 506 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

They are Superior to all others, for Family and Manufacturing purposes.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and READILY UNDERSTOOD. They have certainty of stitch on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to a wide range of work without change or adjustment. Using all kinds of thread, Will Sew:—Embroidery, Gaiters, Trunks, Quilts, Caps, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the Lockstitch Shuttle Stitch, which cannot be excelled for fineness, elasticity, durability and elegance of finish.

They have Received the highest Premiums! in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by Machinery, to inspect them, and make sure they receive the best, by proving the WEEB before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

Persons at a distance can order by mail with a perfect confidence that the Machines will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive circulars, together with Specimens of Work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

Reliable Agents Wanted, in all localities in the United States, Canada, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America West India Islands and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer great inducements. Energetic men will find it a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a few prices:—No. 2, Family, \$50; No. 2, Extra, \$65; No. 2, Half case, \$70 and \$80; No. 3 & 4, Manufacturing, \$80 and \$90.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., (Box 2041 P. O.) 506 Broadway, N.Y. New York, May 23, 1864.—ly

Thomas Mills, Clearfield, Pa., is a regularly authorized agent for the sale of the Weed Sewing Machine. Call and see the Machine.

J. P. KRATZER, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &c. FRONT STREET, (ABOVE THE ACADEMY,) CLEARFIELD, PA.

LADIE'S DRESS GOODS. New Styles Alpaca, Plaid, Mozambique, Broche-Mohair, Valencia, Silks, Woolen Goods, French merinos, gingham, lawn, just opening at the store of J. P. KRATZER.

STAPLE DRY GOODS. Clothes, Cassimer, Cloth, Cloths, Tweed, Linens, Silk, warp-Bannel, Ticking, Muslin, Satins, prints at the old prices. J. P. KRATZER.

BONNETS. Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shakers, ribbons, flowers, plumes, Bonnet-silks, crapes, net, millinery goods generally. J. P. KRATZER.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Tinware, Glassware, Glassware, Glassware, looking glasses, clocks, nails, glass, oil, paints, lamps, wall-paper at all prices at KRATZER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A complete assortment of Ladies' Boots, Gentlemen's shoes, moccasins, boys' and children's gaiters and shoes, at J. P. KRATZER.

MUSICAL GOODS.—Violins, Harmoniums, flutes, firs, piccolos, music paper, violin-bow's, bridges, strings of the best quality, to be found at J. P. KRATZER'S.

MEAT.—Sugar cured Hams, Plain Hams, shoulders, side, mess pork, dried beef a large stock always on hand. KRATZER.

CLOTHING.—full suits to match, of coats, pants & vests—Dusters, overalls, boys clothing at J. P. KRATZER'S.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, cheese, lard, dried apples, dried peaches received constantly from the west by J. P. KRATZER.

GROCERIES.—A full stock of choice groceries at a small advance on city prices at the store of J. P. KRATZER.

CARPETING.—Ingrain, hemp, cotton, Floor oil cloth, Brocade, Door mats &c. at the store of J. P. KRATZER.

SHAWLS.—Broches, Stella, Bay-Scote, silk, cashmere, infant, all qualities for sale at the store of J. P. KRATZER.

HATS AND CAPS.—Oakfords' Spring styles at J. P. KRATZER'S.

FISH.—Mackerel, Codfish, Herring, Salmon, in all size packages. J. P. KRATZER.

SALT and Plaster in large quantities for sale by J. P. KRATZER.

MANTLES.—in great variety at April 27 J. P. KRATZER'S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A. JOHN PATTON, Pres't.—SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash'r. DIRECTORS: Wm. Irvin, John Patton, H. P. Thompson, Daniel Hartsock, Daniel Faust, John M. Chase, J. E. Irvin, H. Lytle, F. K. Arnold.

Sells Exchange, Loans money, Receives Deposits, and will make collections on reasonable terms. Curwensville, Pa., April 4th, 1864.—St.

FODDER CUTTERS.—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for Commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin,—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducement to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 30th day of March, 1864, was \$788,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 29, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and afford every facility to subscribers. May 11, 1864.—2mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Henry Lloyd, late of — township, Clearfield Co., deceased, 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. May 11, 1864.—pd. SAMUEL W. BEYERS.

1864 GRAND OPENING OF 1864 SPRING GOODS AT C. W. & H. W. SMITH'S, comprising a general assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Wood-ware, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., &c.

Best quality of Prints, Delaines, Mozambiques, Linen, Poplins, Balzarines, Lavellans, Gingham checks, drilling, ticking and sheeting, shawls, plain silks, fowward silks, cassimeres cottonades, jeans, tweeds, satinets, bleached muslins (at less than city wholesale prices) brown muslins.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, (in great variety) collars, velvet ribbon, velvets, headties, embroidery, braids, handkerchiefs, in ladies elastic pages, whalebone, bindings, children's, misses', and fadies' hoop skirts, Quaker and Corset Skirts.

NEW STYLE BALMORALS. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c.—Oranges, Split Peas, Lemons, Full Tea Sets, Dishes, common and fine ware, cups, saucers, preserves jars &c.

TUBS, Brooms, Churns, Mops, Buckets, Measures, brushes, combs, wicks, fancy baskets, bowls, door-mats, window blinds, cords, tassels, etc., etc.

Children's, Misses and Ladies' Morocco boots, shoes, Balmorals, and gaiters.

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES! Use that safe and pleasant remedy known as HENNING'S EXTRACT BICHA. For all complaints incident to the Sex. No family should be without it, and none will when once tried by them. It is used by young and old, in the decline or change of life, before and after marriage, during and after confinement, to strengthen the nerves, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the broken-down constitution. From whatever cause originating, Extract Bicha. See advertisement in another column. Cut out, and send for it.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish to the seeking investors, Government and county bonds. Also Five per cent Government notes. II HENNING. Clearfield May 4, 1864. City at Law

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testametary on the Estate of Joseph Irwin, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. I. F. IRWIN, Ex'r. April 27th, 1864. MARTHA IRWIN, Ex'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testametary on the Estate of Samuel Hegarty, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., deceased, 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. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Executor. Hegarty's X Roads, April 13, 1864.—pd.

COFFEE. THE AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE is the purest and best of all manufactured coffees in the country. It has taken the place of the pure coffee in very many instances and is preferred to all substitutes now before the public, and is the best and cheapest in the market.

For Sale by RICHARD MOSSOR, sole agent for Clearfield. Larr & Campbell, sole agents for Penn'a. No. 7 South 9th St., Philad'a. March 16th, 1864.

CLOTHING!!! Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS & CO., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Beizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash. Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others. For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM F. IRWIN'S STORE, 63 MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST Seasonable Goods ARE TO BE HAD 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 the reasonable prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none undersell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BUCKETS AND BASKETS, School Books and Stationery, NAILS AND SALT, And a great variety of other useful articles, all which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce.

Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. May 11, 1864. WM F. IRWIN.

1864 SPRING. 1864 JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW GOODS AT MRS. WELCH'S.

Consisting of Artificials, Bonnets, Buckles, Crapes, Ladies' caps, bonnets, needles, Pins, Head-dresses, hair nets, hair-pins, hair-oils, kid-gloves, Hosiery, dental cream, ambroia, combs, dress-trimmings, Crochet cotton and needles, silk, lisle-thread, wool and cotton gloves, wool and cotton hose, gun balls, stay binding, tape, silk thread.

MAGIC RIFFLING. Saddlers' silk, machine silk, cotton-tread, buttons, baskets, collars, lace-collars and veils, bells, gum-combs, gum cord, brushes, hooks and eyes, braided, braided-board, quilt-boards for calligraphic pen and hair oil, shavers, pins, mittens, music, music paper, elastic, bead and bugle trimmings.

VELVET RIBBONS. Wire Berlin wool, split zephyr, Shetland wool, tanning-cotton and shawls, crochet needles, twilights, whalebone, toys, sandies, china and ivory toys, hobbinnets, pencils, pens, embroideries, corsets, hoop-skirts, mourning-veils, mourning paper and envelopes, umbrellas, lilly white, dresses.

WHITE TRIMMINGS. Quilting, undersleeves, dolls, porte-monnaies, handkerchiefs, scissors, marbles and tissue paper. All of which will sell well, and at a profit. Braid and Embroidery Standing with the latest patterns. March 16, 1864.

WANTED.—Two hundred cords of wood cut for which a good price will be paid in cash. Apply to the subscriber in Curwensville, April 4, 1864.