# Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 5, 1865.

#### FALSE PROPHETS.

After the election it was customary for the lugubrious Copperheads to stand about the street corners and predict a depreciation of the National currency-or in other words, a rise in gold-to such an extent as to involve the country in utter bankruptcy. "Lincoln's re-election," said they, "was the one thing needed to destroy the little remaining credit, the Government had; henceforth its notes and bonds will continue to depreciate until they will become entirely worthless." But unfortunately for these prophets of evil, scarcely a month of Mr. Lincoln's second term has expired, and we find, in that time, the National currency has appreciated more than fifty per cent! During the same period of thirty days, the bonds of the Government have been taken by the people to the extent of one hundred and sixty-nine millions-or more than five millions of dollars per day! Since the election, when these predictions were made, gold has fallen from 260 to less than 150.

But, what is more remarkable, the very men in this community who pronounced the Government securities worthless, and predicted they never would be paid, have purchased these very bonds, organized a bank, and are prepared to issue to the people notes based on this "worthless trash!" What a wonderful effect some people's pockets have on their principles and opinions! Like Achilles, our Copperhead leaders have one vulnerable point-the pocket. We might have hammered away at their heads for years, with all the logic of Bacon and the eloquence of Demosthenes, and never could have convinced them that the Government was strong enough in men and money to crush this wicked and heartless rebellion. But as the great work draws near its completion, the conviction is brought home to them, through their pockets, in the appreciation of Government notes and secur and the rapid decline in gold. By their "works" they evince the genuineness of their conversion, which, "though at the eleventh hour," is better late than never. A year ago these men proclaimed to their admiring followers, that they would not "WIL-LINGLY" furnish another man or another farthing to prosecute the war. Yet, recently, they have not only voluntarily and "will-LINGLY" furnished representative substitutes for the army, but they have robustarily and "WILLINGLY" furnished the Govermment-not "a farthing" -but a hundred thousand dollars, and have organized a National Bank!

## THE "CASTLE" AGAIN.

"We have heretofore said that the "Castle" was merely a political organization, requiring no oath, but simply an obligation of honor and fidelity to the Democratic party. We spoke advisedly."-Republican.

Having said it "heretofore" you stick to it, on your principle, we suppose, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth.' You would have us believe your naked assertion in the face of the sworn testimony of more than a score of witnesses. Either you lie, or Bloom, Miles, Korb, Hall, Aurandt, Shire, Rinehart, Hoover, Loder, and a host of other members of your party have perjured themselves! "It is a dilemma with but two horns, one or the other of which you must take."

If no other evidence existed, the case which we publish this week, clearly establishes the fact that the "Democratic Castle" was an organization to resist the draft, and that its members were sworn. Two drafted men, members of the Order, are arrested by Government officers for not reporting. Immediately messengers are sent in every direction, to the different places where the members of the organization are at work. to notify them of the arrest, and call upon them, under their oaths, to assist in the rescue. They drop their work, take their horses and their guns, and proceed immediately to the place of rendezvous. Collected, armed and equipped, they march to where they know the officers have been dogged, and effect the rescue. They are subsequently arrested, and assign as the reason for they properly belong. their conduct, that they were members of the Democratic Castle, and were sucorn to rescue each other from the custody of Marshals! It is proven that they were members, that they were thus instructed and sworn, and that such was the real object of digham's warmest supporters. As the rethe organization. Yet, in the face of this raid and rescue, and in the teeth of this ev- or perish. Soon the last traitorous sheet, idence, the writer in the Republican speaks that sustains the crumbling fabric of the "advisedly" when he says, that the members were not sworn, and that the Order was not to resist the draft! Bad "advisers" have been the cause of this whole trouble, and the followers of the Republican had better look elsewhere for counsel.

"IS JUSTICE CHEATED ?"

The above pertinent interrogatory heads an editorial article in the last Republican, in which, singular to say, they complain of the release of their political friends, who were recently held in custody. They denounced their arrest, abused the Government for their retention, and now reproach those who

procured their discharge! Verily, "consistency thou art a jewel!" But to the question, "Is Justice cheated?" We say emphatically, YES! Not, however, by the release of a set of delu-

ded men whose greatest fault consisted in following too blindly the behests of their political leaders. They had already been sufficiently punished, and it was right and proper for those who were cognizant of the circumstances to interfere in their behalf, and procure their discharge. But justice has fine of one thousand (\$1000) dollars, and been "cheated," by the escape from punishment of those leaders who instigated these men to pursue a course of conduct, the legitimate result of which was a violation of law. The men who, for their own selfish purposes, advised their followers to withhold their support from the Government, and to refuse contributions of men or money to carry on the war-who insidiously thrust their confiding and deceived followers forward, while they remained under secure shelter-who, as soon as danger threatened, volunteered to put in representative substitutes by special order-these are the men who deserve to be punished, and who have 'cheated,' swindled, and defrauded "Jus-

Yes, "Justice" has been "cheated"shamefully cheated, and will continue to be cheated until the editor of the Republican, and his "masters," as Curley calls them, shall have meted out to them the full measure of punishment they have so richly earned by their persistent hostility to the Government, and their shameful betrayal of those who looked to them for advice and counsel. Whether or not it shall be inflicted by the sentence of a judicial tribunal, that punishment will be equally inevitable, and when it comes the trio, consisting of an "insignificant lawyer," an "insignificant" defunct politician, and their "insignificart" tool of the Republican, will wish, each in their heart of hearts, that they had been true to their country in the hour of its trial.

tice" of her dues.

### PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

WITTE and NORTHROP! You remember them, don't you? The distingushed individuals who were specially imported last fall and last fall a year, to enlighten the "unterrified" of Clearfield. How they swelled, and frothed, and fumed at the great Copperhead sympathising hearts!

Well, Witte and Northrop have turned a bill passed by the Legislature to consolinot be passed without money. They undertook to engineer it, and with the assistance of an ex-member of the Legislature named Schofield-a brother Copperheadwith the plunder they were obliged to disgorge. A committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the matter.

These are the men who captivated the susceptible Copperheads of Clearfield—upon whose glowing descriptions of Italy they hung with delight-and who were overloaded with their flattering attentions! A noble pair truly! Their prospect for contrasting the cells of the Penitentiary with the exceedingly brilliant. Should the opportu- truth. nity be afforded them their appreciation of our "wealth and intelligence" will be proportionately heighted.

So Then! "There is d-d bad news for us to-night!" Such was the expression used within our hearing, on Monday night last, by one memher of the "Democratic Castle" to another, after reading the news of Grant's successful hammer-headed shark, Jeff Davis. The advance, and the defeat of the rebels. Can seine is coming ashore, and we can see from any one doubt which of the two armies these worthies favor? And yet, they term themselves "loyal men," and would be exceedingly angry were they called Copperheads. Such fellows, were they not base cowards, would be found in the rebel army, where

## Collapsed.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, the last Copperhead paper in Northern Ohio, has "gone under." It was one of the traitor Vallanbellion languishes, its supporters disappear, "Confederacy," North and South, will be wiped out forever.

WITHIN a short time three bona fide German Counts, one Irish Baronet, two Greeks THE CLEARFIELD CASES.

GENERAL ORDER No. 36.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PA, Philadelphia, March 21st, 1865. In the case of Jacob Wilhelm the commission finds the accused Guilty of all the charges and specifications.

SENTENCE,-And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said Jacob Wilhelm, to pay a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) and to be confined at such place as the commanding General may direct, for a period of two years, and to be committed until the fine is paid.

In the case of Samuel Lansberry the commission finds the accused Guilty of all the charges and specifications.

SENTENCE. - And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said Samuel Lansberry, to be confined at hard labor a period of two years from the promulgation of this sentence, at such place as the commanding General may direct, and to pay a stand committed until the fine is paid.

In the case of Patrick Curley the Commission finds the accused Guilty on all the

charges and specifications.

Setence.—And the commission does therefore sentence him the said Patrick Curley, citizen, to confinement at hard labor for the period of two (2) years from the promulgation of this sentence, at such place as the commanding General may direct, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars [\$500] and | ed him to go along and show me the roads, stand committed until the fine is paid.

11.-The proceedings of the Military Commission in the foregoing cases, having been submitted to the Maj. Gen. Commanding, the following are the orders thereon:

In the cases of Jacob Wilhelm, and Samuel Lansberry, citizens, the proceedings, findings and sentences are approved. The prisoners will be sent under proper guard to Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa., for confinement, or such other place as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary of war. The Commanding Officer of Fort Mifflin, Pa., is charged wish the execution of the sentences. The Commanding Officer of Harrisburg, Pa., is charged with the execution of this order.

In the case of Patrick Carley, citizen, the precedings, findings and sentences are approved; but upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate of the Con mission and the Deputy Provost Marshal of the 19th District of Penn'a so much of the sentence as requires the prisoner to be confined at hard labor for a longer period than one month, from the promulgation of the sentence, and the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500,) is hereby remitted. The prisoner will be sent under proper guard to Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa., the Commanding Officer of which is charged with the execution of the unremitted por-tion of the sentence. The Commanding Of-ficer at Harrisburg, Pa., is charged with the

execution of this orper.

- By Command of Maj. Gen. CADWALADER: JOHN S. SCHULTZE, A. A. G.

J. BLAKE WALTERS. The distinguished individual, whose name heads this paragraph, "spreads himself" skizzles! How the faithful boasted of their over several columns of the last Republican, under the sensation heading. their devoted patriotism, and their unim- days in one of Lincoln's bastiles." The peachable honesty! What splendid orators | whole story is summed up in a few words. they were! How convincing their logic, hox An information was made before the proper unanswerable their arguments! How vivid officer, against young Walters, by a memand pathetic the portrayal of the horrors of ber of his own party, charging him with orwar, that welled up from their honest and ganizing a treasonable society in Graham township, to resist the draft. On that information he was arrested, and sent to Fort up again! It seems that the Atlantic and Mifflin, with the other Government prison-Great Western Railroad Company, wanted ers. From Fort Mifflin he was brought up to Harrisburg for trial, but at the instance date the mortgages on their road. Though of James B. Graham, Esq., through the ofthe bill was perfectly proper and right, Wit- forts of Mr. Swoope, he was released, on te and Northrop got hold of the agent of giving his parole to report when required by the company, and made him believe it could the commending General, and taking the half of them jumped out of the sled. and oath of allegiance. He may yet be tried, and his guilt or innocence, (about which we have nothing to say,) will then be established. Poor Blake! he sputters and flutters they succeeded in bleeding the company to like a sick pigeon. He had better have the extent of \$30,000! It leaked out too stayed out of print, and saved his credit. soon, however, and before they got away The nursery rhyme would have served as an appropriate motto for his adventures :

> There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise. He jumped into a briar bush And scratched out both his eyes. And when he saw his eyes were out, With all his might and main, He jumped into another bush And scratched them in again."

#### Good for the Herald. The N. Y. Herald, gets off the following

elegant 'metaphor.' Those who fail to apelegant parlors of their Clearfield friends, is preciate the poetry, can at least realize its

"Gen GRANT is a fisher of armies. With one end of his mighty seine fixed at Richmond, he sweeps around with the other end from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast, and up the coast to the Richmond landing. There, where the two ends of the seine meet, we shall have a grand haul of all sorts of fish-shad and herring sturgeons and suckers, catfish and eels, crabs, drumfish. swordfish, gudgeons and porpoises, and the draft may possibly include that regular old the fluttering on the surface inside that the haul will exhaust "the Confederacy."

## Proscription.

"Unlike the Know-nothing party, it (the 'Castle,'') proscribed no man on account of his religion or birth place.'-Republican.

No, nor on account of his being a rebel, or sympathizing with the enemies of his shed their blood in its defence.

auspices altogether new to their experience nessed the conflict from a standpoint.

more this year.

THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY CASES BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMISSION AT HARRISBURG, PA.

Case of George Rousher, Charles Keller, Benjamin Boyer and Henry Yoas.

George Rousher, Charles Keller, Benjamin Boyer, and Henry Yoas, citizens of Brady township, were called up for trial on the 7th March last. The Commission was the same, as in the other cases.

The charges and specifications, were for cibly rescuing two deserters from the custody of Government officers.

The accused were defended by WILLIAM P. Jenks, Esq., of Brookville. After they had been formally arraigned, and severally plead "not guilty," the case proceeded as

follows: JOSEPH MILLER, sworn.-I know the prisoners by sight. I am a Special Agent of the Government, for the 19th District, appointed by Capt. Campbell, Provost Marshal, for the purpose of arresting deserters. Here is my written warrant: (Paper produced.) I started from Brookville, about the 14th D cember last, about dark, for the purpose of arresting two deserters named John Hamm and John Frantz. I went to the house of John P. Murdock, and requestas I was not acquainted with them. We rode all night. We arrested Hamm at his own house, about daylight in the morning. We took him with us as a prisoner. We came to Stump Creek. Two other drafted men lived up this creek about a mile. I told Murdock to go and see if he could arrest Frantz, and I would take Hamm, and see if I could arrest the two men up the creek, and we would meet at a point near Troutville. I went up the creek to the houses of the drafted men, but did not find them. I then started to the point where we had agreed to meet. On my way there, I for perhaps 60 or 80 rods, when they stopmet George Rousher, one of the accused, in company with three other men. When I met them Rousher said to Hamm "John, the soldiers are in Clearfield, let us go right down." I spurred up my horse and said 'John can't go with you.' He answered 'What the hell is it your business?' I re-He answered olied "I am a Government officer, and have him under my arrest, and he cannot go with you." Rousher then fell back and talked with the other men. I continued to go on with my prisoner. Rousher seemed to be pointing in different directions, as though he wanted the men to go somewhere. After talking with them a short time, he came after us, and called out to John Hamm to stop. The other men went in the direction Rousher had pointed. He came up to me with a pretty good sized stick in his hand, when I told him to keep back, supposing he intended to strike. He passed on, and tried to get past my horse, to where Hamm was. I then drew my pistol and ordered him to keep back, and not interfere with me or in prisoner. He said "Don't shoot," and fel back in the rear, but still followed us until we came to the Luthersburg Pike. Here l turned to the right. Rousher turned to the left, and after he got out of shooting distance he turned round and shook his club at thing to shoot with too. ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon. I where I found Murdock with John Frantz n custody. After we left Anthony's, and had got about a quarter of a mile on our road, we met a party of men, I should judge about fifteen of them. One was on horse back, a number were in a sled, and some were on foot behind the sled. They were

comsng very fast hallooing and velling like as many Indians. They were armed, most of them with rifles. As we approached them, I heard one of them say "There come the God damned sons of bitches who have got our men." When they got within about fifty yards of us, about some of the others rose up, and pulled their guns up to their shoulders, as if they intened to shoot. They still continued to advance towards us, crying out 'John come over on our side, we'll protect you." The prisoners then broke and run over to them. They were about 40 yards off. I attempted to shoot at the prisoners when they were running but my pistol would not go off. It was a very poor pistol. As soon as the prisoners ran over to them, the whole party advanced towards us. We concluded there was no use in staying any longer, and wheeled our horses and rode away. The party jumped into the sled, and gave us chase. We managed, however, to keep out of their way. After we had got some distance, we stopped and looked back. They had stopned and seemed to be holding a sort of ju-

bilee over their success. As I did not know any of the men in the party, but Rousher, I got Mr. Anthony to to back and procure me their names, which he did.

I had a conversation since with Henry Yoas. He told me he was there, and that the sled was his. He said their object was to release the men.

I told Rousher, distinctly on the road, that Hamm was a drafted man, and was in my custody, as an officer, and that he must not interfere. I had a list of the deserters from the draft furnished me by Capt. Campbell. The names of Hammand Frantz were on it.

Cross Examined.-I informed a brother of Frantz, and another man, both of whom were in the party, that I was a Government officer, and had the men in custody as such. I did not hear what Rousher said to the two men in the road. He made motions with his stick, and pointed with his finger. There were houses near where I met the party. I think the party were as near to us as 40 yards. I think Rousher did not have a gun. The rest were all armed, as near as or sympathizing with the enemies of his I can tell. They raised their guns to shoot country. It only proscribes those whe wear They talked and swore in Dutch and Engthe blue uniform of the Government, and lish, so that it was hard to tell what they said. I was not frightend. I run because two of useould not re-take the prisoners from THE PRESIDENT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. fifteen armed men, especially as my pistol -The brave men of the Ninth, Second and | would not go off. There was no use in our Sixth Corps fought on Saturday last under staying. I was not dressed in military of thes, I did not know any of the party but George of the battle-field. Some of the hardest Rousher. Your told me that their intention fighting of the day was done under the eye of was to take the prisoners away-that they the President of the United States, who wit- were sworn into a meeting which compelled them to do it whenever called upon. He said that a man came to the Blacksmith-shop THE maple sugar in Vermont last year, and told them that the Marshal had Hamm was worth \$2,250,000, and the farmers are and Frantz, and that they must go and take farmer. I know Keller, Boyer and Roushthe men were rescued, he told me this.

Jefferson county. I am employed as a Gov- cd Hamm and Frantz and that we must go ernment Detective. Mr. Miller called upon and release them. I told him I had no gun. me about midnight, on the 14th December We started and went over to Troutville last, to accompany him to arrest some deserters, in Henderson township, Jefferson on the sled. When we got about a county. About daylight on the morning of dred yards from the Marshais, the prisoners the 15th, we arrested John Hamm, at his run over to us, and then the Marshals residence. We took him with us and went wheeled their horses and rode off as fast as on until we came to Stump creek. Here we they could. The accused were all in the parseparated. Miller went up the creek, with ty. We met Boyer, when we were going from Hamm, to get two other deserters, I went Troutville, and he turned and went back on by myself. I got Mr. Anthony to show me where John Frantz was working, with the party had guns. We knew that Hattin some other men, and arrested him. I re- and Frantz were drafted men, and that was turned with him to the house of James Anthony. A brother of Frantz went along. I was a member of the Democratic Castle. Another man whom I did not know, went part of the way, but stopped at a house near Anthony's. I found Miller there with John Hamm. We stopped there, got something to eat and fed our horses. It was now say he would shoot. I believe none of the about 10 o'clock. We started to return to party had ever been in the army. Brookville with the prisoners. We had not gone very far until we noticed a party of men coming towards us—some of them in a sled, and one on horse-back. There were some a short distance ahead of the sled, on foot. Those in the sled were coming very fast, and making a good deal of noise. We reined in our horses, and went a little slower, the prisoners walking a little ahead of us. The party came within about 100 yards of us, before I discovered they were armed. One man jumped out of the sled, and fell in the snow, it was going so rapidly. Then others began to get out, with guns in their hands, and others rose up in the sled. I think I saw one or two who sat still, raise their guns to their shoulders. As they ap-proached us they were making a most hideous noise-a jargon of Dutch and English profanity, impossible to understand. When they got within 40 or 50 yards of us, Hamm and Frantz broke and run over to them. They called on them to do so. The whole party then advanced towards us. We thought it time to retreat, and did so as fast as possible. They followed us pretty closely

Cross Examined .- I think all the men in the sled were armed, but am not positive. Some of the men who were walking were armed, but not all. "Did they not seem more merry than angry." I cannot say that they did. Their invitations to come back, we first saw the party, those on foot were in advance of the sled, but it passed them as it came towards us. They could have shot us.

ped. They did not shoot. We stopped and

looked back to see the position of affairs.

They were having quite a rejoicing over their

triumph, throwing up their hats, cheering, &c.

and had longer guns than we had-ours be-

the men on trial. About the middle of December last, I was hauling timber in the heard I was arrested. I do not remember Hamm and John Frantz, and that it was my duty to go along and help to rescue them. me in the woods. In about 10 or 15 minutes after Rousher told us, a crowd of men the money. came alorg the road. I did not intend to go until I saw this party on the road. They stopped and talked with us and wanted us o go. They said they had sent out for others to go along. Rousher said he would go up to Adam Knarr's and get some whiskey. so we would have something to drink. We then took my horses and went up to Adam Knarrs. Henry Yoas said we could hitch nto his sled, which was at Troutville, at the Blacksmith-shop. We hitched up, and I stood around with the intention of not going. The crowd soon got mad and started and then I concluded I would not be called a coward, so I went also. When we overtook the party they got on the sled. When we got within about a half a mile of where the Marshals were, we met Godfrey Zimmerman, and he told us we must hurry, that they were in the road ahead of us, with the two prisoners. We then went on. When we got within about 100 yards of them John Hamm and John Frantz joined our party, and the Marshals left as fast as they could. Then our party threw up their hats | are advertised. and cheered, and called for the Marshals to

Henry Yoas and George Rousher were in the sied. Benjamin Boyer was on horseback. Charles Keller was also with the April, 1865 party. Most of the party had guns. I think it was about the middle of the forenoon. There was a house pretty near the

Question. -What was the object of the party going armed in the sled? Answer.-Their intention was to take

John Hamm and John Frantz away from Question .- Were you a member of the organization called "The Democratic Cas-

think they were. Your belonged to the Brady township Castle. Samuel Miles was President. Gainor Bloom organized it. He instructed us that it was our duty to rescue drafted men from the Marshals. He told us the object of the organization was to keep our men at home and not let them go to the We knew that Hamm and Frantz were drafted, and that they were arrested for not reporting. I think they were both members of the order. I am not sure that the guns were all loaded. I heard Bonnett say his gun was loaded—it was a double-

barrelled gun. Cross Examined. - I did not see them offer to shoot the Marshals. They allowed that they could scare them so they would ran. I think we were within about a hundred yards when they run. When they had got about two hundred yards they stopped, turned around facing us. Some of our party called them to come back, but they went I do not know where Boyer was going. He was on horse-back, Charles Keller was

Question.-Was there not sickness in Roushers family, and did he not bring the whiskey for that purpose? Answer. - Not that I heard.

JOHN P. SHIRE, sworn.-I live in Winslow township, Jefferson county, and am a of high degree, and one Turk, have been en- determined to make it worth a good dead them away. It was about two weeks after listed in New York. in the woods, when Charles Keller came to

JOHN P. MURDOCK, sworn.-I live in me and told me that the Marshals had arrest.

I belonged in Henderson township. Charles

say he would shoot. I believe none of the The case for the Government here closed

SAMUEL ARNOLD, was the first witness called for the defence. He test field as lows:-I am 43 years of age. I live in Brady township. I am a merchant. I know all the Defendants, and have known them for many years.

To the best of my knowledge they have always, heretofore, been regarded as law abiding citizens.

Question.—What is your political creed? Answer.—I claim to be a Democrat, but I do not vote what is generally called the Democratic ticket. I vote to sustain the Government.

These men are all poor. Mr. Yoas has a small farm, but he is lame and has a large family. They are all dependant upon their daily labor for support-strictly so.

WILLIAM SCHWEM, SWOTH.-I ain a Tayern Keeper in Luthersburg. I know all the Defendants. I never heard anything against their loyalty before.

HENRY PHILHART, SWOID. -- I am 55 years old. Am a farmer, in Henderson township, Jefferson county. I know all the Defendants well. I think they have always been

law-abiding and loyal men. I know nothing to the contrary. I was in the vicinity of Peter Weaver They called to us to come back, calling us on the day of the rescue. I saw 10 or 12 at the same time very bad names. We did men come along in a sled. When they got not think it prudent to accept their invita- within about 180 yards of the Marshale

tion, as they considerably outnumbered us they turned and run in the direction of Jacob Anthony's. The men in the sled took ing only pocket pistols, one of which would not go off. We gave up the attempt to arrest the men, and left Henderson township the same day.

The little of the men in the section of Anthony S. The men in the section of The men in the section of Anthony S. The men in the me they had some guns in the sled. There

were not as many guns as men. I was about 200 yards in the rear of the sled when they met the men. John Hamm, sworn.—The party was about 200 yards from the Marshals as near

HENRY AURANT, sworn .- I live in Brady gone. He told me that he came to give me township, and am a farmer. I know all of the money that he owed me.

woods, and George Rousher came to me and told me that the Marshals had accested John was \$5. It was the result of transactions him and sold him some articles. He went My brother and Andy Weaver were with back with the party. It was about an hour or so after I was released that he gave me

"If we can't hear it ain't for the lack of ears," as the ass said to the cornfield.

## New Adrertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, ents arout of asual style will be charged double grees for space accupied,

IST OF LETTERS unclaimed and remain ing in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1865.

Cable, Joseph Degnau Patrick Dovie. Rev. M. dinsmore, Emmett 2 Dinsmore, Miss Eda Holt, Miss. Willamina Hoover, John Henry, John Johnson Joshua S.

Jones. Henry

Klepper, David

Meerery, Mrs ! Margaret M'Dermith James Pase, Christian Peterman, Mrs Phoebe Richley, George Roberts Miss Mary J. Smeale. Miss Emaline Shauffer, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, William Yarner, Miss Kate

Weldon & Fick.

One cent due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. PRANK P. M.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wodnesday and Thursday, the 25th and 27th days

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t. waship in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for

herself and children who are dependent upon h. ? Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whoscertificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is Answer. - I was a member. Henry Yoas in destitute circumstances and her family in ac was also. I am not sure about the rest, but tual want, and that all the facts set forth in her

application are correct and true Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proven will excuse personal attendance April 5, 1865 WM S Bl

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, April 3d.

Overdrafts. 600 00 Furniture and Fixtures 163 60 Expense account 489 56 Taxes paid. : 9 505 86 Remittances and other Cash items, 14,571 27 Due from National Banks, 408 24 Due from State Banks. U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation Cash on hands-National Currency 7.647 0 Notes of State Banks. 873 78 10.300 0 Legal Tender notes. \$186,329 75 Total, : : : : : : : :

\$75,000 00 Capital stock paid in. : Surpluss fund. : 5.000 00 Circulating notes. 57.426 18 3.903 57 \$186,329 75

Total Liabilities : : I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency April 3d, 1865. Apr. 5. JOHN PATTON, President.

LOUR (4) good draught horses for sale by E A IRVIN, Curwensville