



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22ND.

VALLANDIGHAM RETURNED.—Mr. Vallandigham suddenly appeared at Hamilton, O., last Wednesday, having "run the blockade." A large crowd soon gathered whom he addressed in the most eloquent and feeling manner. He denied the assertion of President Lincoln that he (Vallandigham) had labored to prevent the raising of troops, or encouraged desertions, or had disloyalty, or failed to counsel obedience to law. He also referred to the fact that no arrest had been made for words spoken for a year past, although many men had uttered much severer things than ever escaped his lips, saying, "I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of this arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law."

He proceeded immediately to Dayton, accompanied to the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The Democratic Convention there in session, elected him a Delegate to the Chicago Convention. In connection with this distinguished arrival it may be interesting to mention that when a dispatch announcing the return of Mr. Vallandigham was read to the Democratic State Convention in session at Springfield, Ill., on the 15th inst., the most vociferous cheering ensued, and a resolution was immediately adopted pledging the Democracy of Illinois to stand by their brethren of Ohio in protecting him.

These who are in the habit of reading the summary of the war news that daily appear in the Philadelphia Age, are astonished at the remarkable accuracy as to dates, distances, &c., displayed by the author. These articles are far superior to those furnished by any other paper North or South. It is always a satisfaction to read them, for it matters not what field of operations is being described—whether it is the plains of Spottsylvania, or the swamps of the Chickahominy; the ever-glades of Florida, or the bayous of the trans-Mississippi, or the mountains of northern Georgia, his trigonometrical accuracy is all the same. Nor is this all—in giving dates, and manoeuvres on the field of battle, he is equally precise—giving, not only the day upon which a particular order was issued, or movement made, but the very hour, and often the minute. No man can read them attentively without feeling that he is wiser than he was before.

In TABLE.—Our friend Brown, of the Clarion Democrat, seems to have a hard time to keep out of the Rail Splitter's abolition crusade. In the early part of our troubles, while the war was waged "for the Union," as the abolition press of the country termed it; Mr. Brown volunteered twice, and was twice honorably discharged. He has also been twice drafted, for which he seems to be under many obligations to the old Illinois Union Splitter; but politely notifies the old joker to load it on, that he can take his money from him, but that he can never get his body to stop bullets with, for the purpose of elevating and glorifying Miss C. Genation.

MIRRELL'S NEW ATLAS.—G. W. English, the regular agent for this county, is now delivering and receiving subscriptions for this excellent work. The present edition has several new features, and is complete in every particular. As an assistant in the study of geography, or as a standard for reference in this age of war and bloodshed it is invaluable.

WE have no other war news than is given under the appropriate headings, except the defeat of the forces under General Sturgis and Grierson, who marched from Memphis to reinforce Sherman's column in Northern Georgia. They were met by the rebels under Forrest, and after a severe fight, and severe loss in men, guns and ammunition, were compelled to return to Memphis. Forrest is then reported to have proceeded on his way to operate in the rear of General Sherman.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A cartoon in New Orleans ran over and put out the light of a very young American citizen of African descent, and was heard to exclaim, "God bless the emancipation proclamation! If I had done that two years ago, it would have cost me five hundred dollars."

A gentleman who took occasion to doctor some cider on the Sabbath was taken to task by his good wife, for laboring on that day. His reply was, that no good Christian ought to find fault with his work, as he had been doing his best to prevent his cider from working.

THE Abolitionists seem resolved that the negroes shall be placed on a level with white men. They can't be placed on a level with the masses of white men. To get them on a level with the fanatical Abolitionists, we don't know whether it would be necessary to level up or to level down.—Lecturer Journal.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Official Despatch—The Army Crosses the James River—Gen. Grant at Bermuda Landing.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 7 A. M.—The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, across the Chickahominy and James Rivers, has progressed far enough to admit the publication of some general facts without danger of a premature disclosure.

After several days preliminary preparations, the movement commenced on Sunday night. The 18th Army Corps, under command of General Smith, marched to the White House, and then embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing.

General Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to Jones Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy and marched thence to Charles City, on the James River. Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched thence to Wilcox's, on the James River. The James River was crossed by the army at Powhatan Point.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Monday evening 5 o'clock, headquarters, Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James River to-morrow, Tuesday, and that Smith's corps would commence crossing at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmishing. Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, General Grant was at Bermuda Landing.

In a despatch from him dated there, of that date, he says, "Our forces will commence crossing the James River to-day. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Coal Harbor to the James River has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident."

An unofficial despatch dated at headquarters, 5:20 P. M., says that Smith's corps was coming in 5,000 having already landed.

A despatch from General Sherman's headquarters, dated at 3 P. M., yesterday, near Kenesaw, states that the enemy is in front, advancing his lines on Kenesaw. Another unofficial despatch dated at 9 P. M., yesterday, reports some advance today; that Thomas had gained ground, and that one rebel brigade is nearly surrounded.

It further reports that the rebel General Polk was killed to-day. His body was sent to Marietta.

In another part of General Sherman's East Mississippi division, our forces have not met with the success which has attended competent commanders.

Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, reports that the expedition, consisting of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, and 15 pieces of artillery, sent out from there a few days ago, under command of Gen. Sturgis, encountered a large rebel force on the 19th inst., under command of Forrest, at Guntown, on the railroad running south from Corinth, and after a severe fight, in which our loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted; that at the last accounts Sturgis was at Collierville, retreating towards Memphis. He further states that, with the troops that had lately arrived, Memphis is safe.

General Sherman, having received the news of Sturgis's defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair the disaster, and has placed General A. J. Smith in command, who will resume the offensive immediately.

No other military intelligence has been received by this Department since my last telegram. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, June 17—9:30 A. M. Major-General Dix, New York: The following dispatch has been received by the department:

CITY POINT, June 15, VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, June 15—5:30 A. M. Smith with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this morning. General Butler reports from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting—that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving across the Appomattox as if retreating.—Hancock is not near enough to render Smith any aid.

The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James River. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

CITY POINT, Va., June 15—7:30 P. M.—Our latest report from Smith was at 4:04 P. M.—He had carried a line of entrenchments at Beatty's House—the colored troops assaulting and carrying the redoubts with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the main line.

He describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy. He expected to assault this line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

CITY POINT, June 16, 7 A. M. VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, 11:45 A. M. At 7:20 P. M. yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking 13 cannon, several stand colors and between three and four thousand prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

Hancock got up and took position on Smith's left at 3 A. M. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6. No reports have been received yet.

DONT HARBORING, Va. June 16—1 P. M.—After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult even to take than was Mission Ridge.

The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed, were, I think, the first of all taken. After the affair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that, hereafter, he will send them in as difficult places as the best white troops. They captured six out of 18 cannon which we took.

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding ones:

The prisoners we took were from Beauregard's command. Some of them said

they had just crossed the James, above Drury Bridge.

I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed it. They seemed to be there this morning, however, and to be making preparations to hold the west side of the Appomattox. The town they cannot think of holding, for it lies directly under our guns.

JAMESTOWN, Va., June 16.—I came down from the Pointon above Powhatan with despatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left Capt. Pilkin reported to me that Petersburg was in our hands.

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Sheridan, but the Richmond Way of the 15th, contains a dispatch from General Lee stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Fitz Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated last night at 9 o'clock, has been received. It only states the relative situation of the forces. No serious engagement has yet occurred.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 18th, 10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York: The following dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point has been received by this department.

The Ninth corps this morning carried two redoubts forming a part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

Our successes are being followed up—our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement, average of about fifty miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James river, the latter being 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg.

This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only a boat or one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

In entering this move, Warren's Corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each having from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal or not greater loss on the enemy.

The Eighteenth corps, Smith's, were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water. It moved out near to Petersburg in the night, and captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be gotten by the enemy to hold them.

He was joined the night following this capture by the second corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth with the result a above stated.

All the troops are now except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north side of James river to take their places before they were discovered.

Butler took advantage of this and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commander for the energy and fortitude displayed during the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account. Later unofficial dispatches show that at eight o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg. Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday. Nothing has been received to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18—11 P. M. Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevilian station on the Virginia Central Railroad a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few days ago reported a rebel victory.—The official report is as follows:

[Here follows a long report from Gen. Sheridan recounting his movements along the Virginia Central Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville, including several encounters with the rebels, and finally his withdrawal "during the night" down the North Anna, in all of which, however, he claims a victory—but for the life of us, and at the risk of being called a "sympathizer," we must say we "can't see it."—Enough such victories, and we are "gone up!"]

FILE ON THE TAXES.—The New York Times, a Lincoln organ, calls for more taxes. It says we must tax more heavily, although in 1861 the people will be called upon to pay:

- Federal Taxes,
State Taxes,
Borough and township Taxes,
School Taxes,
Bounty Taxes,
Conscription Taxes,
Militia Taxes,
Special Taxes,
License Taxes,
Road Taxes,
Poor Taxes,
Internal Revenue Taxes,
Income Taxes, and a heavy additional taxation for everything they eat, drink, and wear! On the beauty of keeping Lincoln in power.

First Step Towards Acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. [From the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The party the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The wheels of legislation were solemnly stopped to-day, in order to repeal the fugitive slave law, signed by George Washington.

This has been done, it is said, in order to prevent another Jerry riot in Syracuse, and Burns emote in Boston, but in reality it is an Administration measure, preparatory to acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. Proofs can be produced that our honest Chief Magistrate has been searching for a boundary since March 10, 1862.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The party the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The wheels of legislation were solemnly stopped to-day, in order to repeal the fugitive slave law, signed by George Washington.

This has been done, it is said, in order to prevent another Jerry riot in Syracuse, and Burns emote in Boston, but in reality it is an Administration measure, preparatory to acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. Proofs can be produced that our honest Chief Magistrate has been searching for a boundary since March 10, 1862.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The party the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The wheels of legislation were solemnly stopped to-day, in order to repeal the fugitive slave law, signed by George Washington.

This has been done, it is said, in order to prevent another Jerry riot in Syracuse, and Burns emote in Boston, but in reality it is an Administration measure, preparatory to acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. Proofs can be produced that our honest Chief Magistrate has been searching for a boundary since March 10, 1862.

Extraordinary Senatorial Revelations. [From the New York World.]

An important debate in the Senate upon the question of amending the conscription law will be found in full in our columns elsewhere. So far this very remarkable debate has been overlooked, and our readers will thank us for reprinting it from the oblivion of the official reports. The omission of the Associated Press to give even a sketch of the extraordinary debate is quite incomprehensible.

The statement of Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the Military Committee, that since the 17th of October last six hundred thousand white men and one hundred thousand negroes have enlisted, or re-enlisted, into the Union armies, and that one hundred and twenty-five million dollars have been spent in bounties since that time, will create untold astonishment throughout the North. Seven hundred thousand men—just think of it! Almost as many as the entire population of this metropolis. Where are the vast armies that could be formed out of this immense aggregate? The country is aware of but three considerable armies. That which is operating under the direction of General Grant; the one under command of General Sherman; and the third, which is scattered throughout the trans-Mississippi region and in Louisiana. Some, it is true, of the seven hundred thousand are re-enlisted veterans, but there must have been at least three hundred thousand troops whose terms of service had not expired, and who are therefore to be added to the seven hundred thousand mentioned in Senator Wilson's speech.

Then, again, look at the money spent. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars for bounties! spent in a period of but little over seven months. Was there ever such waste of life and treasure since the world began? Men enough have been supplied, and money enough contributed, during the past six months, to have crushed the rebellion twice over, had our leaders been other than they are, bold and fanatics. Senator Wilson may well say that no nation in history has ever made such tremendous exertions as have the people of the North to supply men and money to their Government; and he might have added, with equal justice, that history records no other instance of vast means so wickedly and idiotically wasted. We presume, however, that the secret of this matter is, that the money has been spent, the men put upon the payrolls, but that they are not to be found in the army. We verily believe that an investigation would show that of the one hundred and twenty-five million dollars appropriated for recruits, at least one-half of it found its way into the pockets of the fellows who are now lawing for Lincoln and Johnson. If seven hundred thousand men have been recruited, the country has a right to know where they are, and it is amazing that this matter has not attracted more attention in Congress. It should be understood, moreover, that the number mentioned by Senator Wilson does not include the hundred-day men; two thousand of whom, it is known, have been sent to the field.

Another fact mentioned in this official debate throws some light upon the expenditure of human life during the recent battles in Virginia. General Grant, it is officially stated, was reinforced by forty-eight thousand men up to the 8th of June last. How many more since then is not known; but it must be a very great number, as reinforcements are constantly going forward. We commend this debate to our readers, so that they may understand what it costs to have a country governed by bullheads and plunderers.

The Draft in Centre County. The Bellfonte Watchman of Friday last contains the following:

If the reader will turn to our local columns to-day he will find that out of the whole number drafted in this county, the "Government" has been able to secure the services of but few white men and two negroes. These men would not have gone could they have escaped in any manner to remain at home with their families and friends. But they were poor, that was their sin. They had no three hundred dollars to hand over in lieu of consulars. No blood money to give puritan Abolitionism instead of their lives. Poverty was their crime, and they must atone for it on the battle fields of this infamous bloody war. How often have we heard big mouthed Abolitionists howl in holy horror at the barbarities of "slave dealers," for tearing father and son from the bosom of their families, and separating them perhaps forever? How often have we heard ministers of the Gospel, in this town, pray that the vengeance of God might fall upon the dealers in "human flesh" in the South? Yet, will any of them have a word of condemnation for the scenes of the kind that were enacted in this place during the past week? Will any of them tell us about the "barbarity" or "wickedness" of dragging from their dependent, helpless families, never perhaps to be permitted to return again, the conscripts that were taken from this place under guard within the last six days? No, they were white men, taken because Abolitionism put a price on their blood, and there was none to pay it.—They were white men, sold in the North to be murdered—rather than black men should be sold in the South to be taken care of. And the pulpits will say nothing about this "dealing in human flesh," this separation of husband and wife, of parents and children, because it was white flesh—the flesh and blood of our neighbors. Men may talk as much as they like about the popularity of the war and the determination of the masses to have it prosecuted with the utmost vigor, yet the result of the draft in this county proves conclusively that the people are tired of it, and would accept peace on almost any terms.

ONE TRUTH FROM CONGRESS.—A motion being presented the other day in the House of Representatives, that that body should meet daily at the hour of eleven instead of twelve o'clock, it was rejected on the ground that they had too much time already. God knows that is true. If ever a country was cursed with too much legislation, it is ours, and if ever will, fanatical, and crazy legislators had control of the affairs of a republic, it is now in these United States. One truth at least we get from Congress, and that is, we have too much of it.—N. Y. Daily News.

The Lincoln editors indulge in no opinions that he has not prepared for their use. They are like Otahaitians who think no food fit to eat till the cook has chewed it for them.

The Louisville Journal learns that Gen. Butler has been mortally wounded—in his reputation.

DIED.—At his residence in this place, on Monday morning last, after an illness of many months, of Earlysville, Hon. Wm. L. Moore, in the 85th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Bellefonte, learned the printing business in the office of the Bellfonte Patriot, then conducted by the late Hon. Henry Parsons. About the year 1833 he came to this place and became a partner in the publication of the Clearfield Banner—the only paper then published in the county. From that day, until within a few years, when his health suddenly failed, he took an active part in all business transactions of a public character, and in all the relations of life was a man of the strictest integrity.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

In the borough of New Washington, on Thursday the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph H., son of William and Mary Fourth, aged 20 years and 11 months.

At Orange Court House, Virginia, ALSTANER W. STAMMER, aged 30 years.

The deceased was a member of Company B, 149th Regiment, P. V. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 31st, and died on the 6th. Mr. STAMMER leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad death; he was an affectionate and indulgent husband, a tender father, and an excellent soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty, whatever the circumstances might be. Peace to his ashes.

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 20th of June at the office of the Secretary of the Clearfield Board of Education, for the building of a school house near Francis Center, Pa. To be placed on the foundation, and to be finished by the 15th of November. By Order of the Board. J. Y. POTTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons are notified that a certain piece of land, containing one acre, situated in the town of Clearfield, Pa., and bounded by the property of J. Y. Potter, and by his conveyed to me, as J. Y. Potter, has been granted to me, as J. Y. Potter, which he obtained fraudulently and without consideration. J. M. GOLDBERG.

To Builders. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Bradford township, until the 25th day of July, next, for the building of a school house in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of DANIEL STEWART, Secretary. June 11, 1861.—p.

STRAVED OR STOLEN from the premises of Peter Holt, in Bradford township, on the night of the 24th of May last, a Brn. Cow, left ear, long horns, and rather thin in the liberal toward, will be paid to any one who will return the same to his owner. W. C. WRIGHT.

To Mill-Wrights. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the building of a SAW-MILL, near the Mill race on the river, at the site known as the Mill race, in the township of Logan, in Lawrence County, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of JOHN J. READ, Secretary. ROBERT PORTER, Secretary. Jan 2, 1861.

THE ORPHANS COURT OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following appraisement of certain personal property, to-wit: stocks, bonds, and other securities, of the estate of J. Y. Potter, deceased, has been filed in the Register of Clearfield County, and will be presented to the Court for approval, on Wednesday the 27th day of June next. L. G. BAIGER, Clerk.

DR. TOBIAS' VENTRIAN LINIMENT. A certain cure for pains in the limbs, head, chest, throat, etc., is now being prepared by a perfect family medicine, and is for sale at the residence of DR. TOBIAS' VENTRIAN LINIMENT, 112 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified against purchasing, or in any way meddling with a certain piece of land, situated in the township of Logan, in Lawrence County, Pa., and bounded by the property of J. Y. Potter, and by his conveyed to me, as J. Y. Potter, which he obtained fraudulently and without consideration. J. M. GOLDBERG.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified against purchasing, or in any way meddling with a certain piece of land, situated in the township of Logan, in Lawrence County, Pa., and bounded by the property of J. Y. Potter, and by his conveyed to me, as J. Y. Potter, which he obtained fraudulently and without consideration. J. M. GOLDBERG.

PRIMARY ELECTION. ELECTION JULY 9TH. We are authorized to withdraw the name of Wm. L. Moore as a candidate for County Commissioner.

ASSEMBLY. We are authorized to announce J. J. BROWN, of Bradford township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 21, 1861.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. We are authorized to announce ANGUS GILL, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. Ap. 21st.

CONRAD BAKER, of Knox township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 1st.

JOHN GILLMAN, of Knox township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 7.

DAVID BORN, of Bradford township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 7.

SHERIFFALTY. We are authorized to announce JACOB A. FAUST, of Clearfield County, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. May 21st.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. H. HALL, of Knox township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. May 21st.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BLOOM, of Knox township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. May 21st.

We are authorized to announce GIBSON D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. May 21st.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM OGDEN, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 2nd.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. READ, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield County. June 2nd.