

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 19, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TONNAGE TAX.-Governor Curtin has replied to the resolution adopted in the House a few duys ago, requesting him to state whether any stipulation was obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad about the time the bill commutating the tonnage tax was signed. His Excellency, in his answer to the resolution, recites that provision of the act of 1857 for the sale of the main line, which stipulates that if the Pennsylvania Railroad should purchase the main line, they should pay in addition to the purchase money, the sum of \$1,500,000, in consideration of which they were to be exempt lorever from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage, and released from the payment of all taxes or duties on its capital stock, funds, dividends or property, except for school and other purposes. The Supreme Court having declared against the constitutionality of the claim relinquishing the right of taxation, the money was not paid. The Governor then says :

"The bill entitled 'An Act for the Commutation of Tonnage Duties,' was presented to me on the 28th of February, 1860, and on examining its provisions it appeared to me that it would be well to be satisfactorily assured should never be less than the interest at 5 per cent. on the sum of \$1,500,000 above mentioned. To remove this objection the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave me an assurance in writing that he would procure the assent of the Company to such a stipulation if it should be made by a subsequent Act of Assembly. I subsequently as-Company to the Commonwealth amounted to more than the interest on the above mentioned of the Company was annually increased, it

Hon. L. W. Hall .- The following high, but well-earned compliment to the young and talented State Senator, from our own District, we find in the Philadelphia Press of the 14th

"We cannot refrain from noticing the admirable manner in which Hon. L. W. Hall, the of society at the south. Speaker of the State Senate, has discharged the duties of his high position. Mr. Hall has presided over this branch of our State Legislature in an embarrassing period, and thus far has manifested parliamentary and executive ability of the highest order. Mr. Hall is a young man, and one of the most promising of our rising men. He has served two years in the Scnate, with credit, and is known as a Senator of education, tact, and energy. The of his decisions have been reversed. We commend him to the confidence of our people in the mountain districts."

Coming as this does, from a journal not of the same political creed of Mr. Hall, this complimentary notice is the more forcible, and cannot fail to make his friends feel proud of having such a popular and worthy man to represent them in the Senate.

Non-Intervention .- A late number of the Manchester Examiner, - a newspaper published in the very heart of the largest manufacturing district in England-contains a strong article against the intervention of that country in our present difficulties, at the close of which it asks :- "Would not the flames of war blaze up all the more fiercely for our intervention? The whole scheme is a tissue of absurdity. If we want the war to end as soon as possible, we must let it alone. The only two Powers that can intervene effectually are Cash and Common-Sense."

STEEL ARMOR .- The trial of the newly invented steel armor, designed for the safety of officers and soldiers, which took place at the arsenal at Harrisburg, on the 7th, did not show the efficiency claimed for it by the inventor. Several shots were fired at it with a musket, two hundred yards distant. One of the balls struck it at its lower extremity, making a deep indentation in the steel. The second ball struck it fair on the left breast, and tore a hole through the steel large enough to admit a man's hand, which put an end to the experi-

A TROPHY .- The Executive chamber at Harrisburg is decorated with a large and well wrought secesh banner-the veritable sickly white and sanguinary stripes, with the dull and tyrant union of stars, which floats in rebeldem as the emblem of traitor faith and inspiration. This flag was captured by Colonel Geary's regiment at the battle of the Point of Rocks, and was among the first of the traitor emblems raised north of the Potomac. It was presented to the State of Pennsylvania by Col. Geary's regiment.

A Tax on Whisker .- The fact has been elicited by the investigations of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, which is preparing a list of articles that will bear taxation, that there is manufactured in the United States 600,0000,000 of gallons of whisan article of "luxury," to a great extent, it present themselves as candidates for Congress. should not be exempt from taxation.

The New Jersey Legislature has resolved to

"WATCHNAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"-By reference to the war news, the reader will find that our army has gained two glorious victories, besides a number of minor successes. Reanoke Island was taken by Gen. Burnside's expedition, with a loss of about 200 in killed and wounded, whilst the rebel loss was 500 killed and wounded and 3000 prisoners. The battle at Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river, Tennessee, is the hardest and most desperate fought battle of the war. The rebels were well fortified in a strong position, with 30,000 men within their entrenchments, and commanded by some of their best generals. Our forces numbered about 50,000. The fight lasted four days. The rebel loss is 15,000 prisoners and 10,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 run away. Our loss is not given, but is said to heavy. There is a general forward movement all along our lines, and the blows now that President Lincoln has assumed the more immediate direction of military affairs, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, so as to enable General M'Clellan to participate with our other officers in the more active duties of the field.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY? The Harrisburg Telegraph says that, no criminal lawver ever resorted to more schemes, sophistry or technicality to baffle an honest jury and thus save a blood-stained desperado, than are a portion of the Democratic press now practicing to shield the traitors of the south. Every proposition that is made to subdue the rebellion by some practical and vigorous demonstration, is either assailed as an Abolition design, or a direct violation of the Constitution." In this manner the administration has been baffled, the army demoralized at an expense to the government, and our prospect abroad on several occasions placed at the hazard of being imbroiled in a war with two of the most powerful governments in Europe. If this continual ontery by the Democratic leaders had been silenced some ten months age, the federal authority would have been acknowledged and respected in every State in the Union. If the southern traitors had not that the taxes to be paid by the Company been led to believe that their open efforts of defense were truly formidable and they were rebellion would be aided by the secret sympathy of the Democratic leaders, and as many of the masses of the north as they could delude, treason would never have rallied to the numbers it now counts, nor would the war ever have assumed its present magnitude. Thus a large propertion of them being also of large the sympaths which assisted in originating and organizing the rebellion continues to give certained that the taxes actually paid by the | it aid and comfort, encouragement and force, | rifled gun with the diameter of a 32-pounder, to maintain its antagonism against the government. The Democrats who are constantly one and a half millions, and as the property | clamoring for the Constitution and the rights of the south are the men who are thus aiding was evident that the amount of taxes could this rebellion. These men are never The fighting commenced on the morning of the only be reduced by the Legislature itself. heard denouncing the rebellion as un- 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was contin-The proposed stipulation became, therefore | constitutional-they have no censure for Jeff | ued until dark. The following morning it was the denunciation of a single southern traitor, I It is better, in their judgment, to denounce Ben. Wade, David Wilmot, Andy Johnson, or any of those who are laboring to force the resooner or later grow out of the organization of the operations will be forwarded to the de-

leading Democrats, is to prolong the war, while every day that it is prolonged, adds its millions of dollars to the debts of the nation. The men who are responsible for the delay, can never become responsible for this augmenting and enormous debt. That debt is increased by delay and can only be liquidated by contributions by the labor and drafts on the resources or the country. The masses best tribute we can pay to Mr. Hall is that none must well consider these facts. The longer the war is prolonged, the stronger rebellion and the sacred cause our glorious flag upbecomes. The loyal States feel the effects of the rebellion already, simply because their laboring energy has been summoned to the field for a contest with traitors-while the productive labor of the south remains undisturbed at its pursuits, contributing to the support of the rebel army and maintaining the to accomplish, and will soon deliver another rebel government entirely on the means de- blow to crush the hydra of rebellion. From rived from its efforts. Delay augments the what I have already witnessed, I am sure you force and the violence of rebellion. Delay exhausts the energy, and the patience of loyal men; cripples our enterprise and industry, and unfits thousands of honest white-men for prosperous and powerful. And all this to ed in capturing or destroying the rebel fleet, satisfy a sentiment which is as base in its took possession of Elizabeth city, and several hopes as it is cowardly in its conceptions, a batteries on Cobb's Point. sentiment alike opposed to free government and free men.

How long will the free white men of the north submit to this tampering with their progress and their power? As long as they submit to the miserable dictation and mean leading of a class of dough-faces who claim to be the representatives of Democratic principles.

A LIE SQULCHED .- The Chicago Tribune says, the silly story, first broached in Congress, that on the publication of Mr. Cameron's Report five Illinois regiments laid down their arms and refused to serve their country, is without a shadow of foundation. It had its origin, as we gather from the proceedings of the House, in some random talk indulged in by the Hon. John A. Logan, which was as far from the truth as one of his speeches; and it is merciful to suppose that that gentleman was "unduly excited" when he invented a canard so prejudicial to the loyalty of his State. Illinois tollows the flag, and her troops never lay down

RETURN OF THE COMMISSIONER .- Ames and Fish have arrived at Washington, and report that they were not permitted by the rebel authorities to visit the Union prisoners in the South, but that they had made arrangements for their exchange. An equal exchange was agreed upon, but the confederates had 300 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they agreed to release the 300 on parole, on condition that the same number of their men who may next fall into our hands be released. We presume that number at least are on hand since the capture of Roan-

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, to make the school week count but five days only. The passage of such a law will be capital for the Savannah, Tennessee. We found the Union teachers, and wholesome for the little boys and girls who ought to have Saturday in each ! week for fun and frolic.

The New York Tribune urges that the people hereafter elect no man to Congress who has brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the ever made a speech more than fifteen minutes ground strewn with wagons, baggage, etc. key annually. There is a fierce and bitter op- long. If the people should adop; this rule, it from he bear what to do with position to the tax on whiskey; but, as it is would play hob with the gabby lawyers who

A Yankee has just discovered a plan for forced march, reached the river at Bowling making ships of India-rubber, but Congress Green on the 15th, and are making a bridge

Important War News. SUCCESS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The expedition advanced from Hatteras on Wednesday the 5th, and proceeded as far as Stumpy Point, where they anchored for the night. The next day it reached the entrance Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail. of Croaton Sound. After a reconnoissance the attack was made on Friday morning. The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by a portion of the naval force, while fight continued until dark. During the night elson on the Cumberland river. On Thurs-10,000 men were landed, and on Saturday morning 7,000 were advanced. A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered by the skirmishers, and was attacked in front and on both flanks. The 21st, 25th, and 27th Massachusetts, the 9th and 51st New York and 10th Connecticut were particularly engaged. The 25th Massachusetts and 10th Connecticut suffered severely. The fight lasted only two or will be dealt heavy and in rapid succession | three hours when the battery was abandoned. Our troops pursued and surrounded the rebel camps, and took nearly the whole command prisoners. Lieut. Col. Vigrer De Montiel of the de'Espine Zouaves, whose services were voluntary, was killed; no other officers were killed above the rank of Lieutenant. Our total loss of killed and wounded was less than 200. and the number of the enemy not less than 500. We took about 3000 prisoners. They were about being sent to New York by the steamer S. R. Spaulding and other steamers. Among them are about 12 or 15 colonels and majors. Ex-Governor Wise escaped from Nagg's Head, but his son O. Jennings Wise was severely wounded, and reported dead. On Sunday afternoon a fleet of 15 gun boats shelled and, having been evacuated and partially burned by the rebels, was occupied by our troops. All the rebel fleet was sunk or burnt except two-the Roanoke and Beaufort -which escaped up the canal. The Sea Bird which was the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, was run down and boarded, and the Commodore escaped by swimming to shore.

The following official dispatch, has been reived at the War Department: UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER PHILADELрита, Off Roanoke Island, Feb. 9, 1862.--Roanoke Island is ours. It's military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of used with a determination worthy of a better cause. The consisted of two elaborately constructed works mounting together 22 heavy 4 other batteries mounting together 20 gunscalibre and some of them rifled. Eight steamers mounting 2 guns each, and each having a a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and piles to thwart our advance and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners. well in the afternoon, when by a bold charge Such a course would be against them when a of our army the rebel flag was made to sucon the island in its place. No attack could men of characters like Charles J. Sumner, have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition partment hereafter. I beg to submit herewith The result of such action on the part of these a copy of a general order to be read on the branch of the expedition. I am very respect-

fully your obedient servant, L. M. Goldsborough, Flag officer Commanding North American blockading To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of Navy. The general order is as follows :- Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy were alike worthy of yourselves holds. I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the result achieved. No commander-in-chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline. We have yet more work of the kind will do it well. L. M. Goldsborough.

Commander Goldsborough having learned that the rebel steamers had gone to Elizabeth city, he immediately despatched 13 vessels, those pursuits which have made the free States | under Com. Rowen, in pursuit; who succeed-

> The towns of Edenton, Plymoth, and Hertford have also been taken possession of by our forces. Com. Rowen, after the capture of Elizabeth, proceeded up North River to the Albemarle and Chesapeak canal, which is about 15 miles in the rear of Norfolk.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION .-- After the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lex. ington, Conestoga and Tyler gave chase to the rebel steamer Dunbar. Reaching the Memphis and Louisville railroad bridge our troops took a quantity of stores, &c., and passed on in chase of the Dunbar, but did not overtake her. It is supposed that she escaped by running some creek during the night. The gunboats went to Florence, Alabama, at the head of navigation, and a distance of 250 miles from Paducah. Everywhere along the river they were received with a hearty welcome from numerous Union families. In southern Tennessee and north Alabama and at towns along the river the old flag was looked upon as a redeemer and hailed with shouts of joy. Capt. Gwin of the gunboat Tyler recruited 30 men for service on the gunboats, and says he can get enough to man the whole fleet. The people of Florence were so delighted at finding the stars and stripes once more their protection, that they were prepared to give a ball to the officers of the gunboats, but the latter could not remain to accept their courtesies. However, our boats landed, and when the people became assured that we did not come to destroy but to save, they seemed to have no rebel military stores. The unfinished gunboat was freighted with 250,000 feet of lumber. We also captured two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Colonel Crews, at sentiment strong.

FROM MISSOURI. - Despatches have been received from Gen. Curtis, in which he states that he had overtaken Gen. Price's rear guard only rebel force on the road to Nashville. in his retreat from Springfield, and after a

than he knew what to do with Kentucky.—An advance has been made in tense rejoicing everywhere. Kentucky. Gen. Mitchell's division, by a assume the States quota of the national tax.

Most of the States will adopt this plan.

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Making snips of India-India, and are making a bridge in the bave been received at the War Department, bave been received at the War Department, cept in proportion to payments made. By order place when our troops arrived.

Washington, 160, 17.—Ometal despatches a freed on the loth, and are making a bridge in the bave been received at the War Department, morning at 1 o'clock and were evacuating the from General Skerman, announcing that he place when our troops arrived.

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Another Grand Victory. SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

15 THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN. Capture of Gens. Johnson, Buckner and Pillow.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, TAKEN.

On Wednesday the 12th day of February, the Union forces under command of Gen. Grant and staff, numbering about 40.000, left the remainder attacked the batteries. The Fort Henry on the Tennessee river for Fort Donday Gen. Grant invested the Fort by establishing his lines in such a manner as to completely surround it, and cut off all reinforcement from the enemy. Cannonading and skirmishing continued quite briskly all day. The 25th Indiana, which rushed boldly up to the enemy's works, had 110 men slightly wounded during the day. The 7th Iowa and 7th Illinois who pressed the enemy close, also lost some men. The gunboat Carondolet also came into action and dismounted several of the rebel guns. Birge's sharp-shooters done good service also, having kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoneers as fast as they made their appearance at the guns. Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Johnson and Buckner are said to be in command of the rebels, who number about 15,000.

Fort Donelson is surrounded by high, steep hills, which are heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, trench and rifle pits. The rebels have three batteries, on : near the water's edge, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. Five gunboats with 8,000 troops arrived on Thursday night. The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, started for Elizabeth City. The place was Carondolet, Tyler and Conestoga, opened fire on the Fort on Friday, but withdrew after fighting a little over an hour. The St. Louis was hit by 61 shots. Two of the gunboats were disabled. The boats directed their fire principally at the water buttery. One of the enemy's guns burst and several were disabled. A rifled gun also burst on the the Car. ondolet and killed six men. Our troops took two of the rebel batteries, having engaged the enemy gallantly during the day. The loss was considerable on both sides.

The fight was renewed on Saturday and raged desperately during the day. The Illinois 18th suffered severely, and the Iowa 7th sustained considerable loss. Two Colonels were wounded, and two killed. The upper redoubt was taken at 4 o'clock by our forces. This redoubt Commands Fort Donelson. Swartz's guns, three of them being 100-pounders rifled; battery was taken by the enemy, but was recaptured by our men. Our troops behaved with great gallantry throughout the day. The gunboats were pretty effectually disabled, one having her rudder shot away. Com. Foote was twice wounded during the engagement, but not fatally. Gen. Grant telegraphed that he would be able to capture the Fort on Sunday. The Minehaha, on Saturday, brought 160 wounded to Paducah, and reports having met the mortar fleet on its way up the river.

On Sunday morning the 16th, the fight was again resumed, and at about 9 o'clock the have had thirty-thousand troops-fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners, five thousand compromise with their old allies is effected. cumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere escaped and the balance are reported killed, wounded or otherwise disabled, including Generals Johnson, Buckner and Pillow. Floyd skulked away in the night previous to the surrender, and the rebels in the Fort denounced bellion to those practical results which must left Cape Hatteras inlet. A detailed account him as a black-hearted traitor and coward. An immense amount of war material was among the trophies of the victory. The gunboats were present at the time. The troops quarter deck of each vessel belonging to that en route for the Fort had mostly come up and were located on the left. The St. Louis had three killed, two wounded, among them Lieutenant Kimball. The Louisville had five sailors killed, four slightly wounded,-two severely, each having both arms shot away. The Carondelet had four killed, six badly wounded, including Wm. Hinton, pilet, and two severely. The Pittsburgh had two wounded. Our loss is not stated, but is said to be

Sr. Louis, Feb. 17 .- This city is wild with excitement and joy. The news was read at the Union Merchants' Exchange, creating a most intense excitement. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Fag of our Union" and "Red, White and Blue," was sung by all present, after which they adjourned and marched to headquarters, 1,200 or 1,500 strong, where three rousing cheers were given for Halleck and Foote. Gen. Halleck appeared at the window and thanked the poeple for their hearty demonstration, and said: "I promised when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of our flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee." (More cheers for the Union.) The "Star Spangled Banner" was repeated, and the crowd dispersed. Judge Holt wept for joy when he heard the news. Many stores are closed, and the city is being decorated with flags and evidence of great joy is manifested everywhere. A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to be held in readiness for transporting troops and government stores.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17 .- News of the capture of Fort Donalson reached here at 11 o'clock this morning, which causes much excitement and joy. Enthusiasm on change was unbounded. The steamer Allen Collier leaves to-night with twelve surgeons, and over one hundred boxes of supplies for Fort Donalson. Three thousand dollars was subscribed in a short time for the relief of the wounded. The U.S. Sanitaay Commission telegraphed to Gen. Halleck to send to Cincinnati as many wounded soldiers as he saw proper; saying the citizens of Cincinnati would most gldly provide for them. To-night a general illumination with bon-fires and fire-works will take place. A national salute will be fired from the heavy guns on the fortifications around the city tomorrow. Troops have been passed through the city all day, enronte for Cumberland river.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- On the opening of the House, Mr. Colfax of Indiana, by leave, announced the capture of Fort Donelson, having been requested by Gen. McClellan to make the announcement. The news was remeans too extravagant to express their delight | coived with great applause. The annunceand joy. Our boats captured four steamers ment of Floyd's cowardice was received with 150 acres and \$1 perches. including an unfinished gunboat. The rebels laughter. The announcement of our victory, burnt six steamers which were freighted with | was received in the Senate chamber with one tremendous cheer.

> On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered Gen. Mitchell to advance by forced marches, and save if possible, the bridges on the Big Barren river, but the rebels had destroyed them befiver, but the rebels had destroyed them be-tore his arrival. It is said that Crittenden is trying to organize an army at Carthage on the south bank of the Cumberland, which is the as made in the Court of Common Pleas of Clear-

to the number of about 40,000. The capture of Fort Donalson has created in-

Latest from Savannah.

BLOOMERY GAP, VA .- Gen. Lander made a / WANTED .-- All kinds of grain will be taken forced reconnoisance to Bloomery Gap on the night of the 13th, and succeeded in capturing 95 prisoners, among whom are seventeen commissioned officers, and 13 were killed. Lander lost 2 men and six horses. Gen. Dunning also made a reconnisance to New Creek, 40 miles south of Romney and succeeded in breaking up a guerrilla nest, and captured 225 beef cattle. Two of his men were killed. A number of Rebels were wounded.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 14 .- The following dispatch was forwarded from headquarters this morning to Gen. M'Clellan, at Washington : "The flag of the Union floats over the court house in Springfield, Missouri. The enemy retreated after a short engagement. leaving a large amount of stores and equippage, which was captured by General Curtis. Our cavalry is in close pursuit. H. W. HALLECK."

FROM REBELDOM .- The Memphis Avalanche states that the condition of the inferior coun ties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the North. Men and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even in Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove. Armed bands of Johnson's and Maynard's tollowers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains and in remote counties. Many persons have been shot at night in their own houses, who adhere to the fortunes of the South.

The War Department has issued an order for the securement of all the corn in the hands of distillers or others to be used for purposes of distillation. This step is taken, not only on account of the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whisky, but by the exorbitant prices the government is thereby obliged to pay for the article so indespensible for the subsistence of the army.

The Richmond Despatch says that our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee growing out of the idolatrous love of many of those people for the old Union.

The Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke to the blundering inefficiency of the navy. They charge some Roanoke Island farmer with having deserted and piloted the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing-the Island being flanked on all sides by an extensive

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usua style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny 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

immaterial, and I returned the paper to the Davis or Henry A. Wise, nor do they attempt resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until rebels surrendered. The enemy are known to following property, to wit: ond dark bay mare, one dark bay horse, one 2-year old colt, and one wagon, now in the possession of Peter Rissinger, as the same belong to me and have only been left ANDREW PENTZ, Sr. Feb. 19, 1862-3 tp.

PHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE ROAD .-- Notice is hereby given that the President and managers of the Philipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike road Company have declared a dividend of two dollars per share of stock, payable to the stock holders on and after the 10th day of March next. By order of the Board. E. F. LLOYD, Treasurer. Philipsburg Feb. 19, 1862-3tp.

A TTENTION, BEE KEEPERS.—R. Adams & Co., having purchased the Right of Clearfield Co. for "J. S. Harbison's Patent Improved movable comb Bec Hive." would respect fully direct the attention of Bee keepers to the many advantages it possesses over any other Hive out. With this Hive you can have complete control over your Bees-can at any time remove your surplus honey without killing Bees-can make artificial swarms when desired-can prevent your Bees from being destroyed by moth-and other advantages it possesses which will recommended it to all interested in Bee keeping For Hives,

Individual or Township Rights, address, R. ADAMS & CO., Cooksport, Indiana co., Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield. commencing on the Third Monday of March 1862, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Frederick Zigler, Guardian of Catharine Korb, minor daughter of Godfried Weaver of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of Frederick Zigler, Guardian of Godfried Weaver Minor son of Godfried Weaver of Brady township Clearfield county deceased. The account of B. D. Hall, Administrator of all and Singular, the goods and chattlest, rights and credits which were of John Heichel, late of the

township of Karthaus, county of Clearfield, (laborer) deceased. The Final account of Josiah R. Read, Guardian of Martha Jane Welch, a minor daughter of James Welch, late of the township of Pike, county of

Clearfield, deceased The partial Testamentary account of James B. Graham and G. L. Reed Executors of the Testament and last will of Henry Lorain, M. D. late of the Borough of Clearfield, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY. February 19, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE .- Under an or-der of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster and Clearfield counties. Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on Monday the 17th day of March 1862, all of the following described Real Estate Pa., late the property of Isaac Pusey, dec'd:

One piece, being that part called "Greenland," warranted to Richard Peters, beginning at a white oak, down, corner of the tract, thence South 44 degrees East 141 perches to post, thence by purpart A South 50 degrees West 188 perches to post on tract line, thence by said line, North 40 de grees West 141 perchas to pine on line of J. R. Howell, thence by said J. R. Howell North 50 degrees East 174 perches to beginning, containing

The other piece, being part of tract called "Rich Grove " surveyed on warrant to John Dunwoody, beginning at post corner of William Hunter survey and this tract, thence South 40 degrees East perches to post, thence South 50 degrees West 95 and five-tenth perches to tract line, thence by purpart D North 40 degrees West 338 perches post on tract line, thence by tract line North 50 East 95 and five-tenth perches to post and be-

These Lots of Lard are heavily timbered with At latest advices Price was still retreating a fine growth of White Pine Timber-quite a and our forces were only four miles behind. | quantity of Spars, and the whole being within Troops are being sent forward from Indiana | two miles of Clearfield Creek, is a desirable propperations Title is indisputable. TERMS OF SALE .- One-fifth cash at striking down the Property; one-fifth at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual Washington, Feb. 17.—Official despatches

Washington, Feb. 17.—Official despatches

Washington, Feb. 17.—Official despatches

Washington, Feb. 17.—Official despatches payments from date of sale, with interest, to be

in payment of debts due me, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Dec. 11, 1861.

JAMES B GRAHAM.

THO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.-The undersigned having taken the Luthersburg Hotel, situate in the town of Luthersburg, Clear field county, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The house has been re-fitted and newly furnished, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate, may 23 WILLIAM REED.

PHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKEROAD COMPANY .- Notice hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road that an election will be held at the house of Win Myers, in Philipsburg, on the first Menday March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year

E. F. LLOYD, Sperctary Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.-pd. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE ... Letter

Kay, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county Pa., dec d, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present these proper ly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY

Administrator

addressing us at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa at hy giving us a call at Osceola Feb 12 1862-31 A. B LONG & SONS in regard to the property, can obtain the same b Persons desiring any further information all its advantages, in any portion of the lumber as feed persuaded that it cannot be surpassed, in should examine this property and the location, as one the importing business or mercantile trade, to said on very remonable terms, to an energetic

The above named mill and other property will .llim sidt in bawas ed o't spo-To real (000,000,001) snoilling and reet of betties from the present owners have seemed lay with power sometent to drive other machin rad radimit to tast (10,000) banandt givet guiwes and shingle machine, de, The mill is eapable of dist bas swas tuo-ssore ban rathe swas all ath the policies one gang of 30 saws, two muleys or their with an 30-horsepower engine and four the mill is large, substantially built, good ma-

pessedragen at para thickes for getting it to market, when manufacto engage in the manufacture of lumber, as the fa neur of we take the name of there who wish be Il pe Plankroad. This place offers great entring village of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. di ni baiantis si llim ed l'astolinated in th snot-saiden tuoi moor-stole s stole a bus Mitt and all other property belonging thereto, was meats aloased out in (Alad-ano) issuant man The undereigned having other business in view, offer at private sale on reasonable terms,

FOR SALE. Osceola Steam Saw-Mill

DROSPECTUS OF THE CONTINEN-TAL MONTHLY .- There are periods in the world's history marked by extraordinary and violent crises, sudden as the breaking forth of a voicano, or the bursting of a storm on the ocean. These crises sweep away in a moment the landmarks of generations. They call out fresh talent, and give to the old new direction. It is then that new ideas are born, new theories devel oped. Such periods demand fresh exconents, and

new men for expounders. This Continent has lately been convulsed by an upheaving so sudden and terrible that the relations of all men and all classes to each ; violently disturbed, and people look about a tar elements with which to sway the storm and it rect the whirlwind. Just at present, we do not know what all this is to bring torch; but we do know that great results must flow from such ex-

traordinary commutions. At a juncture so solemn and so important, there is a special need that the intellectual force of the country should be active and efficient It is a time for great minds to speak their thoughts bold ly, and to take position as the advance goard. To this end, there is a special want unsumplied. It is that of an Independent Magazine, which shall be open to the first intellects of the land, and which shall treat the issue presented, and to be presented to the country, in a tone no way tempered by par-tizanship, or influenced by fear, favor or the hope of reward, which shall seize and grapple with the momentons subjects that the present disturbed

state of affairs heave to the surface, and which can not be laid uside or neglected. To meet this want, the undersigned have commenced, under the editorial charge of Charles G. Leland, the publication of a new Magazine, devoted to Literature and National Policy.

In Polities, it will advocate, with all the force at its command, measures best adapted to preserve the oneness and integrity of these United States It will never yield to the idea of any disraction of this Republic, peaceably or otherwise, and it will discuss with honesty and important what must be done to save it. In this department same of the most eminent statesmen of the time wille tribute regularly to its pages.
In Literature, it will be sustained by the best

writers and ablest thinkers of this cour Among its attractions will be presented early number, a New Serial of America wife by Richard Kimball, Esq., the very popular author "The Revelations of Wall Street," "St. Leger &c. A series of papers by Hon, Horace Gree embodying the distinguished author's obon the growth and development of the West. A series of articles by the author "Through the Cotton States," containing the 10 sult of an extended tour in the seashore, Slav States, just prior to the breaking out of the war. and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that region. No pair . . be spared to render the literary attractions CONTINENTAL both brilliant and substantial lyrical or descriptive talents of the most emiiterati have been promised to its pagenothing will be admitted which will not be disinguished by marked energy originality, and solid strength. Avoiding every influence of atsociation partaking of clique or coterie, it will be open to all contributions of real merit, even from writers differing materially in their views; the only limitations required being that of devotion to the Union, and the only standard of acceptance hat of intrinsic excellence.

The Editorial Department will embrace, in aldition to vigorous and fearless comments on the events of the times, genial gossip with the reader on all current topics, and also devote abundant space to those racy specimens of American wit and humor, without which there can be no perfect ex-position of our national character Among the who will contribute regularly to this department may be mentioned the name of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), from whom we shall present in the March number, the first of an entirely new and

original series of "Sketches of Western Life The Continental will be liberal and profiles sive without y olding to chineras and a sest of yord the grasp of the age; and it will endeave to reflect the feelings and interests of the Amore can people, and to illustrate both their serious and humorous peculiarities. In chort, no pains will be spared to make it the Representative Magazine

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