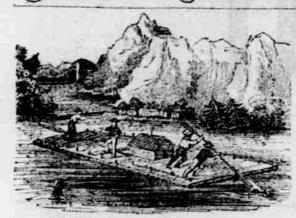
Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 12, 1862.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT .- The Pro-Slavery Democracy at the last election supported for President John C. Breckinridge, who is now a rebel General, and for Vice President Joe Lane, whose preferences are for the rebels.

The more moderate portion of the Democracy, (or Douglas wing), supported tor Vice President Hershel V. Johnson, who is now Attorney General of Jeff Davis' rebel Cabinet.

The "Union" party, whose platform was the "Constitution," supported for President John Bell, now a rank Tennessee Secessionist.

Thus, it would appear, that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin constituted the only entire loyal ticket for President and Vice President, and that the Republicans were the only party who did not vote for a Secessionist at the late Presidential election.

Some of the men who supported Secessionlectures to those who supported loyal men. of the Constitution and its guarantees, and all that. But there are thousands upon thousands who thank God that the candidates of these men were not chosen, (although they were allured into the support of Secessionists by Fusion electoral tickets), who now repudiate the doctrines of the party which misled them, and who will hereafter act with the party which alone supported loyalists for President and Vice President.

THE BLIGHT OF SECESSION .- The Rebellion has developed no more sad or melancholy circumstances, than those connected with the services and death of Gen. Zollicoffer, and the sorrow and orphanage in which he left his motherless daughters. Since the death of Zollicofler, other results in connection with his children, have come to light, which exhibit still further, the blighting effects of rebellion on all classes of the south. When the rebels evacuated Nashville, they destroyed the grand wire bridge which spans the river in that neighborhood, in disregard to the protest and earnest entreaties of the authorities and citizens of that city. In the stock of that structure, the orphan daughters of Zollicoffer had invested all they possessed in the world-the means of their support. They are now beggars. Orphaned by the influence and rashness of rebellion-beggared by the ruthlessness and barbarity of those who lead on rebellion. How mony more such cases will the history of this most wicked outrage against Constitutional liberty and law exhibit?

PATRIOTIC RESPONSE .- Between twenty-five and thirty ladies, of the highest respectability, have tendered their services to Mayor Sawyer, of Pittsburg, as nurses, under the recent inquiry of Gov. Curtin, as to how many good surgeons and nurses could be obtained there, in case their services were required. Most of these ladies called personally upon the Mayor, and many of them have friends in the army of the Potomac-either husbands, sons, brothers, or more distant relatives. A few residing outside the city have volunteered by letter, and among these is a young lady residing at Rich Valley, who writes a very patriotic note to the Mayor, evincing a willingness to go at any moment, and devote her best efforts to relieving the wants and alleviating the sufferings of our brave defenders. These tenders are made at a time when there is comparatively no excitement, but should the news of a bloody conflict startle our people, there would be no limit to the number of ladies who would volunteer to go to Washington, or even to the battle field.

RATHER FRIGID .- A proposition has been made by the British ministry to our Government, which is cool beyond example. It is that, in case of war between the two countries, privateering should, as to them, be abolished. After their hospitalities to the pirate Nashville at Southampton, which had just burned a ish coast, and their protection to her on her the cotton factory there caught fire and was exit from that port-their refusal to abolish | completely destroyed. If these conflagrations privateering as a principle of public law, un- continue, the burning desire of the rebels to less an exception was made in favor of the bite off each other's noses to spite their faces rebel contederacy; it is difficult to conceive may be fully gratified. anything more sublimely impudent than the proposal referred to.

of the Democratic organization under its pres- miles from navigable water. The little monent leaders, no matter what their professions, will be greeted by the traitors in arms as their own victory."

This is what Mr. Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press, and places it in emphatic italics. This is the testimony of a Democrat, who has better opportunities of knowing the true Democratic sentiment than any man in the United States; and he is borne out by the resolutions of Democratic conventions, and utternnces of Democratic presses. They have more in common to-day, with Jeff Davis & Co., than with the Republican party.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says : "The Locofoco Press are claiming that the Democratic (?) leaders have pursued a straightforward policy in relation to the war to suppress rebellion. We admit the fact, but it has been a straighforward policy to aid the rebels wherever an opportunity was effered."

DEMOCRACY IN ITS PRESENT ASPECT. - The Providence Post, a Douglas paper during the last Presidential election, now gives vent to the following treasonable sentiments:

"Slavery existed in twelve of the thirteen States when the Government was established, and did not at all interfere with our political harmony. We agreed to let it alone. If we had kept our agreement, there would have been no trouble. But we of the North set out to legislate for the South, and the South resisted. Imagining that we meant to go farther than we had gone or really intended to go, she organized rebellion-just as we should have done, probably, if she had in like manner interfered with and threatened any of our peculiar institutions. It was interference, and threatened interference, or apprehended interference with States Rights, which caused rebellion. And we frankly admit that if we cannot consent to stop this interference, and all show or suspicion of it, this particular Federal Government which we are now struggling to two or three separate governments-all Republican it may be-in its stead." Treason more rank, remarks the Philadel-

phia Press, falsehood more brazen, has never appeared in the Charleston Mercury or Richmond Enquirer. The victories of our army and navy, the bravery of Burnside, and the self-sacrificing patriotism of Sprague, have not served to moderate these incarnate traitors, who, under the name of Democracy, still insult the loyal people of the loyal States, and clamor for a division of the Union, while our soldiers are fighting to maintain it. It is unnecessary to unmask malignants like these. They glory in their shame, and court the condemnation of their countrymen. Let us not be deceived by entrusting to them the reins of government. The success of our armies seems to have so angered these secret sympaists-and whose hearts are still with their old | thizers with secession that they are unable to masters whilst they proclaim themselves good | hide their feelings, and they unmask them-Unionists-are at present engaged in reading | selves in many different ways, without intending it. We hope they will soon stand out in They are especially affecting when they speak all their hideousness, that we may know them.

> A PROVISIONAE GOVERNMENT FOR TEXNESsee .- General Andrew Johnson and Messrs. Maynard and Ethridge, of the House, have left Washington for Tennessee, to establish a Provissional Government. Gen. Johnson will immediately, upon his arrival at Nashville, call upon the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention, to be charged with the duty of declaring the place of Gov. Harris and his rebel associates vacant, of electing new officers and setting a loyal State Government on its feet. Gen. Johnson will have a tle honest support any where in the State exept among the hardy mountaineers of the eastern part of the State, who care nothing for slavery, but would gladly see it blotted out. to the Nashville. In Tennessee, we shall have the first real experiment of how the task of governing the subdued States is going to work, and we shall therefore watch Gen. Johnson's attempt at reconstruction with the deepest interest.

WHO ARE THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE COUNray ?-Mr. Forney, in a letter to the Press, in discussing the question of the future policy of the Government, in relation to the settlement after the war, speaks of the attempts of the Breckinridge Democracy, to effect such reconstruction as will bring back into power their late Secession associates. He says :

"Thus it is that we find them opposing all legislation which looks to the condign punishment of the rebels, and to the forfeiture of their property. Such acts being, according to their theory, in violation of the Constitution, must not be attempted. They will clamor for a trial by jury for Buckner Floyd, Davis, Benjamin, and Beauregard, and, when this is conceded, will intrigue for their acquittal, hailing the occasion as another opportunity to offer a premium for treason, and to divide and degrade the people of the loyal States. Cold and callous while their country is bleeding at all its veins, they will be most merciful and magnanimous to its betrayers."

RATHER A JOKE .- The rebel War Department has perpetrated a huge joke in calling on Tennessee for thirty-two more regiments. Even had they men, they have no more arms. Harris scraped the State long ago for all the old flint-locks and squirrel rifles and shot guns. Most of those were left at Logan's Cross Roads, and Forts Henry and Donelson. The call is a loud one, and shows the agony of anxiety that torments the conspirators.

WHAT IT COST .- The following item is given n the late news from England : "The expense to England of the Mason and Slidell affair is understood to have cost £364,-

We opine that 12 millions of dollars is paying pretty dear for a whistle that the Times said "was the most worthless booty that England could contend for" and "she would have done just as much for two negroes."

It is a coincident that while a convention of planters at Richmond were discussing the profirst-class merchant ship in sight of the Brit- priety of burning their cotton and tobacco,

In their excitement the rebels see federal gunboats everywhere. A Memphis paper, the "Ler us always remember that the triumph other day, reported nine of them some thirty sters have created a great terror in Dixie's

> The Memphis Avalanche advises the formation of guerrilla bands armed with rifles of long range, to establish themselves behind trees, logs and narrow bends of the Tennessee river, to pick off Lincoln pilots.

Charles H. Foster has returned to Washington, and again presented his petition for a seat as a member from the 2d Congressional district of North Carolina. The case is before the Committee on Elections.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has been elected Senator from Maryland in place of Mr. Kennedy, whose term expires in March, 1863.

In the Senate, on March 5, the pay of the army chaplains was made, in all cases, \$1,200 per annum.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

Jeff. Davis issued an order on the 1st of March, proclaiming Martial law in Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. John M. Botts and a number of other citizens of Richmond have been arrested for holding Union sentiments. The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to the mysterious writings on the walls of the city, indicating that Union conspirators are at work in their midst, such as "Attention Union Men," "Watch and Wait," "The Union Forever," "The Day is Dawning," "The Honr of Deliverance Approaches," &c. It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law. The Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

On the 26th February, one company of Union troops was surprised by 800 rebels near Kiettsmaintain, must have an end; and we must have | ville, Barre county, Missouri. The rebels represented themselves as Texas Rangers. They fired into a house where our men were killing two and wounding one. One rebel was killed; the balance took with them 70 horses and burned two wagous loaded with army stores. Price also burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, and the arsenal, lead factory, several flouring mills, and 100,000 barrels flour. Many of the inhabitants now say that they had been deceived by the lies of Price, who said they would all be butchered by our troops. A strong Union feeling is exhibited among those remaining. An old soldier of 1812, brought out a Union flag that he had long kept concealed.

A rumor was current last week, that President Lincoln had declared his purpose to take the actual command of the army, and supess the rebellion in Virginia without further delay. The credit of planing the victories that have saved Kentucky and Tennessee are accorded to him. Whatever plan of action upon the Potomac line will be finally adopted will undoubtedly be his. The actual commanding of our forces by the President would prove a splendid success, as no man in the country could so awaken the enthusiasm and restore the confidence of the troops as he.

Commander Foote, about the 1st of March. dispatched Lieut. Bryant with the gunboat Cairo up the river on a reconnoisance, and, when about six miles below Nashville, Lieut. B. discovered a rebel battery of 15 guns. A few shells from the gunboat dispersed the rebels. Lieut. B. then landed 90 marines who followed the retreating rebels, but had to fall back in return, the rebels having been reinforced by some 3000. The rebels then opened fire upon the boat, but were soon repulsed with a heavy loss-about 50 killed and 200 wounded.

The rebel steamer Nashville run the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., at dawn of day on the 1st inst. The Richmond Dispatch says, the Nashville came direct from Southampton to river. On the Congress striking her colors, the North Carolina coast, with the Union flag | the Jamestown approached and took from on herculean task before him, for he will find lit- flying, and passed within a short distance of board of her all the officers, but allowed the the blockading vessel, who, on discovering crew to escape in boats. The vessel being the deception followed the Nashville until thus cleared, was fired by the rebels, when the within range of Fort Macon-having in the mean time fired several shots without damage

Gen. Bank's division is progressing finely. He now occupies Charlestown, Bunker Hill, and Martinsburg, Va. The hitherto ravenous Secessionists now pay marked respect to the United States uniform. The Union men are much elated with the prospect for the future. Hundreds of contrabands come within the lines, but they are allowed to roam at large with care. In fact, no notice is taken of them, except to prevent their return beyond our

The Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling upon citizens of all trades and professions to return and resume their usual vocations-under an assurance of protection by Gen. Buell. He also calls upon all people within the federal lines to resume their commerce with the city, and bring In their market supplies; assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply renu-

On the 7th great excitement prevailed at Norfolk. The hotels were swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States, the Virginia troops being all sent away. A strong force was concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force and moving on Norfolk. The people dread the destruction of the city in

The special mail agent who was sent to Nashville, upon taking possession of the Post office at that place, found that Markland the Postmaster sad carried off all the blanks, mail bags, locks, scales, keys, twine, etc. The Secessionists seem somewhat disappointed on account of the good behaviour of our troops.

It is reported that a severe fight had taken place at Valverde, ten miles from Fort Craig, New Mexico, on the 21st February, and both sides claim the victory. It is said, that the rebel force in that vicinity is 3,000 infantry, 8 cannon, and 1,100 lancers. Our force is much less, A severe fight is imminent.

Col. Corcoran has again been imprisoned by the rebel authorities. The reason given for not returning him is, that maps and drawings have been found concealed on his person. No further communication has been received as The Merrimac then turned her attention to

The steamer South Carolina recently captured the rebel steamer Magnolia while running the blockake off Mobile, with 400 bales of cotton. The engineer attempted to blow her up, but only succeeded in killing himself.

The Magnolia is a large side-wheel steamer. There are 6,000 loyal Indians, with their families, in Southern Kansas. Much distress prevails among them, and aid is asked of the government. The chiefs have tendered their warriors to the government for military service, but these cannot now be accepted.

A squad of Michigan cavalry advanced to Perryville on the Winchester road on the night of the 4th, and routed a party of rebel cavalry-killing three of the rebels, and captured nine of their horses fully equipped, with-

At last accounts our troops at Ship Island were in good health. All the oyster boats in the vicinity, with 36 prisoneres, had been captured, thus cutting off the supply of oysters from New Orleans.

Forty-nine rebel officers including all the Colonels, Majors and other commissioned officers captured at Fort Donelson took up their residence at Fort Warren on the 6th. The rebels report the occupation of Murfreesboro.' Tenn., by the Federal troops,

A Good HAUL.-Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner Lizzie Weston, with a cargo of two hundred and ninety bales of cotton, by the gunboat Itasca. The captured vessel sailed from Apalachicola, Florida, for Havana and a market. The prizemoney from the Weston will be a handsome sum; the shares of each seaman on board the Itasca, exclusive of the officers' shares, being one hundred dollars. Our tars are reaping rich harvests from these

frequent seizures.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Naval Engagement near Fortress Monroe, be-tween the Rebels' Iron-clad Steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, and the U. States frigates Cumberiand and Congress.

The Cumberland Sunk and the Congress Burnt by the Rebel Steamers .- The Ericsson arrives at

the Scene of Action .- The rebels drove off.

VICTORY IN MISSOURI, ETC. FORTRESS MONROE, March 8 .- The dullness of Old Point was startled at 10 o'clock to-day by the announcement that a mysterious vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac, looking like a submerged house with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk by the channel in front of the Sewell's Point batteries. Signal guns were also fired by the Cumberland and Congress to notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence and Roanoke of the approaching danger, and all was excitement in and about Fortress Monroe. There was nothing protruding above the water but a flag-staff, flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke stack. She moved along slowly, and turning into the channel tending to Newport News, steamed direct for the frigates Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of James river. As soon as she came within range, the Cumberland opened upon her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, apparently having no more effect than peas from a popgun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence but with a full head of steam. In the meantime, as the Merrimac approached the two frigates on one side, the rebel ironclad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown came down James river and engaged our frigates on the other side. The Newport News batteries also spened on the Jamestown and Yorktown, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which, being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamers. The Merrimac, in the meantime, moved steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when she, at the distance of one hundred yards, and the Congress, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster. The shot took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her for a moment. After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates, she ran on to the Comberland, striking her amidships and literally laid open her side. She then drew off, fired broadside after broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and knocking in her side, left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which laid about a quarter of a mile distant. The crew on board of her, seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron-clad steamers, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the Naval Brigade had been put on board temporarily, until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as our blockading vessel of James Merrimac, with her two iron-clad companions, opened with shot and shell on the Newport News batteries. The fire was briskly returned. In the meantime the steam frigate Minnesota having partly got up steam, was being towed to the relief of the two frigates, but did

not get up until too late to assist them. She was followed up by the St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harbor boats. It is, however, rumored that nei ther of these vessels had pilots on board them, and that after a short engagement both of them seemed to be, in the opinion of pilots on the point, aground. The Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three steamers at about a mile distance with only her two bow guns. The St. Lawrence also poured in shot from all the guns she could bring to bear, and it was the impression of the most experienced officers that both had been considerably damaged. Now darkness came on, though the moon shone out brightly, nothing but the occasional flashing of guns could be seen. The Merrimac was also believed to which will be sold upon reasonable terms be aground, as she remained stationary at the distance of a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her. These

statements are all based on what could be seen by the glass at the distance of nearly 8 miles. The Sewell's Point battery fired several guns at the Minnesota as she went up, and the Pig's Point battery was enabled to join in the general attack upon her. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence in such an unequal contest. It is said, that it was the intention of the Minnesota, with her picked crew, to run into close quarters with the Merrimac, avoid her prow and board her; but it seems the rebels were not inclined to afford this opportunity, no doubt fearing the result of such a contest. Tugs were sent up to draw our vessels off the bar; and when the boat left for Baltimore firing had ceased, whether from mutual consent or necessity was not ascertained up to that time.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail.

By last nights mail we learn that the Merrimac engaged the Cumberland about one hour, when the latter vessel was left in a sinking condition, and went down about 3 o'clock. to the release of the federal prisoners at Rich- the Congress, and in less than an hour afterwards a white fag was hoisted on the latter. A rebel gunboat then went alongside of her, and took the officers and marines prisoners, whilst the seamen were alowed to escape to shore. In the evening the Congress was set on fire and blew up with a tremendous ex-

After 4 o'clock the Merrimac continued to throw shell into the Newport News camp, whilst rebel gunboats opened fire on the Minnesota. The conflict lasted until dark, when the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic returned to Fortress Mouroe. During the night only occasional shots were fired. The loss on the Cumberland is estimated at 150, and on the Congress near 100. The other causulties birch thence by land of Peter Boynton south 50

The Moniteur (the Erriesson iron-clad boat) arrived on Saturday evening and immediately | deg. 230 to birch, thence by land of John proceeded up the river. The next morning 433 acres 153 perches and allowance; with about the two iron-clad vessels engaged each other for about three hours, at long and short range. No preceptible effect was produced upon either . They went along side once or twice, and

seemed almost to run each other down, but Gen. A. Sidney Johnston having retreated to they soon reappeared. The Erricsson battery succeeded finally in forcing a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, when, with the whole Confederate fleet, she retired to Norfolk. One of the rebel gunboats was disabled the

first day. The U. S. gunboat Oregon had a

ball shot in her boiler on the last day. Lieut. Wordon of the Moniteur was injured by some fragments from a shell hiting him in the face. His injuries are not supposed to be dangerous.

latter place is Fort Clinch, which was hastily evacuated by the rebels on the fleet throwing in some shells. This is the first U. S. Fort that has been re-captured from the rebels.

From Washington we learn, that there is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centreville, Winchester, and other important points, indicating a general falling

An official dispatch from St. Louis says: The army of the southwest, under Gen. Curtis, after three days hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss is estimated at 1000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy is still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, etc., were captured in large F. Hoop. quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the

The rebel Tennessee Legislature has scattered after several ineffectual attempts to do business. Gov. Harris is greatly excited at not being able to rally the people to his aid. Secession is about done in that State.

LEESBÜRG, Va., March 8 .- Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command from the town. The stars and stripes now wave over all the hills. The rebels fell back towards Middleburg last night. Col. Geary left Lovettsville with his command. and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the enemy to flight. Shortly after sunrise this morning, he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was re-christened by the efficers "Fort Geary." He then entered the town, with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had considered this as one of their strongholds, could be discerned through a glass in full retreat. The command took many prisoners, and a quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the postoffice, the bank and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans are also taken. The command is all well and in good spirits. This brilliant achievement, accompanied by a well-timed blow and skillful maneuver, is of vast importance. A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry did much service, under the direction of Col. Geary, in

Washington, March 9 .- About 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, the rebels at Cockpit Point commenced to fire their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page and all the craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire at 3 o'clock on the Cockpit batteries and at half-past four landed and ran up the glorious old flag.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa 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

BIBLE SOCIETY .-- The anniversary of the Clearfield County Bible Society, will be held in the court house on Wednesday evening. March 19, 1862. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the same time. By order of the President. G. W. RHEEM, Sec'y.

1862 Fourth & Arch Streets, Phila- 1862 delphia, are now offering their usual assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionable Dress Silks, fashionable Spring Shawls, new assortment of Dress Goods, Spring Prints, DeLaines and Ginghams, Muslins and Linens of first quality, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Table Linens. Towlings and Napkins. N. B .- Black Silks, by-[March 12, 62.3m. low regular prices.

New Goods.

Just received at the "Corner Store," Curwens-ville, a new and seasonable stock of goods.

Clover and timothy seed of a good quality, for ale low, by WM. IRVIN. sale low, by Grain of all kinds, bacon and lard, for sale at the "corner store" by WM. IRVIN. One new two-horse wagon for sale, inquire a Curwensville of WM. IR\IN. One pair of good heavy oxen for sale by March 12.362, WM. IRVIN

CAUTION .--- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to wit : oud 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

SHERIFF'S SALES .-- By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clear-field, on Monday the 17th day of March, next. A. D. 1862, at I o'clock, P. M., the following de-

A certain tract of land situate in Girard township. Clearfield county, Pa., containing eighteen hundred acres of land, bounded north by lands of Phelps, Dodge & Company, east by the same. stuth by lands of Francis Condriet and others, and west by lands of Phelps. Dodge & Co., reserving about 350 acres sold to John Martele, L. M. Condriet and Jacob Shawmey, except the timber, the said 1800 acres being known as the property known as the Steam Mill property, having about 50 acres of cleared land thereon, a large, complete and perfect steam sawmill, capable of cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, with engine and fixtures, railroad for hauling logs to mill and plank road for hanling lumber away, with nine dwelling houses, store house, blacksmith shop, three barns wagon shed, wheelwright shop, a school house and other improvements thereon erected, being the same premises bought from Humphrey, Hale & Co., from Smith & King, also lease of 300 feet of river bank on the West Branch. at and above mouth of Deer Creek, leased by defendants from Peter Lamm. Seized, taken in execation and to be sold as the property of James C. Williams and Abraham Humphrey, trading as Williams & Humphrey.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county Pa., beginning at a deg. west 230 perches to a birch, thence by lands of Frederick Bates north 40 deg. west 320 perches to beech, thence by land of John Dunwoodie N 40 40 deg. E 340 perches to beginning, containing 25 acres cleared, one large dwelling house, one tenant house, and large bank barn erected thereon. Also,-a certain tract of land situate in Becaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., and ad-joining the above; beginning at a post corner, thence N57 deg.E 46 perches to stones thence S 44 deg. E 44 perches to hemlock, S 57 deg. W 48 perches to ironwood, and north 44 deg. w 44 perches to beginning; bounded on the rorth by other lands of Wm. Pusey, on the south by George Groom, on the east by D. G. Nevling, containing 12 acres and 104 perches, being part of large survey warranted in name of E. Brown and Peter Boynton, with a sawmill erected thereon. Seized, taken, in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Pusey.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Coving-

ton township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Freelan, on the south by lands of John Hugnot, on the west by lands of — Hugnot, and on the north by F. F. Hugnot, Commodore Dupont has taken Brunswick, log house and stable erected thereon. Seized, highest market prices will be given. JAMPS E. GRARES.

f Patrick Curby, adm'r of John Curby deceas Also-all the defendant's interest in a of ground situate in Huston tp., Clearfield bounded by lands of Dubois and Lowe : Pa and Sinnamahoning creek, containing 3; with a large two story frame house, partly fire ed, erected thereon. Seized, taken in execu-

and to be sold as the preperty of David David Also-a certain tract of land situate in M. township, Clearfield county, Pa., commencing a corner on the main road near the upper of Thomas Kyler.s land, thence along said in street one hundred feet to a lot or piece of land possession of David Frazer (now r., Hothence at right angles with said main street; hundred and eighteen feet to a corner, then, a line parallel with said main street to a cor thence by a straight line along line of land . belonging to John B Kyler to place of begins having a frame dwelling house, stone house stable erected thereon, situate in Kylerion said township of Morris. Seized, takes in en cution and to be sold as the property of Gibb

Also -a certain tract of land situated in La rence township, Clearfield county, Pa . contain about two acres of land, fronting on the turns leading from Clearfield to Curwensville, boer north by road leading from turnpike to McCullough, west by property now of have Swailes, south by Jacob Hoover, and School house lot, having a one and half story frame house rected thereon, and all the land being cleaned Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as

property of George W. Logan. Also-a certain tract of land situate in line tewnship, Clearfield county Pa., containing or hundred acres, with a log house and barnthen with forty acres cleared, bounded by fands Jesse Lines, Elias Long and Robert Smiley ed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the br erty of Alexander Dunlap.

ALSO-By virtue of sandry write of Pa-Facias, the following described real estate take A certain piece or truct of land situate in Dra ford township, Clearfield county, Pa., begun at a black oak on the bank of the river the south sixty eight degrees. west two hundred as eighty two perches to a white onk, thener see sixty four purches to a pine, thence south large two degrees. East fifty perches to a plan thruck west eleven perches to a large black at theme down the west branch of the Susquehana live the several courses five hundred and eggs at en perches to place of beginning, containing to hundred and fourteen acres and allowance ser ed on warrant to John Wilson, dated May 1; 1773, with about one hundred acres cleared lanone two story frame house and log barn ere-tothereon, with bearing orehard. Also-a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Girard town ; Clearfield county, being the western half of trac No. 1929, containing 254 acres, more or less. Along -the one undivided half part of a certain tract of land situated in Graham township. Clearfiel. county, beginning at the upper corner of the tract on the Susquehanna, and lower corner of Joh Skyron tract, thence down the river the several courses 274 perches, or so far as the corner of the John Thomas survey, thence, leaving the riv south, about 170 perches to line of land of John Goss' line and C. W. Kyler's line 255 perches the old line, thence by John Skyron survey north 2 degrees east about 188 perches to place of begin ning, containing about 300 acres, more or less

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanuel Graham and John Smith. Also-all the interest of William Pusey of, and to all those certain premises situate in Jerda township, Clearfield county beginning at beech down, corner of 1 Wampole, F. Bates, P Kahn and Jno. Dunwoody, surveys, thence north be deg 146 and five tenths perches, to post, thence 40 deg, west 338 perches to post on line of Jan Dunwoody, thence S 50 deg. W 186 and seven tenth perches to post, thence by residue of Kuhn 8 40 deg. E 338 perches to post on line of Beates, thence N 50 deg. E 10 and two tenths peres to beech, down, and beginning, contain bout 372 acres and 32 perches, and being patwo surveys one of them in name of Peter ka and one of them in name of Jno Dunwoody, beil unimproved and wild land. Seized, taken in a ecution and to be sold as the property of Wi-

Also-by virtue of a certain writ, I have level on the following property, to wit .

A certain tract of land, called "Plainfield

situate in Becearia township, Clearfield count bounded as follows : Beginning at a post extendby lands of Thomas Billington south 50 degrwest 200 perchas to a post, thence by land of He man Witmore south 89 degs, west 43 perches to post, thence by land of Thomas Billington par 10 degrees west 303 perches to a post, thence no 40 degrees west 207 perches to a degwood at thence by land of Adam Kuhn, called Believe south 44 degrees east 332 perches to place of begit ning, containing 429 acres 186 perchas and a

Also a certain tract of land in same township and county aforesaid, beginning at the dogwood and extending by the trust above de scribed south 50 degrees west 207 perches to a posthence by land of Thomas Martin north 40 degrees perches to a post thence north 50 degrees east 188 perches to a post, thence by lands of Na thaniel Richardson south 44 degrees east 180 per ches to place of beginning, containing 219 acres and 136 perches and allowance, being part of tracalled "Greenland."

Also-a certain tract of land situated on the waters of Clearfield creek. in Jordan township Clearfield county, called "Frederics," bounded a follows, to wit : beginning at a maple, thence by land of Thomas Billington south 50 degrees west 240 perches to hemlock, thence by land of least Wampole north 40 degrees west 343 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees east 210 perches beech, thence by land of Isaac Wampole soul 10 degrees east 343 perches to the place of begin

ning, containing 485 agres 64 perches Also-a certain tract situated in Jordan town ship, county aforesaid, beginning at a post, there south 50 degrees west 215 and eight-tenth perchase a post, thence by lands of E. Brenham north i degrees 338 perches to a post or sugar tree, thenby land of John Singer north 50 degrees east 215 and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence south in degrees east 338 perches to place of beginning containing 430 acres and being part of larger tract called "Lex-ngton" surveyed in the nam of Peter Kuhn

Also-all that piece of ground, situate on the north side of the public road from Alexander's fording to the village of tilen Hope, in the town ship of Beccaria, commencing at a point 240 feet from a stone on the west bank of Clearfield creek thence south 68 degrees west 120 feet, thence north 22 degrees west 374 feet, thence south degrees east 108 feet, thence north 58 degrees + as 50 feet, thence south 22 east 280 feet, to the plant of beginning, bounded east by property of James Hegarty, south by the said public road, west b a 32 feet street, and north by other property sold by said Hegarty to said Puseys.

Also-a tract of land in the same township commencing at a maple on the west bank of Clear field creek, thence north 58 degrees west 10 per ches to stones on west bank of said crack (the ine is bounded by land of Wm. Alexander thence south 68 degrees west 8 perches to stone thence south 58 degrees east 40 perches to stone and thence north 68 degrees east 8 perchet !place of beginning containing 2 acres, and bound ed on the south by the last described premises.

Also-the right as conveyed by deed of James Hegarty andwife, recorded in Book S. page 601 to raise the water on all his land by a mill-dam Also-all that piece of land situate in Wood ward township, and described as follows vis commencing at a stone on the castern side of Clearfield creek 58 feet therefrom, thence north 16 degrees east 105 feet to a stone, thence south 44 degrees east 105 feet to a stone, thence south 46 degrees west 105 feet to a stone, thence north 41 degrees west to the place of beginning containing

Wm. B. Alexander Also-a tract of land lying on the bank of Clearfield creek between the said creek and the above mentioned read leading from Alexander's fording to Belleina, extending 80 feet along the bank of said creek 40 feet down the said bank from the comb of the dam now erected by Charles . & Joseph Pusey and 40 feet up therefrom

Also the right as conveyed by deed of Wim. B Alexanedr and wife, recorded in Book S. pag-603, to raise water on all of his land by a mil dam. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles J. Pusey EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb 26, 1862. WANTED .-- All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me, for which the