

BY SAMUEL I. NOW

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 4, 1802.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

So many conflicting statements have heretolore been made, relative to the expenses of the National Government since the commence. ment of the Rebellion, that people were in great doubt as to the real condition of affairs in this particular. It is gratifying, therefore, to have something reliable on the subject, particularly as the leaders of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham party at the North have been assiduously engaged in misrepresenting the expenditures, with a view of benefiting their organization at the approaching election. The speech of Voorhees, of Indiana, to which we alluded in our last paper, abounded in falsehoods as to the cost of the war, and was probably intended as a text-book for the disconsolate editors who are to do the blowing in the up-hill work of reorganizing the Democratic party. It had, however, the effect of bringing out the correct figures, which were given to the lower House of Congress by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Dawes remarked, that "from reliable data, the expenditures of all the departments of the Government outside of the war and navy since the administration came into power are as follows :- For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions, to the 22d of May, \$8,681,860; civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, \$21,685,010; making a total of mearly \$25,367,00. The expenditures of the War Department during that time amounted to \$374,172,000, and the Navy, during the same time, \$42,055,000, or a total of \$416,-227,000. The average daily expenditures in the War Department have been \$897,295, and those of the Navy, \$100,852, making the average in both Departments \$998,147, No requisitions are unpaid, excepting of a few thousand dollars for illegality or disloyalty. The payments last Thursday were only \$864,917, yet the expenditures were \$2,000,000; but on chester. Saturday only \$500,000; and the expenditures of the Government up to the 22d of May last, in round numbers, were: for the military, \$374,000,000; Navy, \$42,000,000; all other expenditures, \$25,000,000-a total of \$441. 000,000. From the 4th of March, 1861, till the 22d of May, the public debt, including \$70,000,000 old debt, bequeathed by Buchanan, amounted to the aggregate on Friday last,

These figures were evidently obtained at the different Departments, and, although not given as official, can doubtless be relied on, as Mr. Dawes would scarcely attempt to refute misstatements without knowing positively what he was asserting. And as to the financial credit of the country, there is no comparison between what it now is, and what it was at the close of Mr. Buchanan's term of office. Then the Treasury was bankrupt, and the outgoing Administration had failed to borrow money, needed for ordinary expenses, at twelve per cent., the bidding ranged from that figure to thirty-six per cent. per annum. But now, such is the confidence in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, the Government can borrow money at five per cent., and its bonds have recently been selling above par. These are tically "rule or ruin."

CONFISCATION .- A bill to confiscate the property of Rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present Rebellion, and for other purpoees, was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, the 26th of May, by a vote of 82 yeas to 68 nays. The bill declares that, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons acting as officers in the rebel army or navy; or as President, Vice President, members of Congress, Judges of courts, Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers and Commissioners or Consuls; or as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature; or other officer, whether National, State or municipal, who shall have accepted their election or appointments to office since the date of the pretended ordinances of Secession, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States; or of any person, owning property in any loyal State or Territory or the District of Columbia, who shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such Rebellion; or of any person in any State or Territory of the United States other than these named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within 60 days after public warning or proclamation, cease to aid, countenance or abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, are lawful subjects of seizurs and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States.

ing the existing Rebellion against the Government of the United States, was defeated in the vote of 74 to 78. A motion was afterwards Ohio Railroad." made for its reconsideration, but no further action was bad in reference thereto-

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks' retreat from Strausburg to the Potomac, before a vastly superior force, is complimented him very highly, for the masterly manner in which he conducted the retreat. Gen. Banks had no less than five engagements with the enemy from Strausburg to Winchester, to wit : At Strausburg, Middletown, Newton, at a point between Newton and Winand munitions—marching one day 35 miles. In this retreat "Gen. Banks has shown ability, prodence and energy, as a military commander, second to few, if any, officers in our army." To fight and march 35 miles in one day, encumbered by a heavy wagon train, is a rare achievement. Of the fight at Winchester, an eye-witness says :

"The left wing, netwithstanding the unfortunate position of the right, stood firm ; Gen. Banks adding to their determination by his constant presence,"

The rebel force was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, whilst Gen. Banks' force was not quite 4,000; yet, when the right wing was | doubtless larger than the little command forced to give way under the onset of a superior force, the left " stood firm" until ordered to retreat. Of the retreat the writer of the above extract says :

"As soon as the regiment (the 46th Penna. entered the town, the streets re-echoed with the shots discharged from the windows of the dwellings. The destined attack was evidently well known by the people of Winchester, since no sooner had the battle commenced than the windows bristled with guns and pistols. Wherever a Union soldier was seen, there a shot was fired. Not men only, but women, fired with effect the deadly weapons. Accurate aim was taken by these female flends, and large hand grenades were thrown by them from the windows, which, as they burst, proved destructive to the lives and limbs of our gallant soldiers."

Thus it will be seen, that many of our men were killed and wounded by those who were pretended friends. We hope that our Government and our officers will learn a lesson from this sad disaster. To leave an armed enemy in the rear, is certainly not prudent; as will up by the roadside, and guards were appointappear from the retreat through Winchester. When a town is taken, every house should be searched, and all fire-arms, of whatever kind, powder and other munitions of war should be seized and removed. If this course is adopted and strictly carried out, we shall hear of the day after, when the paymasters came in no more tragedies like that enacted in Win-

> RIOT IN BALTIMORE. -- On Sunday the 25th of May, when the news reached Baltimore of the retreat of Gen. Banks, the Secessionists openly rejoiced at the temporary defeat of the Union cause. This so exasperated the Union | ry, and fled in a miniature Bull Run stampede. men-many of whom had friends and relatives in Banks' division-that they proceeded to use some stringent measures against the traistanding who were base enough to rejoice over a temporary reverse of that Government under which they have prospered and grown rich. the city, and several hotel keepers were compelled to hoist the Stars and Stripes for promen of Baltimore have determined to express their sentiments, and maintain their rights men were in the ascendant.

ROBERT SMALL .- On Monday the 26th May, the House of Representatives passed a bill, facts which it may be well enough to remem- giving to Robert Small and his associates the ber. They are patent to all, and cannot be half of the value of the Planter, the prize they controverted by the leaders of the Breckin- brought from Charleston harbor. Only nine ridge-Vallandigham party, which inaugurated voted against the bill; among them Vallanthe rebellion, and whose policy has been prac- | digham. "Many who a moment before opposed confiscation and emancipation, now voted to grant Robert Small his freedom and half the value of the steamer, thereby confirming the right of "contrabands" to confiscate vessels and slaves-a power they deny to Congress and the President."

> THOMAS A. Scorr, Esq.-This gentleman, who has for some time past so ably filled the position of Assistant Secretary of War, teudered his resignation to take effect on the 1st of June. Mr. Scott rendered much valuable service to the Government during his short official career, and the loyal people of Pennsylvania will regret his retirement. The Pennsylvania Railroad Directors have unanimously elected him Vice President of their company, a position which he filled previous to his being appointed Assistant Secretary of

From Gen. Halleck's Department

The following dispatch from Gen. Halleck, dated May 29th, was received at the War De-

"Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left of the enemy and unmasked his bat teries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded; the enemy left 80 dead on the field. Our loss at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we

are compelled to feel our way." On the 30th Gen. Halleck telegraphed the following:-"Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's entrenchments yesterday, and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery yes-EMANCIPATION .- The bill to free from servi- the enemy's advanced works, about three tade the Slaves of Rebels engaged in or abet. quarters of a mile from Corinth which is in which rose from the hills, but three miles rection occurred to me as objections to those flames. Later-Our advance guard are in distant. During breakfast I heard the tramp-Corinth. Prisoners say that the enemy lett ing of horses upon the road, and the heavy rily overruled. last night for Okolona, a point about 150 rolling of artillery over the pavements. Cer-House of Representatives on May 26th, by a miles South of Corinth on the Mobile and tainly, I thought, there can be no haste; we

> A new Union paper is about to be established at Norfolk, Va.

STRAUSBURG AND WINCHESTER.

A letter to the New York World brings us the fullest details we have of the remarkable spoken of by military men as a "remarkable retreat of Banks from Strasburg to the Potoand a brilliant achievement," and Gen. Seigle | mac. On Friday, Col. Kenley was attacked at Front Royal, twelve miles south-east of Strasburg. He had about one thousand men with him, who were driven back over the Shanandoab, after fighting nearly all day on both sides of the river, and what escaped made their way to Strasburg or Winchester, chester, and at Winchester. Although sud- or joined Banks's troops on the road the next denly assailed by an overwhelming rebel day. The news of the disaster at Front Royal, force, Gen. Banks succeeded in bringing with and of the rapid approach of the enemy, reachhim nearly all his wagons, and all his guns | ed Banks on Friday night. The writer then proceeds of follows :

THE RETREAT FROM STRASBURG. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning, I was awaked to make preparations for immediate retreat. The remnant saved from the battle at Front Royal had retreated upon the road which connects Strasburg with Front Royal, and the enemy were known to be in close

Their movement, too, seemed evidently intended to cut off our connection with Winchester, and we saw, very naturally, before us the prospect of an enemy (Ewell) in our a field through which the soldiers were rapid front while Jackson, whom we had known to be behind us near Harrisonburg, seemed more than probably intending to push upon us in our rear, placing us between two fires, each which remained to Gen. Banks, after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to rein.

force other less exposed divisions of the army-We soon learned that the forces of Ewell were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we moved on, and had proceeded three miless beyond Strasburg, had crossed Cedar Creek Bridge and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created ahead of us, indicated by the return of sutlers, teamsters, and servants, frightened themselves, and giving warning to others to look out for the shells which would immediately be bursting over our heads. There was for a few moments a rush of men, mounted, and dismounted, back upon the road and through the fields, as it they had already seen large numbers of the enemy. Everything seemed to indicate an immediate battle. The soldiers received the intelligence with a shout and with animated

Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted from the head of the column, and repeated all the way down to the other end. In a moment all were ordered to take off their knapsacks, which were immediately stacked over them. All were ordered forward at once, and the men, though ordered to march moved almost at the speed of double quick.

Presently Gen. Williams, who had not yet left Strasburg, came riding rapidly with his Staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he pased, which continued up the column as he advanced to the front. Gen. Banks soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of

pleasure and confidence in their commander. We followed closely, and the road was filled with wagons, some broken down, others with the mules cut suddenly away, and all deserted by their drivers, who had taken fright on the appearance of a few of the enemy's caval-

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear until the General and his body guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the encmy, and the space between was filled with the tors, and it was with difficulty that they were | baggage-wagons, which were being repossessprevented from hanging men of property and ed by their timorous possessers, under the inspiring influence of the Wagon Master's whip, who, enraged at their cowardly rout, was driving them back with most unmerciful lashes to their deserted charges. Men were It is said that many of the Secessionists left | now seen flocking back, and the baggage-train

was again supplied with teamsters. On again we moved, into and through Mid dletown, and when we reached Newtown, eight tection. Thus it would seem that the Union | miles from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we dashed into the villiage, and into a smail grove at the furthest end of the town, in which several of against the traitors of our country-although the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in in a very rough and plain manner. At last sight. Forty of our soldiers had been capaccounts the city was quiet, and the Union tured in town only a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Most of the captured were sick.

One of them who was killed-David Dickerson was his name, I think-was of Company B. Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment. I saw a lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. He asked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death.

Two of the rebel cavalry had been in the town in the morning, and a man who had come in from the Front Royal Road stated that a large force of infantry were but a few miles away. We passed through, however, without meeting them, and on to Winchester and encamped.

The other end of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body-guard of Gen. Banks, have been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge across Meadow Creek, three miles from Strasburg, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. Hatch, who was yet to come up, and would ford the river. While they were besmearing the bridge with tar, unsuspecting any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain, on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of

them except five. The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons. The rebel cavalry came up, and more than a hundred wagons were taken

possession of by the enemy. The cavalry, which were behind, have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester to make a reconnoissance to Woodstock to see if anything could be learned of the anticipated attack in the rear. They were cut off by the cavalry of the enemy, and unable to return. Major Collins is among the captured, and Maj. Sawyer, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made good his escape with no

turther injury. The loss in the cavalry it is impossible to state at present with any accuracy. After wandering through the roads and forests, they arrived in Winchester by midnight, and the remnant of them were on hand next day.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING. After a long and anxious day's march I retired to rest in the town of Winchester. By daybreak upon the following morning, the voices of cannon and the rattle of musketry, coming in through my open window, brought me suddenly to the consciousness that another terday, within 1000 yards of the enemy's day must be broken of its peaceful quiet by works. Three of our Divisions are already in the fierce and unnatural pursuits of war. I shall not be compelled to leave Winchester.

Presently there was a commotion, a sobbing tives on the 30th of last month, which is in among the women, and a running to and fro, these words: which brought me to my feet in time to find

our forces were started on a hasty retreat; / tary of war, by investing Alex. Cummings with The enemy were in the other end of the town. as the rattle and echo of the musketry up the streets and between the houses most plainly indicated. All the streets were in commoand infantry, frightened by the rapidity of their mounted companions, were in consternation. All were trying to escape faster than their neighbors, dreading most of all to

be the last. Presently the enemy's cannon boomed in the rear, and a small cloud of smoke in the sky anddenly appearing, and then dissolving, showed where the ball had exploded. Some shells fell among our men, and the pante was quite general for a short time. Guns, kuapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets and bayonet cases lay scattered upon the ground in great confusion, thrown away by the panie stricken fully approved the proceedings, they were not soldiers. But this confusion and disorder

were not of long duration. Gen. Banks, riding continually among the men, addressing them kindly and firmly. shamed them to a consideration of their unbefitting consideration. At length, stationing himself and Staff, with several others, across ly fleeing, the men were ordered to stop their flight, were formed into line, and made to march on in a soldier-like manner. What eccurred in the extreme rear of the column am unable to state with confidence.

While retreating through Winchester, we men from the houses opened fire of pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of

The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburg. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. The following Message from the President, was laid before both Houses of Congress, on Wednesday the 28th May, 1862:

Washington, May 26, 1862. To the Senate and House of Representatives : The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable provisional government at Montgomery, in Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation.

Immediately afterward all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congess had indefinately adjourned. There was no time to con-

It became necessary for me to choose wheth-

er, using only the existing means, agencies, and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in case of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the Heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue-cutter should proceed to sea to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially the California treasure ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commandant of the navy-yard at Boston to purchase or charter, and arm, as quickly as possible, five steamships for pur. poses of public defence. I directed the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia to purchase or charter, and arm an equal number for the same purposes. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number. I directed commandant Gills to purchase or charter and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital- I directed the several officers to take the advice, and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter, of his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, or, in his absence, George D. Morgan, Wm. M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his department in that crisis, in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence. On the same occasion I directed that Gov. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of war, General Cameron, to make all the necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely reestablished between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of public money to John A. Dix, George Opdyke, and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation and to re-

port their transactions when duly called upon. The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons, that it would have been impossible safely, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities inland across the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes. I believe that, by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided, without authority of law, to unofficial persons, was either lost or listened to the sounds and saw the smoke wasted, although apprehensions of such misdiextraordinary proceedings, and were necessa-

I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution that was passed by the House of Representa- Huntingdon Co., Pa.

these words:

"Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secre- Satore of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

and, as I saw flames rising from the burning the control of the public money, and authority buildings not far off, and heavy volumes of to purchase military supplies, without restric smoke roll upward from them, I began to re- tion, without requiring from him any guaranalize that we were to abandon Winchester. ty for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Govern ment in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business tion. Cavalry were rushing disorderly away, perfaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House."

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should pave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the Heads of Departments' who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has consured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that, although he moved nor suggested by himself; and that not only the President, but all the other Heads of Departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever errors, wrong or fault was committed in the premises. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and ill other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less meertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

DR. W. W SHAW, offers his professional services to the citizens of Shawsville and vicinity. All calls will be answered by the strictest attention and promptness. [June 4, 1862.

LOOK HERE, Summer Goods!

A fresh arrival of Spring and Summer Goods a Occola, Clearfield county, Pa.

We have just received and are opening a carefully selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware,

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, Boots and Shoes (warranted.) Hats and Caps (latest style.) Stationary, wooden ware, Brooms, etc., etc.

Best Cincinati sugar cured hams at 12) cents per pound, plain hams, excellent quality 9 cts., shoulders 7 cts., per pound-

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for each or approved country pro-May 21, 1862. LIPPINCOTT, LONG & CO.

Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on

Saturday, the 21st day of June. All the undivided one-fifth part, &c., of six certain tracts of land with the improvements thereon, situated partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, and partly in Rush township, Centre coun-One tract thereof, situated in Morris townhip, Clearfield county, was surveyed under warrapt to Peter Yarnold, and contains three hundred and fifty acres and allowance. One tract situated as above was surveyed in the name of Jesse Yarnold, and contains five hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance. One tract situated in Rush township, Centre county, was surveyed under warrant to Benj. Martin, and contains four hundred and twenty and one-half acres and allowance One tract situated as above was surveyed under warrant to John Weidman, containing four hun dred and forty-eight acres and seventy six perches and allowance. One tract surveyed under warrant to Jacob Weidman, containing four hundred and three acres and thirty-five perches. One tract situated as above was surveyed under war rant to Jacob Kesh, and containing eighty acres and twenty-two perches, there being erected on the above described property two saw mills and several dwelling houses, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of D. M. Bil GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, May 22, 1862.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS in Chest township, Clearfield county. Under and by virtue of the powers contained in the last will and testament of John McPherran late of Huntingdon county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the court house in Clearfield, on Monday, June 23d, 1862, at 2 o'lock, the following described pieces of land viz No. 1. Part of survey in name of Samuel Jackson, beginning at white oak, dead, thence south 45; east 40 perches to a hemlock, north 45 east 183 perches to a pine, north 85 w 224 perches to a post. and thence south 28 east 140 perches to place of beginning, containing 98 ac. 65 pr. and allowance.

No. 2 Part of same survey, beginning at hem-lock named, thence north 45 east 110 perches to post, thence south 451 east about 240 perches to tract line, thence along the same south 32 west about 118 perches to post corner, and thence north 451 west 249 perches to the place of beginning. containing 150 acres and allowance.

No. 3. The residue of same survey, beginning at post, thence sorth 45 east 73 perches to pine. thence along tract line south 85 east 226 perches to stones, and south 32 west about 216 perches to post corner of No. 2, and thence along the same north 451 west about 240 perches to place of beginning containing about 178 acres, about 60 of which are cleared and having log house and log barn thereon erected.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are well timbered; about 2 miles from Chest creek, and will be sold separate-

ly or as a whole tract. No. 4. Part of Alex Jackson's survey, beginning at a post corner of Martin Hockenberry, thence south 371 west 161 perches to a white oak, thence north 43 west 125 to a post, thence north 362 east about 86 perches to a post, thence north 45½ west 6 perches to a post, thence along No. 2 north 32 east about 66 perches to a post, and thence south 50 east 132 perches to the place of beginning, con-

118 acres. This piece unimproved and timbered No. 5. Part of George Musser survery, beginning at a post corner of No. 4, thence south 364 west 114 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 44 west 140 perches to a post, thence north 361 east 1125 perches to a post, and thence along No. 2 south 45 | east 140 perches to place of beginning, containing 98 acres, about 12 acres cleared, and small house and barn thereon.

No. 6. Part of same survey beginning at chestnut on tract line, thence south 34 west 100 perches to chestnut oak corner, thence south 43 east 157 perches to a gum, thence north 36 east 100 perches to a red oak, and thence north 451 west 162 perches to place of beginning, containing 93 acres 65 perches and allowance. Unimproved

No. 7. The residue of another tract in name of George Musser, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of R. McPherran, A. McGarvey and

Terms made known on day of sale. Persons

Crans, Esq., Clearfield, Pa., or SAMUEL H. McPHERRAN, JOHN A. McPHERRAN, Exr's of John McPherran, dec'd., Spruce Creek,

[June 4, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.-Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elias Hurd, late of Chest township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having cirims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settle L. J. HURD Executors. Sune 4, 1862.pd.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FENCE A. ROUND COURT HOUSE. Scaled proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Clearfield county, until the 20th day of June next for furnishing and erecting an Iron Fence, with tone foundation and cut stone base, around three sides of the court house lot. Price per foot must be stated in proposals. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time after the 9th day of June. By order of the Board, W. S. BRADLEY

CAUTION, --- All persons are hereby cautionfollowing property, vis ; one yoke of red and white oxen, wheat and other property, now in possession of A. B. Barrett and in care of E. C. Bar rett of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order; having only

been given to said Barrett on loan. May 28, 1802.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Cleaver, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the andersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present

them properly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA CLEAVER. A. B. DAVIS Administrators

JUST IN TIME! Spring & Summer Goods

The undersigned has just received a stock of New Goods, at his old stand in Ansonville, cupsisting of a general assortment of Spring and Summer goods, such as boots and shoes hats and caps, bonnets, etc. Also, a lot of flour, fish, salt, groceries of all kinds, and such other articles as are usually kept in country stores. Give as a call, as we are now selling goods at the most reasonable rates for cash or approved produce. May 28, 1862.

DURIFY THE BLOOD .- Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood in stills the vigor of health into the system and pur ges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now. for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches. Eruptions, &c, are soon cleaned out of the

St. Anthony's Fire. Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ac., should not be borne while they can be speedily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparil la, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Female Diseases are caused by scrofula in the

blood, and are generally soon cured by this Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. For all the purposes of a family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price, 25 cents per Box, or

Boxes for \$1 Prepared by Dr J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and Deafers everywhere May 7, 1882.

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 Clearfield, on Monday the 16th day of June next, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the fellowing described Real Estate viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 109 acres 17 perches, beginning at a post in the centre of the road on line adjoining James Alexander, thence by lands of Wm. Alexander, Sr., north 77; east 194 perches to an old pine stump, thence south 132 perches to a white oak marked by Ferguson thence south 45 degrees west 61 perches to a green hemlock standing in the centre of Shoff's lane, thence south 394 west 54 perches to a dogwood of Samuel Shoff's, thence by Reed Alexander north 55 degrees west along the centre of the road 134 perches to a post at the angle of the road, thence by land of Reed Alexander north Lit degrees west 16 perches to place of beginning, being part of survey in name of Mary Conley or Connell. patented to Henry Philips, with about 70 acres cleared, a large 2-story frame house, and log barn thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Shoff and Samuel

Shoff administrators of Christian Shoff, deceased. Also-a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa , bounded on the north by lands of George D. Morgon & Co . east by lands of John Crane and others, south by lands of D. J. Pruner, &c., and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hamerslaugh, containing about 200 acres having about 140 acres cleared land, a two story log house, a log barn, and other out buildings erected thereon, and an orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the

property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Goss. Also-a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township. Clearfield county. Pa . containing sixty acres, with about twenty-two acres cleared, and with house, barn, and small orchard, and adjoining lands of John McCracken, Martin Watts, Thomas Owens, and John P. Hoyt. Seized, taken in exe-cution and to be sold as the property of Green

wood McCracken. Also-a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Hess, Samuel Powell, James Forrest and others, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared, tavern house, barn stable and other out buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property o Jesse Stone, executor of Alex. Stone, deceased. Also-a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county. Pa., bounded by lands

of S. K. Hagerty, Lyman Miles, deed. Thomas Loid and W. R. Dickinson, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared. small log house and log barn erected thereon. Seized.taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Anson Curry.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Caes township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 44 acres, bounded north by Newburg, west by Chest creek, south by Daniel Wood, with log house and barn, and about thirty acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Salmon J. Tozer.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township. Clearfield county, Pa., containing five desiring to learn the title or get further informa- | acres, more or less, being part of a tract of tion in regard to the lands, can apply to L. J. warranted in name of George Hughes, with the Crans, Esq., Clearfield, Pa., or improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Shirey.

EDWARD PERKS Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, May 28, 1862.

FLOUR-A good article for sale at the store of [jan16] WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfield.