

BY SAMUEL J. BOW

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT'R 29, 1862.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE REBELLION.

Lieutenant-General Scott, early in 1861, when civil war seemed imminent, but had not actually broke out, wrote several papers, in which he set forth his views (professional and political) on the crisis, and the rights and duties of the National Government under the circumstances. One of these papers was made public by John Van Buren in a speech at a Breckinridge meeting in New York, without the knowledge or consent of General Scott, and has since been published by our "Secesh" neighbors as a very "significant letter" at a "very critical moment," because of its reference to the "Crittenden amendment."

Since this unauthorized publication by Prince John Van Buren, General Scott has come out, and published, in vindication of his patriotic course since the breaking out of the rebellion. the memorada, which will be found in another column. He has lifted the curtain, and left that miserable old traitor James Buchanan, with his coadjutors and advisers, exposed in all their revolting and hiddeous deformity.

The Breckinridge-Vallandigham editors and politicians in this county tried to show, previous to the late election, that the Republicans were responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden resolutions, and hence for the present rebellion; but the testimony of General Scott in these memoranda clearly fixes the whole responsibility of this bloody civil war upon the Slaveholders who controlled the Administration of James Buchanan. The passage of "ten thousand Crittenden Compromise resolutions, would not have stayed their hands," as the testimony of General Scott fully proves-otherwise, instead of sitting in their seats and refusing to vote, they would have given them their earnest support.

Our neighbors over the way, having pub lished the one paper referred to, should in justice to General Scott publish the other. But, we presume, this would not subserve their political aims, and hence their readers will have to forego the pleasure of perusing the this most inquitous rebellion.

RESISTING THE DRAFT .- Although the draft was to take place on the 16th, in the town of Blakely, Luzerne county, the Commissioner did not succed in completeing the enrollment until the day previous, on account of a resist- deny,' he said, ' that there is that in the Con a military company was taken to the place to protect the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties, when a fight with the Irishmen ensued. The military were obliged to fire upon them, killing one or two and wounding others. On Wednesday last 200 of the military, with a small cannon, were taken up, when the affair assuming a serious aspect, the Irishmen desisted from their opposition. It is said that the spirit of resistance is confined to the lower class of Irishmen.

In various parts of the State, the disloyal disposition of resistance has been evinced by the followers of the Breckinridge politicians. The lamentable occurrence in Luzerne county can only be attributable to the traitorous teachings of Frank Hughes and the Breckinridge leaders generally. They have been shamefully imposed upon by this class of rebel sympathisers, who have falsely assured them that the draft and all proceedings under it were illegal-and that the only penalty for refusing to go "would be imprisonment in jail awhile, and the government would soon get tired building jails for all that would refuse to go." The poor dupes are compelled to suffer for the follies of their leaders.

THE WAR NEWS .- A number of reconnoisances were made by detachments from Gen. Siegle's command to Gainesville, Thoroughfare Gap, Warrenton, etc. Several skirmishes took place during these reconnoisances, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. At Manassas 125 rebel cavalry attacked 40 men under Capt. Conger who was wounded, when his men fell back. Capt. C. and 2 others are missing. Rebel loss 12 killed, and 2 prisoners.

LATEST .- By last night's mail we learn that Gen. M'Clellan has made an advance, and that several divisions crossed the Potomac successfully on the 26th. Gen. Burnside has moved forward to Lovettsville, and Gen. Pleasonton to Leesburg. Our troops are said to be in fine spirits, notwithstanding the 'bad weather,' and cheered lustily as they reached the Virginia shore once more.

We hope that this is the beginning of a general, and vigorous forward movement; and that there will be "no more retreats and Bull Run defeats," nor "unaccountable delays," and that the army will soon be in a locality where "winter quarters" can not interfere to prevent the defeat of the rebels.

THE LEGISLATURE.-According to a state ment in the Harrisburg Telegraph the next Legislature will stand as follows :

Un. Rep. 20 Senate, Dem. 13 Un. Rep. 46 House, On joint ballot This gives the Democrats a majority of 1.

The army vote may, however, make some hanges in the above statement. Governor Curtin has issued a preclamation. appointing Thursday the 27th day of Novem-

ber, us a day of fasting and prayer.

then barbarously murdered. No age or sex tary Toucey have to say to them: was spared by the ruthless fiends, but the most revolting and atrocious cruelties were perpetrated by these "nobel savages" on helpless babes and detenceless women. Col. Sibley's forces succeeded in surrounding these murdering savages, when they, finding no hope of escape, secreted their arms and sent in a messenger to Col. Sibley, protesting their entire innocence of the outrages. They claimed to be a band of friendly Indians, who had captured the white prisoners from the "bad Indians." and were anxious to give them up. Col. Sibley agreed to treat with them ; and thus got them all, Indians and captive whites, into his power. He then told the Indians that he hoped that their story was true. but he should have to give them all a trial, so that he might punish all the bad Indians among them. The ludians, about six hundred in number, were then surrounded, and a courtmartial organized at once, the rescued white teen Indians have already been tried and thirteen convicted. The fourteenth, a chief named Red Eye, was not convicted, the captive women testifying that he was opposed to the atrocities perpetrated on the captives. Eight of the convicted Indians have beer

INDIAN MASSACRE-JUST RETRIBUTION.

A gentleman of high respectability and un-

peachable veracity, direct from St. Paul

and above, this morning gave us some harrow-

ing details of the Indian atrocities in Upper

are not mere rumors or exaggerations, but

can be abundantly vouched for. Whole fami-

lies have been butchered in the most revolting

manner, and the mangled remains heaped

together in the houses. The women have

hung, and Col. Sibley seems to give stern justice to the murderers. The people of Upper Minnesota are greatly excited, and swear that if the Government does not exact a terrible vengeance for the attrocities practised, they will themselves wage a war of ex termination against the entire Indian race.

GEN. CASS ON THE PROCLAMATION .- Col. F A. Eastman, in a letter to the editor of the Chicago Tribune, details a conversation with the venerable General Cass, which we append : "I told General Cass that I had always admired and supported him as a Democrat, but perhaps he would not regard me as a Democrat now, as I had pledged my support to the present officers of the Government, and to all the war measures.' He replied, 'You are right. The Government is right. You young men must sustain it.' Invited thus to continue the conversation, I said, 'But I approve of the emancipation proclamation, and all.' The old patriot responded promptly, 'so do I. After a lew minutes spent in con on general topics, he came back to the proclamation again. He observed that whether or not the President had the constitutional right to declare the slaves free, the President's friends did not strengthen the measure by claiming it to be constitutional. 'I do not ance by some Irishmen. On Friday following stitution to justify the act, but the circumstances of the country clearly justify it.' He did not fear its effects in the South : he only hoped it would prove effectual. He could not understand how any old Democrats could have any sympathy with the South, and he hoped that if there are any persons in the North who would ever consent to a separation, they would not be permitted to have any position or

> "STAT-AT-HOME PATRIOTS."-In speaking of this class of individuals, the Reading Journal of October 18th, says : "The stav-at-home patriots of the Breckinridge party, who from the outbreak of the war, have steadfastly refused to Volunteer in defence of the country, are just now jubilant over victories achieved at the recent election. What should cover them with shame, is made a subject of boasting. While at least one hundred thousand loyal voters of the State have volunteered for the war, and left the State for the purpose of aiding in putting down this infamous Rebellion of the Breckinridge party against the Government, the Breckinridge party in the North, have staid at home to aid their brethren by a cowardly and bloodless fight at the ballot box. That they have been partially successful is not surprising. Had the same opportunity been given to the Tories of the Revolution, they too, would have voted against the Government of Washington and in favor of remaining under the English yoke."

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE .- A gentleman who visited the Soutsern border of our state, relutes the following most outrageous procedings, of the rebels who invaded Pennsylvania ; After the rebel cavalry left Chambersburg, on their way towards Gettysburg, when about ten miles distant from the former place they met a large funeral procession, which they ordered to come to a halt. Dismounting from their own horses, they selected forty-three of the best horses in the procession, and amongst them the horse attached to the hearse. No violence was used, but, on the contrary the greatest politenes was displayed towards the surprised mourners. At length one of the funeral escorts demanded to know by whose orders their horses were thus taken. The reply was : "By order of Gen. McClellan-they are wanted for the army." As soon as the horses were properly secured by their captors, they pursued their way to the Potomac, leaving the afflicted friends to find their way with the corpse to the place of burial as they best might.

To School Directors .- We desire to say to the School Directors of the several districts in this county, that we have up a form of articles of agreement with teachers, as reported in the late school law. Should any be wanted between this date and the 1st of November, they will be farnished on short notice. We do not keep them on hand, but will print

GEN. SCOTT'S VINDICATION.

Gen. WINFIELD Scorr, deeming his past fldelity to the Union and his disposition to maintain it by force, when necessary, distrusted by some recent publications, submits in self-detense the following memoranda, which Minnesots. The instances mentioned, he says, he makes public through the National Intelligencer. They cannot possibly damage the reputation of the thief and traiter Floyd, nor of his confederates, Howell Cobb and Jacob Thompson ; but we should really like to know been treated with the grossest indignities and what ex-President Buchanan and ex-Secre-

SOUTHERN FORTS-A SUMMARY, ETC. October 30, 1860 .- I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. October 31-I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (See my "Views," since prin-

After a long confinement to my bed in New York, I came to this city (Washington) Dec. 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz : strong garrisons in the Southern forts-those of Charleston and Pensacola harbors, at once those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New Orleans, next, &c., &c. I again pointed out the organized companies and the captives being used as witnesses. The trial is recruits at the principal depots available for holding at Big Lake, above St. Peter's. Four- the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

> By appointment the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 16, when the same topics. Secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment (in the opinion of the President) no danger of an early Secession, beyond South Carolina, the President, in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Sumter, said :

"The time has not arrived for doing so; that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a Commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the Secession of the State, and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the Secession, then he would send a reinforcement, and telegraph the commanding officer Major Anderson) of Fort Moultrie to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack."

And the Secretary, with animation, added "We have a vessel of war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garris that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina Commissioners would then have the game in their bands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumter, any handful of armed Secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's 300 men had then, or some time later, been sent to Forts Moultrie and Sumter, both would now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the Secessionists; consequently the access to those forts from the sea would now (the end of March) be unobstructed and free. \*

The same day, December 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the Pres-

"Long prior to the force bill (March 2. 1833,) prior to the issue of his proclamation, and in part prior to the passage of the ordi nance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, suthorizing the employment of the land and naval forces, caused reinforcements to be sent to Fort Moultrie, and a sloop-of-war, the Natchez, with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nullifiers, and 2, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws. Gen. Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification, and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination. "President Jackson familliarly said at the time, that by the assemblage of those forces. for the lawful purposes, he was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them, it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States."

"Gen. S., who received his first instruction (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War. (Gen. Cass,) remembers those expressions well.

"Saturday Night, Dec. 15, 1860." Dec. 28 .- Again, after Major Anderson had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumterlearning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or out of the harbor-I write this note :

morning) begs to express the hope to the Secratary of War. 1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. 2. That 150 recruits may instantly be sent from

\*. The plan invented by General Scott to stop Secession was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts, command ing their rivers and strategic points. Gener-Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without 100,000 men, and many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had Scott been able to have got these forts in the conditio i he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist." [Part of the aminer, on Floyd's reception at that city.]

Governor's Island to re-enforce that garrison, (Maj. Anderson was not among the admonishwith ample supplies of ammunition and sub-sistence, including fresh vegetables, as pota-

toes, onious, turnips; and, 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support the fort. "Lieut. Gen. Scott avails himself of this opportunity also to express the hope that the ecommendations heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War, respecting Forts Jack-son, St. Philip, Morgan and Puluski, and par-ticularly in respect to Forts Pickens and Mc-Rea and the Pensacola Navy Yard in connection with the last two named works, may be reconsidered by the Secretary.

"Lieut. Gen. Scott will further ask the at tention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson and Taylor, which are wholly national-being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missourt, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers than to the State of Florida There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defense of Fort Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handful of fil libusters or a row-boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of Secession or revolutionary troubles in the adjacent States, &c., &c. will swarm with such nuisances."

Dec. 30 .- I addressed the President again, as follows :

"Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President of he United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and Gen. S. is not well enough to go to church.

.. But matters of the highest national imporlance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and, if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit Gen. S , without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send 250 recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? "It is hoped that a sloop of war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to morrow.

"Gen. S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for.

The South Carolina Commissioners had al eady been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense (on the part of the United State) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumter by quoting from some of my previous reports: It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (beside a formidable raft) have been constructed. Hulks, too, have been sunk in the principal channel so as to render access to Fort Sumter from the sea impracticable without first carrying all the lower batteries of the secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commis-

Afterward Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship of war for but could be taken from New York. Next, ploy the passenger-steamer "Star of the West," That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, have delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next verbally, submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by shipsof-war, fighting their way by the batteries (increasing in strength daily,) or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzle of his guns-that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by bri ging to merchant vessels, helping himself (giving orders for payment,) or, finally, be allowed to evacuate the fort, which, in that case, would be inevitable.

But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the Navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels, another Commissioner from South Carolina arrived, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Captain Ward, of the Navy, and myself-with the knowledge of the President (Buchanan)-settled upon the employment, under the Captain (who was eager for the expedition), of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey. At that time (late in January) I have but little doubt Capt. Ward would have reached Fort Sumter, with all his vessels. But he was kept back by something like a truce or armistice [made here], embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Flerida, Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end of that Administration.

That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable armycompetent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances, impracticable by Major Anderson, Capt. Foster (Chief Engineer), and all the other officers of the tort, as well as by Brig. General Totton, Chief of the Corps of Engineers ; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise (March 12) that Major Anderson be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long gallantly held by him and his companions, im-"Lieut. Gen. Scott (who has had a bad nediately on procuring suitable transportanight, and can scarcely hold up his head this tion to take them to New York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till Jan. 3 (when the first Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited Oct. 31, was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults.

flt was not till January 4th that, by the aid of Secretary Holt (a strong and loyal man), I obt ined permission, to send succor to the teeble garri-on of Fort Taylor, Key West and at the same time a company-Major Arno'd's, from Boston-to occupy Fort Jefferson, Tort ugas Island. If this company had been three days later, the fort would have been pre-occupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gult, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of enlogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd (who the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and defeated Scott's plans) by The Richmond Ex- Taylor, the rebels might have purchased an early European recognition.

ed, being already beleaguered.)

January 8 .- To Lieut. Slemmer, command-

ing in Pensacola Harbor : "The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to revent the seizure of either of the torts in Pensacola Harbor, by surprise or assault, con-sulting first with the Commander of the Navy-Yard, who will probably have received instructions to co-operate with you." (This or-der was signed by Aide-de-Camp Lay.)

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard (Jan. 12) that Lieut. Slemmer, calling upon Com. Armstrong, obtained the aid of some 30 common seamen or laborers (but no marines,) which, added to his 40 soldiers made up his numbers to 76 men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting and keeping up a strong guard.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vascillations. First, the President "thought if no movement is made by the U. nited States, Fort McRae will probably not be occupied nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements. and the attempt to reinforce will be useless." (Quotation from a note made by Aid de Camp Lay, about Jan. 12, of the President's reply to a message from me.) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, as usual, of a suitable naval vessel-the Brook lyn being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of 300 recruits in New York Harbor ready for some time-and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens and to occupy Fort McRae also -the President about Jan. 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn should have a single company, 90 men, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lient. Slemmer in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring fort, McRae.

The Brooklyn, with Capt. Vodges' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22, and, on the 29th, President Buchanan, having entered into quan armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toncey to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens. to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. Vodges' company unless that fort should be attacked.t

[That joint note I never saw until March 25, but supposed the armistice was consequent up-Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it. ?

Hearing, however, of the most sctive prep arations for hostilities on the part of the seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae-that had not a gun mounted when it was seized-during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12, to Capt. Vodges, was agreed upon, viz : "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." This order, in duplicate, left New York by two naval vessels about the middle of March, as the mails and the wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, dispatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn back when near that city. Thus those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the Navy Yard, Jan. 12. Respectfully submitted. WINFIELD SCOTT. Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March In the N. E. corner of the Conrad House

ilt was known at the Navy Department that the Brooklyn, with Capt. Vodges on board. would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in rough weather might sometimes be fifty miles off. Indeed, if ten miles at sea, the fort might be attacked and easily carried before the reinforcements could have reached the beach, in open sea, where have reached the beach, in open sea, where slone it could land.

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 accomp 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 sam ra'es Othera vertisemen's at 81 per square, for 3 or less insetions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

FRUIT TREES.-Farmers, and all others who are fond of good apples, are hereby informed that they can supply themselves with young trees and of the very best varieties, at the nursery of the undersigned in Lawrence township, about 3 miles south-west of Clearfield borough Also, a few peach trees on band. Now, is the best season of the year for setting out trees. and persons should avail themselves of this opportu-Oct. 29. 1862. ROBERT LAWHEAD.

DESERT D, from the service of the United States, John Vernon, private of Company C 5th Regiment Penn'a Reserves. on Sunday. Sept. 14th. just previous to the battle of South Mountain. Also. William Jones. private of Company C 5th Regiment. Penn'a Reserves on Tuesday, Sept 16, near the battle ground of Antietam. The usual reward will be paid for their return to the Regi-ment DAV1D McGAUGHEY, Oct. 6, 1862. 1st Lieutenant. Com. Company.

NOTICE .- CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: In the matter of the Estate of William Smith late of Beecaria township, Clearfield county dee'd. In the Orphans Court of Clearfield county at September Term A. D. 1862. Respecting the appraisement of property claimed by, and set apart for the widow, viz: Personal property to the amount of \$166.75 and Real Estate containing

about 20 acres more or less appraised at \$90,00 the Court made the following order. September 23rd 1862 approved unless excep ions he filed on or before the first day of next erm. Publication to be made in one newspaper. published in Clearfield county, for three su JAMES WRIGLEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAYS. Strayed away from the subseri ber residing in Lawrence township, somecattle,—one white, one black, and the others red and brindle—6 steers and two heiffers, one hav ing on a bell. Also, 5 head of sheep-having s crep off the right ear. Any information respecting the above estrays will be gratefully acknowledged. Oct. 29, 1862—p. AMOS B. TATE

CLEARFIELD GAS COMPANY -A meet ing of the Stockholders in the "Clearfield Ga

Company" incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be held at the office of Thomas J. M'Cullough, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th day of November 1862, be-tween the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m., for the surpose of organizing said company, and electing ave managers to serve until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1863. A punctual attendance in Jonathan Boynton, A. K. Wright. James T. Leonard. Wm. L. Moore, W. A. Wallace. J. B. M Enally. G. L. Reed. John F. Weaver. Isaac Johnson James Wrigley Richard Shaw. R. V. Wilson, Richard Mossop

John L. Cuttle, L. J. Crans M E. Woods. Robert Mitchell. Clearfield, Oct. 29, 1862 John M'Pherson 600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS To-ty colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and new Brunswick.

M. A. Frank.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862 ost \$20,600 to engrave it and one year's time Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of faty cents: 370,000 names are engraved on this map

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances be

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day. and will take back all maps that cannot be sold

and refund the money.

Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents
Wanted-Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State. California, Canada, England. France

and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition. J. T. LLOYD, No. 264 Brondway. New York The War Department uses our Map of Virginia Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorers-ville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomae, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia

and Pennsylvania, or money refus ded LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of Kentucky, Ohio. Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 2. "LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents and it is the best which can purchased.

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen. Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo , shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St Louis to the Gulf of "Mexico; 1,350 miles; every sand-bar, island town, landing and all places 20 miles back from the river colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket form, and \$2,50 on linnen, with rollers tendy Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred conies. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLS. Secretary of the Navy.

NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given to all per-I sons knowing themselves indebted in any way to Isabella Cross. late of the Borough of New Washington deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID S. PLOTNER. Actuary. New Washington, September 1, 1862. 8 10

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautiongiven about two years ago by John Thompson and Thomas J. Thompson to John Jordan of Jor dan township, and are now of record. The undersigned not having received value for the said bonds, hereby gives notice that he will not pay the same unless compelled by due process of law Oct. 8, 1762-p. JOHN THOMPSON.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, -Notice s hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Wm. Pennington, late of the United States Army, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settle WILLIAM FEATH. ment. Administrato

Grocery Store.

PHILLIPSBURG, PA. The undersigned having purchased the grocery establishment of J. H. Galer, would inform the citizens of Phillipsburg and vicit ity, that she has on hand a large stock of Groceries, such as

Draft! Draft! Draft! HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT!

Volunteer-and buy your goods at the cheap Cash Store of J. D. Thompson, who has just re ceived a complete stock of goods, where you can Muslin get good Calico 114 Sugar

Salt per sack . \$3.00 Shop made boots at \$3,50 and all other article at the lowest war prices. Curwensville, September 10, 1762.

MONEY SAVED IN BUILDING !- To M. save money in building, and to put up styl-ish well proportioned and substantial building for less money than usual may be done by calling on A. Weitman, Architect and Designer. Those who intend to build either an humble re-

idence, or a magnificent hall for the comfort of life, will save money by taking the advice of an experienced Architect making preparations in time, and by obtaining the bills drafts, estimates and specifications at the proper time, will guard against empty purses before the completion of the building.
The undersigned would therefore respectfully

inform the citizens of Clearfield and the public in general that he is at all times prepared to execute obs. in his line, on short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Having made his business regular study with several experienced archi-tects, and having also had long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to draw the best designs of every description of buildings, make correct draughts of all kinds of paterns. models for patent rights, &c., &c. and to give en-tire satisfaction to all who may favor bim with

their patronage.

People from a distance will, by sending the dimentions of the ground plan, with a description of the location, scenery, and country around it be gratified with a design suitable in style and order, with the location, scenery and country, and well, with the location, scenery and country, and well. adapted for its special purpose. No charge will be made if the job should not be satisfactory.

Carpenters who desire to improve in the theoretical parts of their important profession may al-

ways receive instructions in either of the different branches of Architecture. Information can at all times be obtained at my office, up stairs in Shaw's Row, or at George Thorn's, Clearfield, Ps. May,7,'62.-6m. AUGUSTUS WEITMAN