

BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB'Y 11, 1863.

THE BOILEAU CASE.

Albert D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal was recently arrested by order of General Schenk, for publishing certain articles dangerous to the interests of the Government, and "tending to the support and encouragement of the Rebellion." Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, took the matter into his own hands, and, after directing the Grand Jury to inquire into and present the facts, ordered the District Attorney to indict the persons who took part in the arrest of Mr. Boileau. This, if carried out, would, as a matter of course, have resulted in a conflict between the Federal and State authorities. Since then, His Hon. Judge Allison, of the same Court, has also charged the Grand Jury, disavowing the course of Judge Ludlow, declaring that he had transcended his powers, that he had assumed a dangerous and improper responsibility, and had brought the Court into disrepute by apparently arraying a Philadelphia Jury against the National Government, and indicting the officers of that Government. At the conclusion of his charge he ordered the District Attorney not to send in an indictment based on the presentment brought into Court on the 30th January, until directed so to do by a majority of the Court." Whilst matters judicial were running into this sort of a "mix," Mr. Boileau, probably getting weary of the "durance vile" in which he found himself, wrote the following letter,

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTM'T. ? 8th Army Corps, Baltimore, Md, Feb. 4, '63 I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, now confined in Fort McHenry for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis' Message," in that newspaper of January 20th, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of a like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and do ing published with my proper authority or knowledge; and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents, or

upon which he was granted a release:

employees, without my sanction and intention. And I do hereby give to Major General Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, in behalf of the Government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print, or publish, or permit others, in my name, to write, print, or publish any article having such a dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion, but will demean myself in all things as a true and loval citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution, and the Union, as a faithful citizen should.

And it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the Democratic Leader, made up from the Philadelphia Evening Journal itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or con Given at Baltimore, this the 1st day of Feb.

ruary, 1863. ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

Whether anything further will be done in

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

the matter, remains to be seen.

On the morning of the 2nd February a horrible murder was committed in Columbia county. A step-mother named Soult, murdered three of her step-children, aged respectively seven, nine and fourteen years, by sevaxe, and afterward threw their bodies into Coercing those who yield to no gentler means." the fire. She was arrested and confined in In North Carolina there is a grievous comthe Columbia county jail-

The canal project opposite Vicksburg has been fully adopted, and a large force will be kept at work day and night until completed. and depth,-the bed being a hard clay deposit, the action of the water has little or no effect upon it. Six feet of water were reported in the canal.

The certificates of indebtedness, recently stolen from the office of the United States dicate a counter revolution of a formidable Treasurer, have been recovered. They were in sums of \$5,000 each, and amounted to two and tottering, let us strike the blow it so and a half millions dollars; but being unfinished, and the public notified of the loss, the end .- Press thief found it useless to offer them.

On the 4th, a passenger train on the Steubenville and Indiana railroad was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, east of Cadiz Junction. All the passengers of two cars were more or less injured. One car was smashed, and another burned up.

There is a proposition before Congress to raise the tax on whiskey. No decision has yet been arrived at on account of the difference of opinion as to what the increase should be-the propositions varying from 50 cents to \$1,50 per gallon.

The British steamer Solent from St. Thomas arrived at Aspinwall, and reports that the rebel privateer Retribution had burned four or five American vessels in the neighborhood

of that Island. Ex-Governor Morgan was elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of New York, on the 3rd of February.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Below we give several extracts from speeches made before a "Democratic" Club in Philadelphia, which plainly show the objects of the leaders of that party in Pennsylvania. Mr. Peter McCall, at a meeting held on Janleau, in the course of some remarks said : .

"The lawless course of the Administration will provoke lawlessness on the part of the people. If they could not be protected under and by the law, it was natural that they should seek redress outside of the law."

Mr. John Bullitt, another speaker on the same occasion, said:

"The Administration is trampling upon the rights and privileges which have been acquired by the blood and struggles of two centuries. . . . There is a point beyond which human endurance could not be expected to extend. . . . The fire that has long been smothered beneath a wet blanket has well nigh dried its covering and is liable to break forth in a blaze at any moment. . Give us lib erty, or give us death,' may, ere long, be seen in white letters on red flags.'

At a meeting of the same Club, held on Tuesday evening, February 3d, a Reverend language:

"Abraham Lincoln is a greater traitor than Jefferson Davis. What has Jeff Davis done He has merely infringed upon our Territorial inrisdiction. He has not struck at the Constitution. . . Carry the pluck which you have displayed this evening with you into the street.'

In all these extracts we have a direct appeal to resist the authority of the National Government, should the opportunity present itself. That is just the doctrine that the Rebels in the South have been proclaiming. They as sert that their rights were trampled uponthat they were not protected by the lawsthat they were forced to seek redress outside of the law,-and hence, their armed resistance to the authority of the Government. Both, the Rebels of the South and their sympathisets in the North, urge the same plea in ex tenuation of their hostility to the legally constituted authorities, and both have proclaimed the same watchward, "Give us liberty, or give

It is high time that honest Democrats should understand the true position of their leaders, who are always thus ready to offer palliating excuses for the Rebels. The Reverend leader above quoted says that "Jeff Davis has not struck at the Constitution," but has "merely infringed upon our territorial jurisdiction." How very mild !- "merely infringed." But, forsooth, should the war department order the arrest of one of these sympathisers for uttering language "tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government," and immediately it is denounced as a gross violation of the Constitution, and Abraham Lincoln proclaimed as "a greater traitor than Jeff Davis,"-and yet, these men profess to be the true friends of the Union, whilst they are engaged in disminating dissentions and disloyal sentiments. Loyal Democrats can you any longer doubt their real object ?

THE TIDE TURNING.

"G. W. Lee, General Commanding," is in trouble. It seems that this officer is in command of a Department in the South, with his headquarters at Dahlonega, and that among other things his duty is to suppress insurrections, "and generally to restore tranquility to this part of the country." It seems that a number of deserters, tories, and conscripts are now in Georgia and North Carolina, resisting the laws of the Confederacy. These insurrectionary movements seem to have more than usual meaning, and to have been more than usually momentous, for Lee offers a full amnesty to these who surrender, while those who persist will be tranquilized by the musket. war against the Government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it." In this good work he is assisted by "Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia" In Alabama, we have another appeal from the Governor, who is afraid that the enforcement of the conscript act will lead to a popular commotion. "Alabama," he says, "must be true to herself, and do her duty in the emergency." He regrets to find many patriots lingering about their homes, and he calls upon them not to let their brothers bear the burden of an unequal contest, and he implores the people to give aid to ering their heads from their bodies with an the conscription officers "in arresting and plaint from Governor Vance, commanding the stragglers to return to their colors. These declaratons appearing at the same time indicate great changes in the South. The tide is It must be wholly cut to the required width turning, and men who have ridden upon it seem likely to drift into infamy. Perhaps the proclamations of Lee, Shorter, and Vance are the answers of the Cotton States to the President's proclamation. They show distrust and demoralization in the South, and seem to incharacter. Now, when the South is reeling sincerely dreads, and the rebellion will be at an

GOOD NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

A special dispatch, dated Cairo February 7th, says that the steamer Adelaide has arrived from Vicksburg, with the important information that the United States ram Queen of the West ran the blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns were opened on her, and as she steamed past, a rebel steamer also opened fire on the Queen of the West. The latter replied and crippled the rebel steamer. The Queen was under fire three quarters of an hour, apparently unburt. This bold and successful exploit is worthy of praise. We look for more exciting news from Vicksburg, ere long.

It is rumored that the pirate Alabama had arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairshaving received four shots from the United States gunboat Hatteras, during the engage-

HOW THEY GET SUPPLIES M. M. Kimmey, the United States Vice ter in which he says:

"The rebels are buying up everything here that can be eaten, worn, or that can be used among them the bill to change the time of mary 29th, two days after the arrest of Boi. to kill Union men. It is astonishing to see holding the District Courts of the United fed and clothed him, in a most outrageous manthe enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars' worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of al! kinds. and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. An order is here now for 600, 000 blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them. Agents are on the frontier, and as far in the interior as San Louis Potosi, buying up all the wheat and flour that can be had, are already sending it across the Rio Grande daily. Most of the goods go from here across the river at Fort Duncan. Only a few cross at Leredo or Roma. Until this trade is cut off. Texas will not feel the blockade, at least Chauncey C. Burr, made use of the following | the western part. If a federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely. You can hardly have an idea of the way Union men are treated in Texas. They are hung on the slightest suspicion, and by bodies of irresponsible men, who, were they in a country where law was respected, would not be allowed outside of a prison yard. . . . We have here upon this frontier about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the Federal army"

From the above it is manifest how the rebel army has been clothed and fed, and also how the goods have been paid for. Texas cotton is as good as gold in Mexico, and will buy articles that could not be purchased with Confederate scrip.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

The Blockade not Interrupted. The iron steamer Princes Royal, in charge of Acting Master Edward Vanslice, arrived off the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, on Sunday, February 8th. She brings highly important intelligence, both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade off Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the United States fleet-only two vessels out of eight or ten having been disabled and obliged to leave. It appears from the statement of an eye-witness, that the cause of this attack of the rebel rams on our squadron was owing to the capture of the Princes Royal-the captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night, and communicated the intelligence to the enemy. The Princes Royal endeavored to run the blockade by way of Breach Inlet on the 29th January but was discovered by the pilot-boat Blunt, and the signal being given, the Unadella proceeded towards her and captured the prize without other assistance. According to rebel news, the port of Charleston was thoroughly blockaded on the 3d of February. The Federal iron-clads were lying inside of the wooden walls at that time-not having been with the fleet when the attack was made on the 1st inst.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Late advices from Tennessee give an account of a brilliant affair at Fort Donelson. It seems that a rebel force of from 3,000 to 4,000 made a sudden attack upon the garrison in the fort, and succeeded in capturing four guns. Our boys, however, rallied and drove the rebels back, retaking the guns, killing 135 of the enemy, and wounding and taking 300 "It will be a fruitless attempt," he says, "to prisoners. Forrest, the rebel guerrilla cavalry chief, was reported to be wounded. Our loss was from 40 to 50 killed and wounded.

Col. Stokes regiment of Tennessee cavalry, and a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown. fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2nd. Our cavalry made a Sabre charge and took them by surprise,-killing one, taking 100 prisoners, their equipage, horses, wagons, ect. Maj. Douglass, of Douglass' rebel battalion. and all his officers were among the prisoners. Davis' cavalry also made a descent upon

Franklin, and captured twenty-five rebels.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON. The Houston Telegraph (Texas) of January

23d, contains an account of the capture, at Sabine Pass, of the United States brig Morning Star, and an unknown schooner, on the 21st, by an expedition from the Magruder (rebel) fleet. The rebel commander says he captured nine guns, about a million dollars' worth of property, and one hundred and nine

Gen. Magruder, on the 4th of January, proclaimed the port of Galveston open to commerce; but Com. Bell, U. S. Navy, issued a proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading therein under penalty of

A PITITUL SIGHT .- Che of the most pitiful and humilitating sights that has yet come within the range of our vision, was that of a drunken army Chaptain, on February 3rd, who came reeling out of Strawberry alley into Third Street. He was filthy and furious. Oaths leaped from his lips with the seeming fluency with which whiskey must have run down his throat. He was only a disgrace to himself. Neither religion, valor, patriotism or purity suffer by the action of such men, because they are brutes that only need developing, and the sooner they are known and exterminated the better for the cause of religion and of freedom .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, says: those who talk of a reconstruction of the Union, with New England left out are no better than the other rebels," which statement tersely sams up the whole question.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. IN THE SENATE, Feb. 4th, a bill was passed pardons, so as to remit fines and relieve from with Rebels; the joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions; the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking consideration for pecuniary contracts, the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts, and also on the resolution to increase the fees of United States Marshals in California. A bill was introduced to sell Indian reservations in California and establish new ones. The resolutions about the French in Mexico were tabled, 34 to 9. The League Island bill was killed. The bill for the encouragement of reenlistments and the enrolling and drafting of the militia was taken up. An amendment was adopted, providing that a drafted man may procure a substitute. Another amendment was adopted. providing that no clothes, arms, or equipments shall be sold, exchanged, pledged, or given away; and when such articles are found in the possession of any person not a soldier or officer, they may be seized. An amendment was adopted, providing that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay, and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, he shall forfeit all his pay, except when sick or wounded. On a motion to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia, there was a long debate, chiefly as to the number of Democrats in the army. The motion was lost-Yeas, 9; Nays, 33. No vote was taken on the bill itself. IN THE House, report was made adversely on the credentials of J. B. McLoud claiming a seat from the Hd District of Virginia; and also on the application of his contestant, W. W. Wing. The Coastwise Submarine Telegraph bill was adopted, 71 to 68. The bill for the codification of the statutes failed, 42 to 86. The Ship Canal bill was discussed, but postponed until Friday. A bill was passed for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific coast. It appropriates \$30,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. A bill to establish an Ambulance corps was passed. It authorizes the permanent enlistment of 20,-000 men for the performance of such duties. A colonel is provided as head of the corps, with a first lieutenant for every 100 men, a STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank sergeant for every 20 men, and a corporal for very 10 men. The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a brigadier-general as the chief, two colonels as assistant commissaries, and a major; the selection to be made either from the army or volunteer forces. The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the House bill, with the Senate's amendments, authorizing 20,-000 men to be raised in Kentucky, for twelve months, for the defense of that State, &c. The amendment was agreed to-so the bill has passed both Houses.

IN THE SENATE, February 5th, a bill was introduced to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas. Mr. Wall offered a resolution to inquire into an "arbitrary arrest," but it was laid over. The bill in relation to Jurors in the United States Courts was passed; also the bill concerning Courts in Washington Territory; also the bill to A D. 1863 temporarily supply vacancies in Executive Departments; also the bill to change the time of holding certain District Courts. The bill encouraging enlistments, and the enrollment and drafting of the military was taken up. The pending question to strike out the 4th section was discussed at considerable length. The motion to strike out the section was lost, and the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted that the Senate be informed of the actual number of soldiers raised since the war began. In THE House, a bill making 37 new post routes was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were taken up. A joint resolution to codify the Naval laws was passed; also, a bill amending the Naval Pension Act so as to give in certain \$15 per month cases \$20 per month. Some amendments were made to the Naval Appropriation bill; as to war steamers, it was provided that no contracts shall be entered into for construction, until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders, and made on the most favorable terms. An appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard was increased in ordered to accommodate three vessels now building there 428 feet in length.

The Nashvine Union truly remarks : "There can be no true Democracy while treason keeps its armies in the field, except war Democracy. The office-hunters who, at a time like this, preach peace, peace, in the North, may be Democrats in name, but in reality they are tories and traitors, who would be in arms against their Government were they living in the so-called confederacy." It is said of a celebrated personage, that he cannot, with all his skill and cunning, conceal his cloven foot; and so it is with our peace Democrats. They House, in Clearfield, on Saturday the 7th day of tried long and hard to palm themselves off as loyal men, but that "secesh" foot would stick out; and now all men understand that to say a man is a peace Democrat is the same as to say that he is a follower of Jeff. Davis.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE !- Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally, during the campaign, will insure sound health | mortgage. to every man. Only 25 cents per Box. 214

ARRESTED.—Frank P. Robinson, from Pitts- NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the following named property, now in the possession of William Luther of burg, and a Lieutenant in the 56th Regiment, Consul at Monterey, Mexico, has written a let- authorizing the President to make qualified Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken into custody on Wednesday, on information before imprisonment. Several bills were reported, Captain Brown, and placed under military arrest, for abusing the government, which has States; the bill to prevent correspondence ner; speaking disrespectfully of his superior commanders and bragging that "Jeff. Davis ought and would be our next President." We understand that he flourished his commission as Lieutenant, which he only obtained a few days since, whilst he was damning and cursing the very man who had given it to him. He will be sent to Baltimore to-day, and turned office, or place; and adversely on the bill to over to Gen. Schenk, who will no doubt have harmonize admiralty jurisdiction; also, on him duly court martialed .- Har. Tel. Feb. 6th.

Whooping-cough or Choup, however severe may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam. This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping-cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness, and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found very agreeable to the taste. is not a violent remedy, but emollient-warming. searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cents per bottle. feb4

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 accompany 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. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Grampian Hills, on January 1st, 1862 Peter Heffelfinger. Mrs. Mary M. Zeigler

Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. A C. MOORE, P. M. WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having resigned his commission in the army, and resumed the practice of the law, may be con sulted on professional business at his old office on

Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. All business promptv attended to. February 5th, 1863. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in possession of John Fau-Bradford township, to wit: One bay mare. one bay horse, and two set of harness as the same belong to me and have only been left with said Fauver on loan, and are subject to my order.

Feb. 11, 1863. DEGISTER'S NOTICE,-Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the pext Orphans' court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield. 1863, for confirmation and allowance

The partial account of Miles Read. Executor of the estate of J. R. Read, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., decensed. Feb. 11, 1863. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register

for the month ending Jan. 31st, 1863.

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RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of February

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t-waship in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for

herself and children who are dependent upon her Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her

application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.
N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance Feb 11, 1863. WM. S BRADLEY, Clerk.

DHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.-Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this road that an e ection will be held at the house of Wm. Myers in Philipsburg, on the First Monday of March next. between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P M, to elect managers for the ensuing year.
Feb. 4, 1863.
E. F. LLOYD, Sec'y.

CTRAY CALF .- Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, about the middle of July last, a black year ling calf, with a white stripe along its back, and white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it a-way, or it will be sold as the law directs. Jan. 21, 1863-p. D. M. WELCH.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, in the possession of Cyrus Thurstin and David Thurstin, to wit: 1 gray horse, four years old, as the same belongs to me and has been left with C. &. D. Thurstins on loan—subject to my order.

January 28, 1863. SIMON RORABAUGH.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Executors of Wm. Smith, ceased, will expose to public sale at the Court March, the following real estate of the said deceased, situate in Covington township, Clearfield county. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the Smethport turnpike, thence west 100 perches to a small white oak, thence south 169 6.10 perches to stones, thence east 100 perches to a white pine, thence north 169 6.10 perches to beginning, containing, 100 acres and allowance. Being the Central Point Hotel property, having thereon a good two story frame tavern house, and good frame barn, with a large tarm cleared.

TERMS-One half cash at confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual pay-ments with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. MARY SMITH. JNO. GORMONT, LEX'rs.

Woodward township, viz :- one cooking stove and ntensils, three bedsteads and bedding, one set of chairs, and household furniture, as said property belongs to me and he only has it on loan ROBERT ALEXANDER

Woodward township, January 12th 1862.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby notified O not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following property, now in the possession of William A Dunlap viz: one yoke of oxen, white, with small black spots, as the same belongs to us and is left with said W. A. Dunlap on loan, subject to our disposal at any time.
THOMPSON & PATTERSON.

Curwensville January 28th 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddli g with the following property in the possession of Abednego Caskey, of Beccaria township, to wit: 1 Bay horse; 2 mares, one dun and one bay; 1 4-horse broad-wheeled wagon, three set of horse-gears or harness, &c., as the same belongs to me and have only been left with said Caskey on loan—subject to my order.

A. G. FOX o my order. Smith's Mills, January 7, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of R. B. Hegarty, late of Guelich township, dece ased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to make them known without delay. JAMES HEGARTY, Beccaria tp. ROB'T N. HEGARTY, Guelich tp February 4, 1863.

VOTICE .- The undersigned appointed Augi. for by the Orphans' court of Clearfield counto make distribution of the money in the hands Wm. Hoover, Administrator of Caesar Potter. d, will attend to that duty, at the Hotel of o. N. Colburn in Clearfield, on Tuesday, February 24th, and all persons interested will attend on that day and present their claims, or be forever debarred. ALFRED J. PATTERSON. February 4, 1883.

ESTATE OF THOMAS G. SNYDER, DECEASED -Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that Letters of Administration have been granted on the Estate of Thomas G. Snyder, late of Clearfield county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will preent them duly authenticated for settlement, and those persons indebted to the same will make im-mediate payment to MARTHA E SNYDER. Administratrix, Kylertown, Pa Feb 4, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clearfield Creek Bridge Company, until the 20th day of February next, for the erec ion of a Toll House at the East end of the Bridge. Said building to be one and a half stories high, and sixteen by 28 feet in dimensions-to be completed by the First day of July next. The plan and specifications can be exam ined at the office of J. B. Graham. Proposals must be addressed to J. B. Graham, President of Clearfield Creek Bridge Company.

W. W. BETTS, Sec'y.

NEW GOODS. Fust received at the "Corner Store." Curwensville, a new and seasonable stock of goods, which will be sold upon reasonable terms

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 at Curwensville of WM. IRVIN One pair of good heavy oxen for sale by A SSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE

hers offer for sale two contiguous tracts of well timbered land situate in Morris and Snowshoe tw'ps, counties of Clearfield and Centre State of l'ennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill and Lumber property of A H. & J. Shock, containing in all 67 acres and 146 perches. One tract thereof ded by lands of Francis Gurney, and others, in the warrantee name of John Nicholson, containing 433 acres and 153 perches. The other thereof situate in the townships, counties, and State aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jonathan Nesbit, and others, in the warrantee name of Francis Gurney, containing 433 acres and 153 perches. The buildings are composed of a steam saw mill capable of cutting two million feet of lumber a year, a large two-story dwelling house, three or more tenant houses, and a large barn, &c From 80 to 100 acres of said land are cleared and in a good farming condition. Sale to take place at the Court House in Bellefonte, at 1 o'clock, p m., on Saturdoy, February 14th, 1863.

TERMS OF SALE-One half of the purchase noney to be paid on the delivery of the deed, the residue to be paid one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. B. F. HIESTAND, and JOHN KLINE.

Assignces of A. H. & J. Shock. Bellefonte, January 21, 1863.

NOTICE OF PARTITITION OF MOSES BOGGS' ESTATE.—To Wm. Boggs, Robert Boggs, Margery, wife of A Baxter, formerly Margery Boggs; Elizabeth, wife of John M Conkey ormerly Elizabeth Boggs; Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley, formerly Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley, formerly Martha Jane Boggs; Wilber F. Boggs, Henry Boggs; Mary, wife of Wm. Chandler formerly Mary Boggs, and Roland Boggs, heirs of Moses Boggs, late of the State of Missouri and formerly of Clearfield county, Pa. and to all persons claiming the Real Estate in Clearfield county aforesaid of the said Moses Boggs either as heirs or under said heirs; TAKE Notice, that a writ of partition has been

issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county aforesaid to me directed, for the partition among the aforesaid heirs of certain real estate in said county, viz: One tract or piece of timber land situate in Bradford township in said county, containing 46 acres 57 perches, more or less. Au-other messuage or farm situate formerly in Bradford now Graham township, containing about 129 acres and 92 perches

In pursuance of which writ, on Wednesday, 11th day of March, A. D. 1863, upon the premises aforesaid, at and after 10 o'clock A. M. of said day I will proceed to hold an Inquest of Partition to make partition, if the same can be made, and in quire and make report thereof according to law At which time and place all persons interested are

notified to attend and be present. ED PERKS, Sheriff, &c. Sheriff's Office. January 28, 1863-6t. THE GLOBE. -THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF

CONGRESS.-The Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in this city the first Monday in next December. The Daily Globe will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial

articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates of the session. revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departsments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, un der a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of August, 1852.

The next session of Congress will, probably, be the most important one that ever met.

TERMS:—For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session \$3.00 For one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the ses-

The Daily Globe may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of \$1 per month. Subscriptions for The Congressional Globe and Appendix must be for the entire session. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompa-

FI have, hitherto, sent the Globe to those newspapers that copied its Prospectus, but I cannot afford to do so any longer; therefore, no newspapers paper need copy this Prospectus, unless I send the money to pay for it as an advertisement Washington City. Oct. 21, 1862. JOHN C. RIVES