

M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 4.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

NO. 16

BATTLE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy river, near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately but were unable to drive our men back a single rod from their position, notwithstanding that we had to contend in an unequal combat, with nearly or quite ten to one.

The only forces engaged on that day was McCall's division, which was located on the opposite side of a swampy ravine, about a mile and a half back from the Chickahominy river.

The battle lasted from about 2 until 9 P. M., when the enemy drew off, renewing the attack at the break of day, and after several hours of hard fighting, Gen. McClellan's Division was ordered to fall back. The soldiers, supposing the order was given from fear of being overpowered, said they could hold the ground, and begged that the order might be countermanded, which was refused, and they yielded with great reluctance.

Gen. McClellan was on the field during the afternoon and up to a late hour at night, directing the movements, and expressed himself well satisfied with the result.

THE REBELS' ATTACK ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon General Stone's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an out-flanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterwards they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half mile distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below.

They were repelled by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

THE REBELS CROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

About 2 P. M., the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance, through lowlands and forests, toward Gen. McClellan's division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

PART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REBELS CAPTURED.

The First Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle-pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion of them were taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At White House on Wednesday matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all descriptions, while those on the landing were being rapidly reloaded in wagons and moved off towards the left bank. Several steamers with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence had also been started down the river with orders to proceed to City Point on the James River. The reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfillment of an order directed from Gen. McClellan. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of a portion of Gen. Burnside's army, which rumor said had reached the James River to co-operate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to prohibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any consideration whatever, unless the parties belonged to the army. This order was so peremptory that even those connected with the press, some of whom had come down to forward their reports by the mail boats were prevented from returning, and others who had smuggled themselves through were promptly sent back.

ON THE SAME DAY GEN. CASEY CAME DOWN AND TOOK COMMAND OF THE SMALL LAND FORCE, NOT EXCEEDING 600 MEN, AND IN THE EVENING WAS NOTIFIED TO PREPARE AT ANY MOMENT FOR THE ENTIRE EVACUATION OF THE POST, AND THE PRESERVATION AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY. SIMILAR ORDERS WERE ALSO SENT TO COL. INGALLS. HE IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATED WITH THE FLEET, AND A DIVISION OF MEN, ARMED WITH AXES, PROCEEDED DURING THE NIGHT TO CUT DOWN THE TREES AROUND WHITE HOUSE, AND SUBSEQUENTLY ALL THE WAY ALONG, ABOVE AND BELOW THE PANUNKEY BRIDGE, SO AS TO GIVE THEM FREE PLAY FOR THE USE OF THEIR GUNS. ON THE SAME EVENING WE HAD A REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS THAT A DIVISION OF THE REBELS, THE FORCES OF STONEWELL JACKSON AND GENERAL EVELL WERE APPROACHING AND THREATENING TO OPEN THE WAY BY THE RIGHT FLANK FOR A RAID ON THE WHITE HOUSE. IN THE MEANTIME THE TRAINS ON THE RAILROAD WERE KEPT RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY, CARRYING FORWARD NOTHING BUT AMMUNITION AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, WITH SIEGE AND ROCKET TRAINS, AND FIELD PIECES.

The down train of cars, due at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, had not arrived, which added to the excitement among the sutlers and camp followers. At half past 10 o'clock in the evening, however, the train arrived, bringing down about ninety wounded men, it having been delayed for their accommodation. They were nearly all of Gen. Hooker's Division, and participated in the gallant advance on the center on Wednesday morning, driving

A moment after we descended the hill to a ravine known as Gaing's Mills, and halted for an artillery battery which was hurriedly crossing the bridge, and as the last of the train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment a depleted regiment came over the eminence, and seeing the work of destruction going on, cried out 'stop, stop, the enemy are close upon us,' some of them at the same time glancing backward.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Two hours afterward the enemy came feeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle ensued. The cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession.

Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground for two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods over them.

Finally, toward night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryea's Zouaves, and the musketry firing became most terrific, lasting some twenty or thirty minutes, after which there was a lull. Shortly afterward an attempt was made to break through the right, which was repulsed, and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left, with the same result. The battle had then been raging for some four hours without any apparent change of advantage on either side.

Reinforcements of artillery and infantry then came steadily along over the bridge, marching through the heat and dust over the hill to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate, determined effort, and came near forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge, where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands before they could have crossed that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances, and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge.

THE REBEL BRIGADE STRIKE TO THEIR WORK.

At the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, one half mile from the river, Thomas Francis Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill stripped to the bare arms and ordered to go to work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the result was that the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus matters stood up to 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

AT DARK AN ATTACK WAS MADE ON THE FRONT OF THE ENTIRE LINE, AND WAS REPEATED AT 2 A. M. IN FRONT OF GENERALS HOOKER, KERNEY AND SUMNER, SUCCESSFULLY, WITHOUT MATERIAL RESULT.

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THE DOWN TRAIN OF CARS, DUE AT 7 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, HAD NOT ARRIVED, WHICH ADDED TO THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SUTLERS AND CAMP FOLLOWERS. AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, HOWEVER, THE TRAIN ARRIVED, BRINGING DOWN ABOUT NINETY WOUNDED MEN, IT HAVING BEEN DELAYED FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATION. THEY WERE NEARLY ALL OF GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION, AND PARTICIPATED IN THE GALLANT ADVANCE ON THE CENTER ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, DRIVING

the enemy from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what was known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the city of Richmond. This is the "important point" alluded to in the dispatches of Gen. McClellan detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and 60 killed. A large number of those wounded were, however, very slight, most of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday.

DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

The fact that the gunboats had taken position in front of the landing with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of the camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commenced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet, with the exception of certain mysterious movements within our lines that were not understandable to civilians. The immense stacks of stores, and forage at Dispatch Station, 11 miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, with forage and stores, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef or a box of crackers was left.

Throughout the day at White House the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. Casey, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it; the outbuildings and servant's quarters being separate from the residence.—General Washington himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the subsistence and commissary departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavalry scouts had also been sent out in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of subsistence stores on the landing, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on shore, the numerous steamers and tugs, probably 50 in number, had been busy towing down the river to West Point; a distance of fifty miles, through its tortuous winding, long lines of brig and barks laden with stores. The vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups, and anchored in the streams where they could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented, it may be proper for him to understand that not less than seven hundred sail of vessels were two days previous, at anchor at the White House and landing and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river. In the mean time the work on the construction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey, just above the landing, was steadily progressing, a large force of workmen being constantly at work. This fact, in conjunction with the evident movements towards a speedy evacuation, bewildered the speculations of the uninitiated, but Colonel Ingalls, under whose directions the evacuation was progressing, moved about as coolly as a summer's morning.

THE MORNING TRAIN BROUGHT DOWN THE GRATIFYING NEWS THAT THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GENERAL HOOKER HAD BEEN ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL, AND THAT HE HAD HELD THE ENEMY'S CAMP AND RIFLE PITS. ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MORE OF THE WOUNDED ARRIVED, AND WERE REMOVED, WITH THE OTHERS TO THE HOSPITAL STEAMERS, WHERE THE SANITARY COMMITTEE, WITH THEIR LARGE CORPS OF SURGEONS, AND THE NUMEROUS SISTERS OF CHARITY IN ATTENDANCE, DUE TO THEIR POWER TO RENDER AID, DROVE ALL IN THEIR POWER TO RENDER THE POOR FELLOWS COMFORTABLE. THERE ARE ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER FEMALE NURSES IN ATTENDANCE, WHO ARE UNMITTING IN THEIR ATTENTION AND KINDNESS TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

THE REPORTS FROM THE FRONT ON THURSDAY EVENING CONTINUED FAVORABLE, HEAVY SKIRMISHING HAVING TAKEN PLACE ON THE RIGHT, RESULTING IN THE REPULSE OF THE ENEMY, AND A FEW MORE OF THE WOUNDED ARRIVED, WHO REPORTED EVERYTHING PROGRESSING MOST SATISFACTORILY, WHILST ALL THE INDICATIONS WERE THAT A GENERAL BATTLE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE WOULD TAKE PLACE NEXT DAY.—THE TRAINS WERE KEPT IN MOTION ALL NIGHT, CARRYING FORWARD MUNITIONS OF WAR, WHILST THE WAGONS TRAINS WERE STILL LINING THE ROADS, WITH COMMISSARY STORES.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, July 5, 1862.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862. GENTLEMEN—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of 29th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be— I trust they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quota of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LATEST NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above city Point.

That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about 17 miles.

The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having three to our one.

The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting our gunboats got in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire. The rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces, and 2,000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners captured is the rebel General Magruder.

The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the rebels last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy, much greater, it is thought, than ours. There is nothing definite, however, in regard to losses.

In the retreat forced upon General McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendering it impossible to move them.

In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are of course innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

The Great Battle Before Richmond.

The following is from a telegraphic slip issued by the Olean Times, to Telegraphy, last Saturday, at that time McClellan's army was in a critical situation, but was still unbroken: New York, July 4th, midnight.

The World's correspondent has arrived here from the field of battle before Richmond on Tuesday. He says McClellan's advance then was three miles north-west of Hardin's Landing, and within fifteen miles of Richmond.

The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. Gen. Hentzelman captured eight generals and a whole brigade of rebels, sixteen hundred strong, including their Colonels.

The enemy's fighting on Monday was fierce in the extreme. Gen. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson and McClellan participated. The reserve under McClellan suffered severely, and Gen. McClellan and Reynolds probably taken prisoners as they are missing.

Gen. Mead was severely wounded. Gen. Durns and Brooks, slightly. Stonewall Jackson was killed. All the prisoners corroborate it. Gen. S. R. Anderson of the Redreger Iron works was mortally wounded in the action at Savage Station on Sunday.

During the action of Monday, the gunboats Galena and Arrostook shelled the river road with splendid effect. McClellan's army, though greatly exhausted from lack of food, were still in excellent spirits and every drop of blood will flow before any disaster shall befall the army.

All the field officers of Duryea's Zouaves heretofore reported killed and wounded and missing are alive and well.

LATER.

1 o'clock A. M.

The associated press have received a dispatch saying that the Richmond Dispatch admits the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson and R. Barnwell Rhetts, of South Carolina.

The total loss on both sides so far, seven days' fighting, is upwards of forty thousand.

CAIRO, July 1.

Advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. Hindman, with some 5,000 Rebels, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Pritch had abandoned the fort, spiking the guns.

The situation of Gen. Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to bring supplies, and his army being on half rations for a week.

Reports have been current here to-day that Commodore Farragut had given the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender.

Reports via Columbus by passengers are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs and a bombardment of twelve hours' duration at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862.

It is evidently the determination of many now in Congress to carry out the celebrated declaration made by John Quincy Adams, while speaking in the House of Representatives on the 15th of April, 1842, that the sanctity of municipal institutions, under a state of actual invasion or of actual war, whether servile, civil, or foreign, is wholly unfounded, and that the laws of war do, in all such cases, take precedence. "The military authority," said Mr. Adams, "takes for the time the place of all municipal institutions, and of slavery among the rest, and, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the states where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the commander-in-chief of the army has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

Gen. Hunter, who is intimately acquainted with President Lincoln, is confident that he will not attempt to exercise this "power," and it is very certain that he did not think that Gen. Hunter, as commander of the army in South Carolina, had "power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves there." But it is equally true that there are those, occupying positions, who are confident that circumstances will force the President to exercise this power, as a military necessity, and that those generals who may not show a willingness to do so, will meet with no favor or friendship.

The report of Judge Holt, and of Mr. Owen, Commissioners appointed to investigate grant contracts, on the receipt of two notes of five thousand dollars each by Senator Simmons for his services in procuring a contract for the manufacture of guns, has created some astonishment. It is rumored that other members of Congress are "interested" in contracts.

Gen. Shields was unanimously rejected as Major-General, and now stands as the scapegoat, on whom rests the blame of the mismanagement of matters in the Shenandoah valley.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—Mr. Raymond, in a letter from the seat of War to the Times, thus disposes of a very little thing done in Washington, on a very grand scale:—I see that complaints have been made at Washington that the White House is not occupied as a Hospital, but is kept inviolate from our troops by a guard and that soldiers are not allowed to go to it for a drink of water. A great deal of indignation has been invoked against Gen. McClellan on this account, and some gentlemen of New York are reported to have informed President Lincoln that this was done in pursuance of an arrangement between him and Gen. Lee, the owner of the White House, that in case of war they would protect each others property. All this is very stupid, very malicious, and very contemptible. The story of an arrangement between the two Generals is a sheer fabrication. The White House has but six rooms—and would hold at the outside, not more than fifty patients. It is at some distance from the landing place, and in the judgment of Dr. Tripler, the Medical Director, it is not needed for hospital purposes, as tents have been provided for the temporary care of the wounded at the landing. It is guarded from intrusion and injury partly because the orders of the army are to protect private property, and partly because it is the site of Washington's early home—both, in my judgment, perfectly just and conclusive reasons. The well is guarded solely to prevent its being exhausted by over-draws; the water is used by the soldiers constantly, although excellent water is abundant and much more accessible. I trust the White House will continue to be protected from invasion and injury. It is a very small price to pay out of respect to the memory of Washington. I see, by the way, that the letter published in some of the papers, purporting to come from Mrs. Lee, and charging the Union troops with having searched and desecrated the house, is pronounced a forgery. She acknowledges the care with which it has been protected.

I observe by yesterday's papers, that Secretary Stanton has ordered the "guard to be removed" from the White House. He will excuse me for saying that he has been misled into doing a very foolish thing. But when a cabinet Minister makes burlesque his God, there is no telling to what absurdities his worship may lead him. We shall now get the reputation of being utterly reckless of Washington and his memory, and without any offset. There are twenty houses better adapted to hospital purposes than the White House—and every one of them is untouched.

A letter to the Providence Post from Washington says the latter city appears to be a combination of the vices of New York, the cunning of Philadelphia, and the respectable pomposity of Boston, without any of their attendant virtues.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT. LIST of Vendors of Merchandise and their Classification of M'Kean county for 1862. CLASS LICENSE.

Smethport Borough.

A. N. Taylor, 14 \$7.00
Henry Hamlin, 14 7.00
Orlo J. Hamlin, 14 7.00
W. S. Brownell, 14 7.00

Bradford.

Gabriel S. Smith, 14 7.00
C. S. Cleaveland & Co., 14 7.00
Smith & Barber, 14 7.00

Liberty.

L. H. Dolley, 14 7.00

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Smethport on the 15th day of July, next, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such adjustments made as are deemed just and proper.

JAS. E. BLAIR,
Mercantile Appraiser.
June 21, 1862.

More Rebel Prisoners.—Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, sixty more rebel prisoners arrived by the Cumberland Valley train from Banks' division. They were marched through Market and Fourth streets and Ride road to Camp Curtin, attracting an immense deal of attention. They are a hard looking set, and are no improvement on those already here. They were young and old mixed, and not a decent suit of clothes in the entire party.—Harrisburg Union.

CAMERON COUNTY

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition and other legal proceedings, I, the Sheriff of Cameron county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Shippen, said county, on Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock P. M.

The following described Real Estate situate in the township of Shippen, county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a Chestnut post on the North bank of the Sinnamahoning Creek, bearing South-west from the South-west corner Apple-tree in the orchard, being the South-west corner of the Freeman lot; thence North five degrees East two hundred and thirty poles to a post, for a corner, in the North line of the original survey; thence South fifty-nine degrees East eighty poles, on said north line, to a post on said line, for a corner on the North line of the original survey, above said; thence South five degrees West two hundred and sixty-five poles to a post, for a corner, on the North bank of the Sinnamahoning Creek; thence up the said creek, through all its windings, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twelve and one-half acres of land, all improved, one Dwelling House, two Barns and Out-houses, two Wells of water, and a quantity of Fruit trees, and one Blacksmith Shop.

Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Z. C. Cowley at the suit of Jonathan Colegrove now for the use of John Magee.

ALSO.

The following described Real Estate situate in the township of Shippen county of Cameron, and described as follows, to-wit:—Bounded North by warrant No. 1033, formerly owned by William Brackett; East by lands of C. H. Sage, South by warrant or lands of C. H. Sage, West by lands of Seneca Freeman; containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less, having thereon Nine Dwelling Houses, two Store Houses, one Double Saw Mill, four Barns and Out-houses, and one Blacksmith Shop, three Wells of Water, and a quantity of Fruit Trees, and about one hundred and sixty acres of Improved Lands.

Seized, taken in Execution, and will be sold as the property of Z. C. Cowley, at the suit of Jonathan Colegrove now for the use of John Magee.

JOHN A. ELDRED, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office Shippen, Cameron Co. Pa.;
June 17, A. D. 1862.

NEW CASH STORE

OLEAN PRICES!

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!!

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of M'Kean and adjoining counties, that I have opened up a well in Smethport, in the State and Tin-ware line, as in Olean. I shall, at all times, have on hand a large stock of

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES!

TIN-WARE,

Sheet-Iron & Copper-Ware,

LEAD PIPE AND PUMPS.

Hoop-Iron and House-keepers Hardware, &c. &c.

Job Work,

of all kinds done with dispatch, and in a satisfactory manner, at the lowest possible prices. Orders promptly attended to. Give me a call—at the building known as the Williams Store—opposite the Post Office. Smethport, Pa.
March 20, 1862. A. J. NOURSE,
Proprietor.

MOR. DEMONSTRATION OF FASHIONS.—The

best and most reliable Fashion Gleanings in the world. Contains the latest and most Fashion-Plates, the greatest number of fine Engravings, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns for Dresses, and a sheet of new Trade-Water and Embroidering Patterns. Every Maker, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady, should have it. Published Quarterly, at 474 Broadway, New York; sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly \$1, with a valuable premium. The Summer number now ready.

KOLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior SUFFERING BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

SMETHPORT LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Livery Stable in Smethport, at Dr. R. B. Bennett's Old Stand, on Main street, just east of Mechanicsville, where can be found the best of Horses and Carriages at low prices. He intends to make Smethport a permanent residence, and asks a share of patronage.

A. N. SMITH,
Smethport, August 24, 1860.