



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Nov. 6, 1861.

THE "PATHFINDER."—A letter from Thurlow Weed of the Albany Journal, in relation to Major General John C. Fremont's administration of the Military Department of the West, will be found in another part of this paper, and is worthy special attention.

The various charges against Fremont, as detailed in this letter, are the same as given in the report of Adjutant General Thomas, (since published,) who accompanied Gen. Cameron in his recent tour of inspection to the West, and showing that Mr. Weed must have had access to that report before writing his letter.

As a matter of course, Fremont must now be removed. His outrageous conduct is now exposed to the country, and to continue him in his present position would be to acquiesce in these outrages. This the Administration could not stand, and hence the only alternative is to turn him out.

When a candidate for President Fremont was called "the American Pathfinder," "the Man of Destiny," &c., &c. With what grace will he submit to his impending fate? Can he submit to be thus humbled in the face of, not only the enemy, but of the whole world—for his fame was not confined to this continent? Will he, after putting on the regal airs of a live monarch—if Adjutant Thomas is to be believed—consent to take a subordinate position, and strive to regain the honors he has so suddenly lost? Or will he, as some pretend to be wicked enough to fear he will, strike out for himself, and in true Mexican style, issue a pronouncement, and establish a dominion of his own away out Southwest, part Mexican, part American and the balance Indian, or perhaps go into partnership with Brigham Young?

A short time, we repeat, will reveal the mystery. Truly this is a great country, and these are stirring times.

What the effect will be, it may require a few days—perhaps weeks—clearly to indicate. Fremont has great personal popularity, and commanding unlimited credit as a man of wealth—founded upon his Mariposa gold mines—surrounded as he is by a small army of California "roughs," he can, if he wills it, be a dangerous man. At last accounts he was in pursuit of the rebels under Gen. Price, who seemed to be well aware of the "fire in the rear" of his adversary, and was most certain of gaining a victory by avoiding a battle.

A DARING FEAT.—The present struggle in our country will furnish to the world's history many feats of unexampled cunning, many incidents of unparalleled cunning, and many "deeds of noble daring."

Two of the most recent affairs of this kind took place a few days ago in Philadelphia. The present U. S. Marshal, Mr. Millward, claims to be a very great "smeller," and is surrounded by a number of deputy "smellers." The Marshal was coming over in the train from Baltimore one night, and on the way, noticed a gentleman who seemed to be entirely absorbed in his own reflections, and was letting other peoples' business alone most terribly. This was enough to throw suspicion upon him. In the mind's eye of the ever vigilant Marshal, he was nothing less than a Secession spy—a Jeff Davis emissary—and when the train reached Philadelphia the stranger found himself in the clutches of the United States Marshal, a prisoner in the name of the United States of America. A search disclosed the fact that the stranger was a loyal citizen—perhaps some government contractor—who had been silently meditating upon the large profits that were to find their way into his pockets, and thus attracted the suspicion of the officer.

The other instance occurred with one of the Deputies, either of whom can sniff the scent of a traitor in the breeze as soon as he sets his foot on the loyal soil of old Pennsylvania. On the day in question one of these "sharps" espied a traitor in one of the rooms of the Continental Hotel, when he immediately sat about wearing his web of stratagems by which to secure the "cuz." His plans all laid, and the assistance of a detachment of the city Police procured, they pounced down upon the rebel and dragged him forthwith before the proper officer for a hearing. But here they soon discovered that they had caught a Tartar—or what was about the same thing—a New England Abolitionist named Anderson!

The only shadow of excuse for the arrest of this man was the fact that one of the Deputy Marshals saw a copy of the Richmond (Va.) Examiner sticking out of his pocket! and another one actually saw him reading it at the hotel!

How long would it take such men to gather courage enough to "smell out" and hang witches?

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued orders for the shooting of four soldiers, who were found guilty of sleeping while on picket duty near Fairfax.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

From the Baltimore Dispatch of Oct 31. Arrival of the Louisiana and Baltimore.

Yesterday morning there were two arrivals at this port from Old Point Comfort, viz: the steamship Baltimore, Capt. Denkin, and the steamer Louisiana, Capt. William Porter. The Baltimore left Boston on Monday, and after landing a quantity of naval stores at Fortress Monroe, left for Baltimore on Tuesday afternoon. The Louisiana left about four hours after the Baltimore, and got into port about eight o'clock, after a delightful run up the Chesapeake, the weather being fine.

A Passenger from Richmond.

Among the passengers who reached here in the Louisiana was a gentleman, named Bromwell, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn, who during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the present month. Mr. Bromwell left that city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James River and Old Point route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army he came down the river in a small steam tug and landed at a place called Brooktown, about twelve miles from Newport News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Fed'l forces, being in an undress uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet of negotiations of a financial character.

Baltimoreans in Richmond.

Mr. Bromwell was frequently importuned whilst in Richmond by persons from Baltimore to carry letters to their friends, but he declined as a practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the Provost Marshal assuring him that if he did he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

Sewell's Point—Fortifications.

In the headquarters of the Engineer's Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and sketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mounted, and means of defence. Among them was a large sketch of Fortress Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. Huger, and another of the works recently erected at Sewell's Point. The number of guns, all en barbette, is twenty-six, of which about five are rifled cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederates, who came down the river in the tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fortress Monroe—and not a single move of importance took place there without their knowledge. A line telescope and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Gosport Navy Yard, but taken possession of in the latter part of April, were placed in the observatory at Sewell's point, and constant observations made. Then the sentries upon the ramparts of Fortress Monroe could be distinctly observed, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Davis, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a noble regard for the interest of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Artillery Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

Affairs in Richmond.

Richmond was described as equaling even New York city in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested—but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the Hotels with a single exception—the "Continental," were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the Surgeon General announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold for 57 per barrel (wholesale); mess beef \$16 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats, 45 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes, 40 cents per peck; print butter, 45 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cts. per pound retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively and prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 33 cents per pound, and hides 20. Brogans for army use, rated from \$1.30 to \$1.60 per pair by the case, whilst the better kinds of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares that as far as the equipments of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and the Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the Subsistence and Quartermaster's department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude.

Interview with Gen. Beauregard.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Bromwell had an interview with Gen. Beauregard, at his headquarters about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During that day the general reviewed an infantry division of Gen. Johnson's command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and staff all elegantly uniformed,

riding along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a banquet of the kind he has not had since he was a drop of liquor on the table. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to pass through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas, but from motives of delicacy it was not used. The General stated that as far as he was concerned, he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with an advance of any importance. He spoke of Col. Totten and Major Breckinridge in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some bitterness that the War Department at Washington owed him one month's pay. He denied with considerable warmth, that, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and referred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty, it was attributable to the orders of Gen. Wool, who had refused to receive flags of truce.

Weed on Fremont.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Since it cannot be concealed or denied that Gen. Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been the subject of official inquiry, and is now the occasion of Executive deliberation, and of popular solicitude, I have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources, information from which the People, as Jurors, may safely render a Verdict.

In coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavorable to Gen. Fremont, it is scarcely needful to say that I had, in doing so, to "conquer" many "prejudices." My relations with Gen. Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I believed him eminently upright and patriotic. I thought him well fitted for the high command with which he was invested, and he went forth with my heartfelt aspirations that he would render good service to our Country and win glory for himself.

Passing much that might be said impugning the sense and taste of Gen. Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the Journal some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored General disappoints the popular expectation.

When Gen. Fremont reached St. Louis he took as his Headquarters, a House for which the Government is paying \$5000 a year.

He surrounded himself with a numerous Staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri; organizing, simultaneously, a Body Guard consisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the Chief is as difficult as the approach to a Monarch in the Darkest ages of Despotism.

He has Appointed and Commissioned, without the shadow of Authority, more than Fifty Officers, with the rank of Colonel, Lt. Colonel, Major, Captain, &c. Col. Andrews, the United States Pay-Master, was required to pay these Officers, and upon his refusal to do so, was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of \$100,000.

The Officers belonging to Gen. Fremont's Staff are interested in Army Contracts. Capt. Haskell, an Aid, is a Partner of Col. DeGraw in Mule, Hay and other Contracts. Capt. Tully, a United States Commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exorbitant prices for inferior Mules, from Capt. Haskell, and upon protesting against the wrong, was ordered away from the Post by Gen. Fremont.

Capt. E. M. Davis, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, received a Contract for Blankets, which, on delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned, were paid for and sent to the Hospitals.

The Markets purchased by Gen. Fremont, in France are worthless. After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid for Oats, at 30 cents, Corn at 25, and Hay at \$17.50, a Contract was made with Baird and Palmer (Palmer, Cook & Co., of California notoriety) at 33 cents for Oats, 30 for Corn and \$19 for Hay, amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000.

Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was met by the Aid of Gen. Lyon, accompanied by Major Phelps, M. G., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.

The indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department, for Gen. Fremont's Command, is over Four Millions and a Half!

This disastrous condition of things, is attributable to the "malign influences" of Californians with whom Gen. Fremont became unfortunately connected in Mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was entrusted with a high military command.—These ill-omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of Gen. Fremont's Military District. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the Country and the usefulness and reputation of the Commanding General. They impeach either his head or his heart, and so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which, for whether a wicked or a weak General, he is unfitted for so great a trust.

Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious.—The War is being prosecuted by the Army under his command, in a way which recalls and deepens the horrors of Vandalism. Without conquering Traitors, he is converting Union men into Enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoils and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a Letter dated "Tipton, Mo., Oct. 17," from an intelligent, observing, truthful Friend, from which we take the following extract:

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One Union man who had kept five Sons from joining the Secession forces, had his place literally gutted, the men of Asboth's and Seigel's Divisions killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, then chucked them into their already over-loaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking glass or an unrudded bureau, or blanket that has not been sei-

zed. For all this there is no excuse, the Army having an abundance of provisions and arms.

"The Army has now reached Warsaw, and an advance to Arthur, and never retreated to advance further. Price and his Army are today more than 70 miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect, nor never did expect to overtake him.

"Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and not a man will ever return to tell the story—for we shall have left behind us a maddened, beggared, famishing, frenzied population, in which those who were Union men ten days ago, are today our most bitter enemies."

Such license adds horrors to the legitimate and unavoidable evils of war. An Army that leaves such remembrances along its line of march will be forever exterminated.

It is sad to record these things of a youthful General from whose career the Country looked for heroism tempered with humanity. But high as our hopes were of General Fremont, we cannot afford, when—whether from fault or misfortune—so much depends on the wisdom and integrity of Generals, to be deceived. I am, by the force of evidence which cannot be resisted, constrained to admit that he has signally failed to discharge, with usefulness to the Country, or credit to himself, the duties of his station.

I would gladly turn from this painful theme were it permitted, to a more cheerful one. But we are oppressed by a fresh calamity. The Battle of Bull's Bluff, like that at Bull Run, was a defeat and a blunder. The defeat, where 2,000 Troops with the conditions and surroundings against them, engaged 4,000, was unavoidable. Of the blunder I will not speak, because I do not yet know who is responsible for it. To those who were in the battle, whether they survive, or "sleep their last sleep there," nothing but honor and gratitude is due.

I was with the President last evening when the Brother, son and Nephew of the late Gen. Baker, who were with him, called to show his Orders. These Orders were on his person, and were crimsoned and consecrated by his blood. Though the blood partially effaced the Order, enough is legible to vindicate his memory. It is sufficient to say that the Orders were clear and explicit, and that they were gallantly, generously and literally obeyed. Gen. Baker, with inadequate means of Transportation, went to the rescue of 600 Spartans who were engaged with an enemy of 4,000 strong.

From New Orleans and Santa Rosa, we have intelligence of a more cheering character. The brigadier Hellins, whose only exploit was in burning defenceless Graytown, published a lying Dispatch.—His pretended Victory over our Blockading Squadron was a poor, cheap falsehood. Col. Wilson's Zouaves, near Fort Pickens. This pretended Victory was a positive defeat.

Of the Naval Expedition I am not at liberty to speak.

We have an immense, and reasonably well equipped, and highly disciplined Army, stretching along the line of the Potomac River. It cannot remain long inactive. Let us hope that future successes may retrieve past disasters.

The new Bishop.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Penna., on Thursday, elected Rev. William Bacon Stevens, the Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, to the Office of Bishop, made vacant by the death of the lamented Bishop Bowman. Although the choice is regarded as a triumph of the Evangelical or Low Church party, Dr. Stevens is known to be no active partisan, and his piety and qualifications are acknowledged even by those opposed to his election.

The Bishop elect is about fifty years of age. He was born in Massachusetts, and was educated a physician. When quite young he went to the East Indies and China, and practiced medicine in the latter country, for a time being associated with the well-known Dr. Gutzlaff. He visited the Sandwich Islands and other strange countries, and returning to the United States, settled in Athens, Georgia, intending to practice medicine. But his soon turned his attention to theology, and after the requisite preparation, became a Minister in the Episcopal Church. He was chosen Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of Georgia, and was appointed by the Legislature to write a History of the State. The second volume of this work which is well written and extremely valuable, only appeared within the last two years. While in Georgia, Dr. Stevens married Miss Coppee, of that State, a sister of Professor Coppee, of the University of Pennsylvania. About the year 1845 he received and accepted a call from St. Andrew's Church, succeeding the Rev. T. M. Clark, now Bishop of Rhode Island. He has continued there ever since. A few years ago he traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, and on his return wrote an interesting work, and also delivered lectures on the scenes he visited that were memorable in Scripture history. He has written several works of a religious character, among which is one entitled "The Bow in the Cloud," which is probably the most generally known. Some time since he had a call to a church in Savannah, which he declined. More recently he was selected to be Professor of Elocution in a new theological Seminary, organized in Philadelphia, to take the place of the one near Alexandria which has been closed by the war. He is a polished writer, a good speaker, and will fill the office of Bishop with ability and dignity.—Lancaster Intel.

The mother of Jackson, the murderer of Col. Ellsworth, was taken prisoner on Sunday, in her house, near Prospect Hill, by some of Gen. McCall's men. She has been keeping open house for rebel avoys, and her stepmother, who was arrested at the same time, has been regularly acting as a rebel spy.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and authoress of that abolitionist diatribe "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in a letter recently written to the Earl of Shaftesbury, an English abolitionist says:

"I have advocated disunion for fifteen years, because I thought it a practical mode of freeing the North from the guilt of slavery; and of planting at the south the seeds of early and entire emancipation."

The Golden Age.—Every government has its golden age. Just now the United States Government has its Golden Age—\$1,200,000 per day! Bully for America!

GRAND OPENING!

NEW STORE! NEW FIRM!! NEW GOODS!! Great Inducements to Purchasers AT H. W. SMITH & CO'S. ONE PRICE, CASH STORE, Smith's Corner, below Judge Leonard's.

QUEENSWARE. BEST White Granite Plates. Soup, saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Cup Sets, Handled Cup Sets, Tea Sets, Ewer and basin, Tea Sets, Cup Sets, Common Teas, Common Teas, One Superior Lavatory Spring Tea Set, Creams, Pies, Saucers, by the half dozen, C. C. Nappies, C. C. Nappies, Glass Preserves, Glass Salts, 6 Piece Teapots, Plan do, Excelsior do, Also, Teas, Coffees, &c., &c. and all articles usually kept in a country store, will be kept here, as also many not usually kept, but much needed, at greatly reduced prices. And we feel confident that all who will make trial purchase, will find it to their advantage to continue as customers.

Miscellaneous. Superior article Sweeping brushes, Large Ass't Waiters "most convenient article in use. Plants Improved Coffee Spice Mill, and Cording, Drum Cording, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Dandelion Coffee, Dandelion Coffee, Mackerel by barrel or pound, Spices, Soaps, Starch, by box or pound, Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steel Pens 50 cts per gross, Pen Knives, Tooth brushes, &c., &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

Toilet and Promenade Prints of the most fashionable style and color. The new much worn material of Colored Alpaca. Now is the time to buy an extraordinary cheap dress for next season, as we will close our stock of Lawns, Organdies, Satinets, Poplins, Crapes de Paris, balzettes, and all Summer goods at fabulous low prices, to make room for our Fall & Winter stock, which we will soon be able to offer to our customers, and the public generally, at the Cash Store of H. W. SMITH & CO. Also, a limited amount of County Orders wanted in exchange for goods.

NEW ARRIVAL.—We have just received and are selling very low, a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, viz: Mens best Kid boot, Boys best Kid boot, Mens best Calf boot, Boys best Calf boot, Childs best Kid boot, Mens best Calf Monroes, Boys best Calf Monroes, Youth's best Calf Monroes, Childs best Gait Pumps, Childs best Welt Pumps, Childs best rubber Pumps, Childs best French Morocco, Reel, Womens Mer. Jefferson heel, Womens Gait Jefferson heel, Womens Kid Slippers, Womens Sup. Velvet bound gaiters, Womens extra extra heavy monroes, Womens sup. extra heavy monroes, H. W. SMITH & Co. Adm'r. Hours of business from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M. July 19, 1861.

NEW GOODS AT KRATZERS' BONNETS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, DUCATS, BAREGE, E. OPLIN, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LEAD, MUSLIN, DRUGS, LINENS, CANPET, BLINDS, BROOMS, S. YTHES, S. P. KES, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, HATS, CAPS, WINE, SALT, OILS, PAINT, TWEEDS, LEAD, MUSLIN, DRUGS, LINENS, CANPET, BLINDS, BROOMS, S. YTHES, S. P. KES, NOTIONS, GEOGRAPHIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASS, FISH, BACON & FLOUR. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or approved Country Produce. C. KRATZER & SON. Clearfield June 11, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JACOB ROBIN, late of Benecia township deceased. 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 settlement to my Attorney, L. J. CRANS, of Clearfield, or ANDREW S. MOORE, of Guilch township, October 14, 1861. G. L. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of SAMUEL MOORE late of Penn township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to my Attorney, L. J. CRANS of Clearfield, or ANDREW S. MOORE of Penn tp., Oct. 14, 1861. G. L. Executor.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite to that of J. Crans, Esq. my 2, 1861.

DR. J. W. POTTER. Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leesport Mills, Girard township, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861.

HARRISIM PROVER



SEWING MACHINE. PRICES FROM \$40 to \$75. THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE, the most perfect of which is here represented, has now been introduced, and is beyond question the best, as well as the handiest, lightest, and most durable Sewing Machine now before the public. No. 1—A small and very neat Machine for Family use. No. 2—A large Machine for quilting heavy work and for Plantation use. The Machine is much admired for its simplicity, and for its reliability and durability it is unsurpassed. A child twelve years can run it with ease; and yet it will sew from the coarsest to the finest Sew. There is no trouble of winding the thread, as it is taken from the spool. It has no belts to give trouble, and will run backwards as well as forwards and still sew equally perfect, and without danger of breaking needles. It runs by friction and by closing the box over it, it is thrown out of gear. In fact, we have no hesitation in recommending it as the best family Sewing Machine in use. The following Premiums awarded the above Machine:

At the Fair of the Franklin Institute, 1857, the First Premium. At the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Philadelphia, September 24, 1859, the First Premium—a Diploma. At the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Wyom., 1860—a Silver Medal. For the best Sewing Machine, at Lancaster County Fair, held October, 1859—a Silver Medal. At the Maryland State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., October, 1859, under strong competition, a Silver Medal was awarded to this Machine. At the New Castle County Fair, held at Wilmington, Delaware, October, 1859—a Diploma. The above Machines are manufactured by CHARLES W. HOWLAND, No. 121 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 801 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. S. D. BAKER, 729 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Persons wishing to see the above Machine in operation, can do so by calling at the residence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield borough.

A. M. HILLS DENTIST. Preperations of the teeth in proper time will be of great benefit to every one in point of health, comfort, and convenience. DR. HILLS can always be found at his office, on the corner of Front and Main streets, when no notice to the contrary appears in this paper. ALL operations in the line of his profession performed in the latest and most improved styles, and guaranteed for one year against natural failures.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday Sept. 24, 1861. Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography. \$2 1/2 Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. 2 1/2 Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping. 4 1/2 Latin and Greek languages. 6 1/2 To students desiring of acquiring a thorough English education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half session, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. C. B. SANDFORD, Principal. Clearfield, Aug. 7, 1861—17.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—Tremendous Excitement among the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Fire and counterfeiter James Buchanan "Boss" Gross. Disappointed!!! It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Gross had worn a pair of Frank Sherr's French-calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, shortly he would much put out on missing his custom; he would announce to all Deceitbridge, Douglas Lincoln and Bell, men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Shermanshowing, in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Best Shoes and Gaiters of any style or pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Shoe Shop, on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHERR, N. B. Findings for sale Sept. 25, 1860.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE. THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and opened at his establishment in GRAYMAN'S BUILDING, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of different qualities, from a single piece to a full set, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash, or in exchange for old gold and silver. CLOCKS of every variety on hand, at the most reasonable prices. ALL kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. Sept. 19, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO. LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. SALT, OILS, PAINTS, & GROCERIES. For sale very cheap for Cash, by O. B. MERRELL, In basement of Merrell & Biggell's Store, Clearfield, Pa. feb-27.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS. Germantown, Pa. McCALLUM & Co. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETS, DRUGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c. Warehouse No. 509 Chestnut Street, (Opposite State House). apr 21-17