



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Evening Nov. 13/1861.

Exchange of Prisoners.

There is much in the policy of conducting the present war on the part of the Administration at Washington, to which serious fault may be found, but not to object to their refusal to adopt a system of exchange of prisoners, is to display a cold indifference to the fate of the brave men who have gone forth to battle in answer to the call of their country, entirely inexcusable. Up to this time, no such system has been adopted, and all the prisoners captured by the Confederates—amounting, to some three or four thousand—(with few exceptions, still held as prisoners of war. The reason of this refusal on our part, is because we can only recognize them as rebels, not as belligerents; that to negotiate with them for an exchange of prisoners, would be to recognize them as such belligerents. To be consistent with our professions, we should hang the rebel prisoners taken with arms in their hands as fast as we get hold of them. Of course this has not been practiced—nor is it likely to be, for the very good reason that the enemy would retaliate, as he is able to at the rate of at least two to one.

But it this cannot be done, why should we longer hesitate to do the more sensible thing of adopting a system of exchange of prisoners and thus rescue our brave men now crowding Southern prisons, and restoring them either to their families and friends, or to the ranks of our army? The pretext that such a system cannot be adopted without a recognition of their flag, is not sufficient in the face of the fact that the Confederate flag is practically recognized every day, or as often as a flag of truce is sent or received by one or the other of the contending forces.

The same blind policy was attempted by British Generals at the outset of the American Revolution, and every rebel captured was threatened with death. The notice given by Washington that that was a game at which both parties could play a part, put a stop to it, and thenceforward prisoners taken on either side were regularly exchanged. Longer delay on behalf of our authorities to accede to the offers frequently made by the Confederates to adopt a system of exchange, which should be a just one—cannot fail to injure our cause, and we rejoice to see a movement calling the attention of the public to its importance.

FREMONT REMOVED.—As we anticipated in our last, the order for the removal of Major Gen. Fremont from the command of the forces in the West, was issued by President Lincoln and reached Fremont at Springfield, Mo., on the 2d inst. Price with his main force was only 12 miles off, and a battle was hourly expected. The news of Fremont's removal caused much excitement. His body guard unanimously determined to disband. Several officers threatened to resign, and many companies threw down their arms, and general insubordination was threatened; but at the earnest solicitation of their late commander, to remain true to their flag, order was in a great measure restored.

Such is the apparently hard fate of the great "American Path-finder" and "Man of Destiny," he may not be inappropriately styled the founder of the Republican party. He may well say "if Republics are not ungrateful, Republics are rare."

The Judges and Lawyers of Washington have become so meddlesome that the Administration have in a manner suspended the holding of Courts, by declaring Martial law. It appears that the Court ordered the arrest of some fellows that wore uniforms for having committed breaches of the peace, and for non-attendance as witnesses, whereupon the President ordered the Marshal to inform the Court that no attention would be paid to their writs.

There is no doubt but that the Judiciary is greatly in the way of some aspiring hero, and might as well be abolished. The President instead of running the "Machine" as he found it, is running it into the ground at railroad speed, and if he continues to run it until the end of his term as he has for the last six months he will not have money enough in the Treasury to pay his last year's salary.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLASS.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of our readers we this week continue the publication of extracts from the speech of the late Senator Douglas, delivered on the 3rd of January last. The accuracy with which he foretold the conduct of the Southern States, and the effect of war, will astonish every one, while his appeal to the Republican Senators to sink the partisan in the patriot, and unite with the Democrats in the only possible means of averting war—and their indignant rejection of that appeal—must stand as a monument of everlasting disgrace to the statesmanship of that party.

Everybody buys at Smith & Co's.

Being elevated—the Democratic standard.

FREMONT'S most brilliant charges—Those against the Government.

All the prisoners at New York, about 1000 in number have been removed to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

The result of the war MUST BE EMANCIPATION.

This is the declaration of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Jefferson Star, and every other Abolition sheet in the country.

Who are the men that insist in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Those who have heavy Government contracts, and the Abolitionists who are laboring for a dissolution of the Union.

One of the liveliest Democratic meetings ever held in Philadelphia, came off in that city, on Friday night last. The Black Republican ballot box stuffers were most beautifully exposed.

The election for Governor and State officers in Wisconsin is so close that the official vote can only decide the contest, yet Lincoln had 21,000 majority last fall—Bully for Wisconsin.

A GOOD CHANCE.—The proprietor of the Clarion Democrat wants a partner—a practical printer with a small capital. This is a good chance for a Typo. For further particulars address W. F. Alexander, Clarion, Clarion County, Pa.

If John C. Fremont could spend \$5,000,000 in three months in the capacity of a General with 8000 troops? How much would he have spent among 100,000 Black Republicans in four years, had he been elected President in 1857?

Gen Stone has issued an order cautioning the officers and soldiers of his command against expressing censure of their superiors.

We think this highly necessary especially in Gen. Stone's case, since the Ball's Bluff affair.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order to arrest all officers found at places of amusement, in company with friends of easy virtue. From the fact that an order has been issued to this effect by the commander shows that our military men are often led astray by those of "easy virtue." This would be a state of things bad enough for the rebels to be guilty of.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The returns from this State show that the whole Republican ticket is elected, as a matter of course.

The whole poll was but 77,000, while the vote for President last fall was 102,000. The decrease on the Republican vote alone is 66,000.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General under the Pierce administration, has been elected to the Legislature from the Newburyport district.

It is now well understood that the death of General Lyon, and the capture of the gallant Col. Mulligan and his force at Lexington, was all caused through the misunderstanding, and petty family quarrel between Gen. Fremont and the Blair family.

If those Black Republican leaders would pay a little more attention to the rebels and quit quarreling about their government robberies, the people would relish it much better.

A correspondent from the lower end of the county asks us "what has become of the Chicago Platform?"

We will state for his information that it was sold to the Abolitionists on the 4th of March until, 1861 at five hundred millions of dollars a year, when it is to be surrendered with all the Abolition improvements necessary, and is to be adopted in joint Convention in 1864 as the Abolition and Republican Union Platform, should the country survive Black Republicanism.

"EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT."—The Abolition "organ" of this county says that Adjutant General Thomas' expose of Fremont's profligacy is an extraordinary document. We think so too? We hope the people will now begin to see where the money goes. If our neighbor is so greatly displeased at this small affair, we wonder what he will do with himself when the Congressional Investigating Committee make their report, which will be more "extraordinary" still. We advise our friend to keep cool, the fiftieth part of the great National robbery is not yet exposed, and perhaps will not be until the people elect another set of Congressmen.

Those Democrats that fused with the Black Republicans in New York, for the sake of "Union," find since the election that they are completely sold; that instead of carrying every officer for the city government, they got nothing but Sheriff, and that by a small majority. The Republican papers, since the election class those elected as Republicans and Democrats, the "Union" being lost already—the Democrats can now join the Black Republicans or submit to the mortification of an inglorious defeat, while it is evident now that victory was within their reach, had they presented a pure Democratic ticket to the people at the late election.

Later returns seem to show that the Democrats, by counting several Union men who were formerly Bell men, have carried a majority of Assemblymen, and probably elected a Canal Commissioner.

INTERESTING FROM HATTERAS !!

Great Storm and Flood!!!

Dreadful Condition of our Troops!!!

We take the following graphic description of affairs at Hatteras Inlet from the special of the New York Tribune of the 7th instant:

The land forces at this point are now in the midst of another engagement, which is of more serious character than any of the conflicts that have yet taken place on this coast. It is a contest with the elements. A great deluge is upon us. Last evening a gale sprang up, which continued to increase in fury every moment until morning, when it assumed the form of a perfect whirlwind, accompanied with rain, which at times fell in torrents. About 3 o'clock this morning, the waves from the ocean began to sweep over the island (half a mile wide) into the Sound, and before daylight these two bodies of water were united. Not a spot of land was to be seen. All the lower portion of the island, where Fort Hatteras and Clark are situated was under water, and so sudden was the upheaving and so violent the storm, that all chances of escape were cut off before the morning light came. It was utterly impossible for any assistance to reach them from our fleet, so terrible was this Hatteras star. And it was not until a breaker swept across the island, carrying men, shanties, tents, and ever creeping thing with it, that the soldiers were aware of a great flood. Men were washed out of their beds and found all their clothes (what few had undressed) borne by the water to the Sound. Live stock, such as pigs, chickens, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and cooking utensils, lumber, driftwood, boxes, barrels, trunks, shanties, were carried forward, together with men on them and in them, some jumping out of the windows, some cutting their way through the roof, others jumping off into the water which, in many places was over their heads in depth, and making for a box or barrel in order to reach the roof of a shanty still standing. Officers on horses were riding or swimming through this moving mass, giving orders to this floating army of men, with a gun in one hand and with the other hanging on to some kind of an object, kept themselves above water. The most mournful sight of all, however, was to witness the moving of the sick, some of whom were in a dying condition before the storm came. They were carried on mats from place to place on the shoulders of men who were wading through water neck deep. It was also a sad sight to witness the destruction of property.—At the wharf where all the government property is stored, a wholesale destruction took place. Provisions of every kind were soon afloat—barrels of crackers, bread, sugar, pork, beef, molasses, beans, potatoes, fish bones of candies, soap, clothing, and in fact everything required for an army was seen to go with the flood, with the buildings containing them in a very dilapidated condition. The steamer Spaulding arrived the evening before with a large load of provisions, clothing, lumber, &c., and as good luck would have it, she was unable to land but a small portion of her cargo the night she came in. Unfortunately there was, however, some clothing landed for the 20th Indiana Regiment. Nearly half of this much needed freight was placed on the pier, and went with the waves of the ocean within view of the soldiers, who, with tearful eyes and shivering forms, beheld this, to them, the most melancholy sight of all. About 6 o'clock this morning the flood was at its height, and for two hours Col. Brown of the 20th Indiana Regiment and officers were in great suspense. It was very evident that a new inlet below Fort Clark had been made during the night, which entirely cut off their escape, and as the waves were rushing into Fort Clark by 6 in the morning, it was apparent that all must meet with a watery grave if the water continued to rise at the same rate for two hours to come. Fortunately, the country was spared from hearing of such horrible tidings as was momentarily threatening the lives of these loyal soldiers. The storm began to abate by seven a.m. this morning, and by 9 o'clock a narrow strip of sand beach was discovered above Fort Clark, which was hailed with wild delight by the 20th Indiana Regiment, who, but a few minutes before were making preparations to save themselves, if possible, from a fearful fate. By noon the tide had gone down, and left quite a little spot for the half-drowned and exhausted men to walk upon and build some camp fires, which enabled them to cook a scanty meal, from what few fragments of provisions had been rescued from the water. What a sight to behold! All was devastation and ruin—the entire camp was made desolate. Several feet of sand were taken from the surface of the island, leaving it in such a condition that it is sure to be under water as often as the tide comes up.

Between Fort Clark and Hatteras, a new inlet, some six feet deep, was formed during the night, and now it is a vast sheet of water between the two forts. Fort Hatteras now stands isolated from the land, and will be swept entirely away in the next severe storm, its sandy walls having already commenced to crumble. In fact it is thought that the next great storm (which is liable to visit this region any day), will level both forts, Clark and Hatteras. I understand that the Confederates only built them for summer use, expecting they would be swept away before Spring, which accounts for using the cheap material (sand and turf) with which these forts are constructed. This sweeping flood makes good the predictions of the Conf. derates when we took possession of this treacherous and mysterious peninsula. They said we would be glad to abandon Hatteras Island when the winter storms came. It has been said all along by our most experienced military men, that a land force on Hatteras Island was entirely unnecessary, that a small fleet would effectually guard the inlet.

Camp Wool (where the 9th N. Y. V. are quartered), some three miles above Fort Hatteras, was also much damaged by this storm. Their large Hospital, some sixty by forty feet, was carried away; their provisions, and many other stores Camp Bailey, seven miles up the Island where Capt. Bailey, with a portion of the Indiana Regiment, is stationed, has, I learn, escaped but with little loss, they being on a higher point of land, which is strongly fortified. Six companies of this regiment left Fort Clark to-day for Camp Bailey, leaving only three companies at Fort Clark. I learn, will also abandon this dilapidated and crumbling fortifica-

tion on the morrow, and doubtless they will be followed soon by the regulars now stationed at Fort Hatteras. Camp Bailey, or Fort Bailey, is the best place on the island to make a stand and resist an attack from the enemy, which is momentarily expected. I do not believe that an army of twenty thousand could assail this position with any hopes of success. The Confederates have been making ready all along to give us a battle as soon as the winter storms came to their assistance. They have been concentrating nearly all their forces in the State on Roanoke Island, some 50 miles above us, at the head of this island, with this intention. In case of an attack we shall be assisted by our fleet, which will be able to command the ocean side of the island, while the Confederates will, with their small fleet of gunboats, command the sound, we having no gunboats which can enter the Sound, and you may expect to here soon that a great battle has been fought on the Island of Hatteras.

The 20th Indiana Regiment are certainly in a very destitute condition, so far as clothing is concerned. This is the second attempt Government has made, since this regiment came to Hatteras, to supply them with their new overcoats were all taken with the tug Fanny. They had been suffering long and much for them. Now lack of their new blankets, shirts and socks have been swept away by the flood before they were delivered. They have only one shirt each to their backs, and a summer suit, furnished them by their State when first sworn into the service of the Government. They are obliged to go to bed in their wet clothes, which are in the most filthy condition possible, not having been able to wash a garment for the want of a change. It is certainly the most melancholy sight I have beheld since the war broke out. The prospects are that they will be in no better condition this winter if they remain here. They are now in a far more destitute condition, so far as clothes are concerned, than the poor inhabitants on this island, who have sent their worthy Chaplain, the Rev. N. M. Taylor, to the North, to obtain sugar for them. The poor destitute people on the Island (who will see so awful times before Spring) have offered to share their scanty and dilapidated clothing, which they need so much, with the 20th Indiana Regiment, so much worse is the condition of these patriotic soldiers from Indiana than those starving and half-naked Islanders.

The neck of land where the new light house was to be erected, has been washed away. The schooner Bell, Capt. J. Q. Adams, arrived here some few weeks since, with all the materials ready made for the lighthouse, which is under the supervision of J. Martin Poole, a skillful mechanic, and a prominent and worthy citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, whose loyalty none will question.

A Confederate fleet of small gun-boats, seven in number, made their appearance at noon to-day, doubtless with the intention of watching our movements. One of the number came within three miles of Fort Hatteras, and sent two shells in the direction of our fleet, and then left on quick time. This is an every day occurrence on the part of the rebel boats, who are doubtless watching their chances to strike. I have taken refuge on board the schooner Ben Bell, in order to write this letter, desiring a more steady position than a floating shanty can afford. The 20th Indiana Regiment will all be located at Fort Bailey by the 14th inst., where it is thought the water from the ocean cannot disturb them. No life's have been lost by this flood, though thousands were threatened.

True as Gospel.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, in his speech at Dayton, used the following language. It is true to the letter:

"I would not be personal, but an Abolitionist is as much of a secessionist as any to be found in South Carolina. Now, as much as those disunionists of both classes abuse each other, they nevertheless unite in laying violent hands upon the Government that never harmed either. If I were an abolitionist, I would break up the Union; for the disruption of the Union must inevitably destroy slavery.—Hence we are for the protection of the war to save the Government as founded by our fathers; for restoring the Constitution as we received it without regard to the peculiar institutions of any State. If a secessionist and an abolitionist are on a par, I can prove by a single syllogism—an abolitionist is a disunionist; a disunionist is a secessionist; therefore, a secessionist is an abolitionist."

Every man who, with the N. Y. Tribune, urges the war to be used for the extermination of slavery, is as much an enemy to the government as are the rebels who muster to the call of Davis. It is our fervent prayer that Mr. Lincoln may continue to keep his ear closed against their villainous appeals.

Piling it On.

The Buffalo Courier, of the 25th inst., in an article chiefly devoted to Gen. Hunter winds up with the following portrait of Gen. Fremont:

"We hope, most sincerely, that the report of the removal of Fremont and the appointment of Hunter to succeed him, will prove to be well founded. Among the many errors into which the Administration has fallen, since it became necessary to take up arms in defense of the Union, that of placing Fremont at the head of the Department of the West is undoubtedly the gravest in character, and the most injurious in its consequences. A poorer scamp could hardly have been picked up. A shallow, conceited ignoramus, without a single qualification for the place. A notorious, shameless profligate life, 'a general who never won a battle—a statesman who never said or did a wise thing—a guide and Explorer who always lost his way—a Millionaire without a dime in his pocket—a Commissary whose soldiers starve to death on an average allowance of one beef per man per day—his advancement to his present position will more than anything else puzzle the historian, who fails to understand how completely political partisanship had overshadowed every consideration of prudence and patriotism in the early period of this unhappy war."

Excutor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JACOB ROBINS, late of Berwick 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 STOFF, of Guilch township, October 14, 1861, 6t.

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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 t. of J. Crans, Esq.

DR. J. W. POTTER.

Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leucates Mills, Girard township, where he offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH.

Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Messer's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections Sale of Lands, &c. nov7-14

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The circulation in New Jersey though but for members of the Legislature and county officers, shows that Black Republicans, with all its state and national patronage is doomed. It will be a long time before the People will suffer another affliction similar to the one forced upon them last fall.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR 1862.—The World's Favorite. For 32 years the Standard Magazine, pronounced by the Press of the United States, the best lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

This Magazine is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy, in immense numbers, are subscribers for the Book.

The best Lady Writers in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other Magazine.

The Music leaf original, and would cost 25 cents, (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

Our Steel Engraving.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Woolley's Lingerie double sheet Fashion Plates.—Containing from five to seven full-length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or America.—Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these cost \$10,000 more than fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderful large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not be subjected to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities.

Beauty of Godey's.—No other magazine gives in so many of our so-called fashion magazines.

The Wood K gardens, of which we give two or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Indismissible.—Beware of them. Remember that the lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Beauty of Godey's.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

One Receipts such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry or the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Indismissible.—This department contains engravings and descriptions of every article a lady wants.

Model Patterns.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, \$4. Two copies one year, \$8. Three copies one year, \$12. Four copies one year, \$16. Five copies one year, \$20. Eight copies one year, \$32. Single copies for the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$28. The only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBS: WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$25. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for \$20. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$40. Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address: L. A. GODEY, 225 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

NEW GOODS AT KRATZERS.

They have just received a general assortment of Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, consisting of:

- BONNETS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, DUCALS, BAWEGE, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, MULLIN, LINENS, CARPET, REEDS, ROOMS, SYTHES, S. RIFES, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, HATS, CAPS, WINE, SALT, OILS, PAINT, LEAD, DRUGS, BOOTS, SHOES, COATS, PAINTS, VESTS, NAILS, FLOWERS.

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.

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Luthersburg Hotel, LUTHERSBURG, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM REED, Proprietor. July 10, 1861.—17.

PARRISIMILEX



SEWING MACHINE

PRICES FROM \$10 TO \$70. The BROTHER SEWING MACHINES, as engraving of which is here reproduced, has become a recognized favorite wherever it has been introduced, and is beyond question the best, as well as the handsomest, low-priced Sewing Machine now before the public.

No. 1—A small and very neat Machine for Family use.

No. 2—A large Machine for quilting and work and for Pleating use.

This Machine is much admired for its simplicity, and for its reliability and durability. It is so simple, that a child twelve years can run it with ease; and yet it will sew from the coarsest thread to the finest Swiss. There is no trouble about winding the thread, as it is taken from the spool, it has no bobbins to give trouble, and will run backwards as well as forwards, and will equal any other Sewing Machine in the market. It is so simple, and without danger of breaking, that it is a perfect acquisition, 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 Frank Institute, held at 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 West Chester, 1860—a Silver Medal.

For the best Double Thread Machine, at the Chester County Fair, held October, 1859—a Silver Medal.

At the Maryland State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., October, 1860, under strong competition, a Silver Medal.

At the New Castle County Fair, held at Wilmington, Delaware, October, 1859—a Diploma.

The above Machines are manufactured by CHARLES W. HOWLAND, Wilmington, Del.

SALES ROOMS.

No. 720 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 801 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. S. D. BAKER, Proprietor.

Persons wishing to see the above Machines in operation, can do so by calling at the residence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield, Pa.

A. M. HILLS DENTIST.

Preparations of the teeth in gold, silver, and porcelain, and in the most perfect manner, and guaranteed for one year against decay.

DR. HILL'S office is located at the corner of Front and Main streets, in the building formerly occupied by the late Dr. W. Moore.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

Is opened for the reception of pupils and families on Monday Sept. 24, 1861.

Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography. \$2.00. Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. \$3.00. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping. \$4.00. Latin and Greek Languages. \$5.00.

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institute offers the best advantages.

No pupil receives for less than half a session, and no deduction is made except for personal sickness.

Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. C. B. SANDFORD, Principal, Clearfield, Aug. 7, 1861.—17.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPY!—Treason on the part of the Philadelphia Police and the notorious 20th and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross, is exposed in the following manner: It is stated in Clearfield, that if Cross had not been a partner of Frank Short's French call Book, he would not be in jail. However, Short would not put out an existing customer, and would announce to all Clearfield, that Lincoln and Bell were, and women and children in Clearfield, and Simons in Philadelphia, that he is prepared to furnish them with Short and Galters of any style or pattern, and sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short 10) on short notice.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Reporting done in the neatest manner and charges moderate. The Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT, N. B. Findings for sale. Sept. 26, 1860.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

THIS undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now on hand at his establishment in GRABAM'S Block, Clearfield, 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 Jewels carefully repaired and warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solicited. Sept. 19, 186