



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Nov. 27 1861.

THE WAR NEWS!

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

An Order from Gen. Halleck—Price Reported as Preparing to Advance on Springfield.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Gen Halleck, has issued orders setting forth that important information respecting the numbers and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of any camp nor of any force on the march.

The latest accounts from Price place him in Barry county, making preparations to advance to Springfield.

Still Further from Price's Rebel Army.

Rolla, Nov. 21.—Advices from the South-west are to the effect that Gen. Price has abandoned Cassville, and is moving to wards his old camp at Neosho.

Gen. Harris, with 4,000 troops, was on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, intending to enter the State and ravage the southern counties of Missouri. Gen. Lane was in the same vicinity, and it was thought possible an engagement would take place between them.

The rebel Legislature at Neosho have elected Gen. Rains assessor to the rebel Congress. Probably General Parsons would be selected as the other Senator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the South Side of the Potomac—Successful Reconnoitering Party.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The reconnoitering and foraging party under Gen. Brooks, which went out from Gen. Smith's division yesterday took possession of Flint Hill and the surrounding country by throwing out pickets in different directions to prevent a surprise, while the foraging master gathered and brought seventy loads of hay, having with him not less than ninety wagons. The only evidence of the presence of the enemy was one regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and one battery, seen from a prominent position between Fairfax C. H. and Centerville, in a westward direction about eight miles beyond our present outposts.

The party returned late last night, having been altogether successful, and met with no casualties whatever.

Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

From the Lower Potomac—Successful Running of the Blockade—Another Battery Erecting.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The "Wyandank" ran the blockade last night, reaching Indian Head about midnight, and the navy yard this morning. She was not fired at. The steamer E. B. Hall also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally.

Two schooners loaded with wood also ran the blockade of the rebel batteries successfully on Wednesday night.

The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery on Possum Nose, which is far above the others, on Mr. Otterback's lands.

The Slidell and Mason Affair—Lord Lyons Expresses no Opinion on the Subject.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Much speculation continues to be indulged relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the Minister of her Britannic Majesty's government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that in this as in other matters he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Selected Prisoners.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday says: We learn from a surgeon recently returned from Richmond, that the apprehensions of the people in regard to the horrible ill treatment of Col. Cogswell and other officers selected by lot to meet the fate awarded to privateers is not realized. The field officers have been removed to a large room, well ventilated, and are well taken care of, while the inferior officers are also confined in one room, but not to their personal discomfort. On the whole, it is stated, the officers find themselves more comfortable than they were when in the public quarters of all the prisoners, and do not complain of the change.

Pensacola to be Taken.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World says: You may soon expect to hear that Pensacola is taken. The Navy Department make no concealment of the fact that dispatches are expected daily from the Gulf with an account of the opening of the port of Fort Pickens upon the rebel batteries. Col. Brown has repeatedly written for orders to blow Bragg and his batteries off the opposite shore. He has been in a chain like a hound in the leash; but if I am not mistaken the word has been given that will make Pensacola ours.

Gen. Hunter has relinquished his command of the army in Missouri, and Major General Halleck has taken full command of the Department of the West.

This western end of the "machine" has been a source of much trouble to the administration. First Harney, then Fremont & Co., then Hunter, and now Halleck. The two former, having won their laurels, are about ready to retire to private life and enjoy the caresses of their friends.

A sale of rundown Government horses took place at Washington on the 20th inst. About 100 were sold, yielding to the government from 25 cents to \$60 a head—averaging about \$20 a head. These horses cost the government from \$118 to \$150 a head.

According to the message of the Governor of South Carolina, that State has more than one-third of her male population in the army, between fifteen and sixty years of age. A similar proportion for Pennsylvania would be over 200,000.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSATION.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in that city, said to be from a reliable source.—The conversation to which it refers has already been reported by a Western correspondent, but without allusion to the incident mentioned below.

Clark, November 14th. I think I wrote you about the battle below here. It was a grand and fearful sight, which I shall never forget. Yesterday I went down with a flag of truce to return some prisoners. We were met very cordially. Gen. Polk himself came on board. He is a fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident as they possibly can be—have not the faintest idea of giving up.

One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a General say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; that they were rebels, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man Lincoln come out and say that the Deed Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories—in other words, that the old democratic view of the constitution, shall be fully established—and they would lay down their arms and return to their homes. Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod.

We parted with great cordiality, all wishing soon to meet, that the great question of difference might be removed, and we all be brothers, as of old. They want to fight, and that soon, and they will fight hard.

SCENES ON A BATTLE-FIELD.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes from Cairo under date Nov. 12th, giving a description of the shocking scenes presented by the battlefield at Belmont, the next day after the conflict. He says:

After getting permission, under a flag of truce, to go and bury our dead and relieve the wounded, who had lain upon the field for nearly twenty-four hours, the first thing we saw after landing, was two of our dead men lying beside an old horse. Three had been thrown into a corn crib near by, and four lay wounded in the house nearly dead. We went on through the woods until we came to a cornfield, where sixteen of our dead were lying just as they had fallen, and here we also found three of our wounded, who immediately received the attention of our surgeons.

We also saw here large pools of blood from their dead, who had been removed from the field in wagons. Going on half a mile farther, we came upon a large party of the enemy burying their dead, which they had collected from the different thickets; about fifty bodies were lying about awaiting burial—none of our killed was among them. Going on further thro' a clearing we came to the fallen timber where our boys charged, and took the enemy's batteries, and where the loss on both sides is represented as frightful. The enemy had buried and removed their own dead, and we found twelve of our men in the position they had fallen. On the river bank we found a number of our dead; and here it was that one of the most heart rending scenes of the whole battle was enacted.

Capt. Brooks, of Buford's regiment, came upon the dead body of his own brother, who was a surgeon in the rebel army; he knew he was a rebel surgeon, but did not know he was in the engagement until he stumbled over his corpse. The scene is described as affecting in the extreme, and it certainly forms one of the most thrilling and horrible incidents in this rebellion. Capt. Brooks buried his brother, and put a slab at the head of his grave.

At this point a great many of the enemy's dead had been thrown off the embankment to escape our notice, but we saw where they had been dragged and pitched off the bank. One of our party looked over, contrary to express orders, and saw, as he supposed, 75 or 100 of bleeding and mangled corpses, heaped on heaps, among the dismantled rebel artillery. Having buried our dead—some 85 in number—and bringing away about 20 of our wounded, we again reached our transports.

The countenances of the dead were mostly expressive of rage. One or two features were expressive of fear. One poor fellow, after he was wounded, though himself to take a smoke; he was found in a sitting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in one hand, knife in another, and his tobacco on his breast.

FOOD FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the United States army when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the commissary department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef; 105,380 barrels of flour; 37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice; 1,500,000 pounds of coffee; 2,250,000 pounds of sugar; 150,000 gallons of vinegar; 225,000 pounds of candles; 600,000 pounds of soap; 9,384 bushels of salt, and 6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

PREMATURE.—We understand that one of the nominees of the Black Republican party for the Legislature, in the western part of the State, was so sure of being sent to Harrisburg to spend the winter that he actually removed his family into other quarters the week before the election, and has made numerous business arrangements preparatory to leaving for the new scene of his labors, in the capacity of a legislator.

But sad to relate the story to which I have alluded, when the votes were counted out the expectation of golden honors and army contracts was elected to stay at home with his wife and baby by over 200 majority, in a district which last fall elected two Abolitionists by over 400 majority. We advise our friend to return to his first love, and support the party that supports the country; the party through whose principles we have been blessed for half a century and forsake the Abolition crew with whom he is now acting.—Sundry Dem.

Friend Purdy you had better "dry up." You would like to have people believe that the above incident occurred in the "Wild Cat" district.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—Several names have already been mentioned for the Clerkship of the House, at Harrisburg, this winter, and among the number we perceive that of Major Hobson of the West Chester Jeffersonian. Maj. Hodgson was a democratic member of the House, from Chester county, in 1858, and rendered good service then, and would make a good officer. It will be recollected that his office was destroyed by an Abolition mob, at midnight, in August last,—that subsequently it was closed by the United States Marshal,—that going to law, the Marshal was compelled to abandon the suit, not finding a particle of testimony to sustain him. Since then the paper has been again started, but denied the privilege of the mails. This is all the work of malignant partisans at home, and his selection as Clerk would be a just rebuke.

Not Dead.—The reported death of Gen. Sam Houston of Texas, was premature. The hero of San Jacinto was quite sick, but was recovering at last accounts.

The Philadelphia Press states that President Lincoln has issued an order directing the military authorities in Virginia to suspend the civil authorities wherever they claim to hold such authority from Gov. Letcher, and to place all State officers under arrest who attempt to interfere with their functions.

The weather for the past few days has been quite cold, and was accompanied with snow to the depth of about three inches.

THE TWO SHERIFFS.—It will be remembered that the Court of Common Pleas referred the question of who should be commissioned as sheriff to the Governor of the Commonwealth, Governor Curtin has declined to interfere in the matter, and he has referred back to the court the question of who is Sheriff elect. Mr. Thompson has already offered his securities, and Mr. Ewing, we are informed, is about to do the same thing. We have previously had two district attorneys, and are in a fair way of having two governments. Two sheriffs or two mayors we are now prepared for.—Phila. Press.

The army vote has been the cause of trouble not only in Philadelphia, but also in Luzerne county. The board of return judges which met on the 12th inst., after a warm discussion, protracted until two o'clock in the morning, decided not to enumerate the returns of companies which bore on their face evidence of fraud, or were not made out in accordance with law, but to count these votes on a separate slip of paper, and to give certificates of election upon the county vote. This proposition was carried by a vote of 33 in favor to 29 against; whereupon the minority seceded and organized a separate Convention.—Hill.

Free Speech in Syracuse.—Fred Douglass, the nigger orator, was announced to speak in Syracuse a few days since, when a hand bill was issued calling the people to rise and drive him from the city. The Mayor called upon all good citizens to maintain the peace, and the military in town was offered to protect free speech! not in the case of a white man, but a NIGGER!—Great country this!

A PROMISE FULFILLED.—When Mr. Winthrop, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, was in Virginia, but a little while before the war, he met with Mr. Mason, and received from him very polite and cordial treatment. In alluding to a former visit which Mr. Mason had made to Boston, Mr. Winthrop expressed the hope to see him there again soon, and to have the opportunity of returning likelike attentions. Mr. Mason replied, with great emphasis, "Sir, I shall not visit Boston again until I come as an ambassador!"

Fremont for President.—The American Baptist, a paper devoted to the propagation of anti-slavery religion, closes a long article in relation to the removal of Gen. Fremont with this language.—"It is not a day too early for the lovers of impartial liberty to inscribe on their banners, for the coming Presidential contest, the name of John C. Fremont."

AN AMERICAN SAILOR KILLED BY A SHARK.—Horrible Sight.—The Singapore Times of August 24th has the following account of the killing of one of the crew of the American ship, T. W. Sears, by a shark, and the narrow escape of two others:

On Saturday last, three seamen belonging to the American ship, T. W. Sears, were bathing alongside the vessel, when one of them was seized by a shark. The monster first seized him by the shoulder, but the force with which he rushed on his victim caused him to lose his hold, driving the unfortunate man several feet out of the water. The shark again seized him by the back and finally by the neck, and disappeared with his prey. All this happened within plain view of his shipmates, who immediately lowered a boat, and after taking on board the other two men, proceeded to drag for the body. They had been occupied in this way for some time, when the shark was observed to rise some distance from them, still with the body of the helpless man in his mouth, shaking it, as it is described, as a dog would a rat.

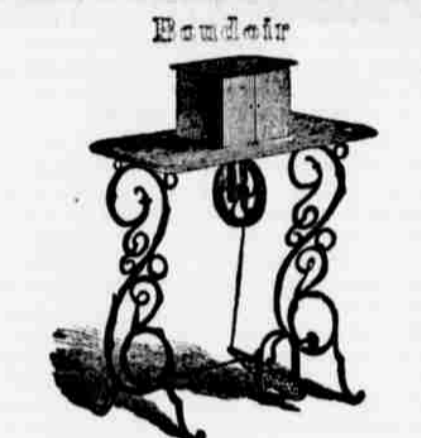
The mate of the vessel armed himself with a boarding pike, and rowed towards the spot, and the shark was so much occupied with his victim that he allowed himself to be stabbed several times before again disappearing. Thinking the animal had received his death wound, the boat returned to the ship, but scarcely had they arrived alongside when the shark reappeared as before. A harpoon was now taken into the boat, and the shark again allowed himself to be approached sufficiently near to be struck, when he again disappeared. Line was now paid out and the boat was towed some distance, till, assistance arriving, the monster was killed by repeated stabs of the lance.

Most of the contents of his jaw were disgorged while being hauled on board, and on being opened, some fragments, which were unrecognizable, and an eight pound tin of preserved meat, were all that was found. The shark was of the species known as the ground shark, and about ten feet in length. The girth of the body was immense, and is stated to have been eight or nine feet.

If one half of what is said in the Huntingdon papers about the inspection of horses at that place be true, the government has been most outrageously swindled. The Journal (republican) says that of 700 horses purchased and branded "600 or more are unfit for the service." The Globe (democratic) says "Horses were rushed through on Tuesday without respect to age, color, or soundness!" One lot of these horses, it seems, were furnished by Ex-Senators Sellers and Southern, and the other by Alex. H. McClure, late chairman of the Republican State Committee. We have no doubt Secretary Cameron and Adjutant Thomas might have found extravagance and fraud nearer home than St. Louis, if they had been so inclined.—Easton Sentinel.

It is stated that the government intends distributing through Cumberland and Dauphin a large number of horses to be fed and taken care of during the winter. If all accounts be true as to the kind of horses contractors have palmed off upon the government at enormous prices, there will not be many living to provide for before the winter is half over. Most of those along the Potomac are already unfit for service; but what care the contractors. They have secured the money and that was all that interested them.—Perry Dem.

HARRIS IMPROVED



SEWING MACHINE

PRICES FROM \$40 TO \$70. The BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE, an engraving of which is here represented, has now 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 heavy work and for Plantation use.

This 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 cloth to the finest Swiss. There is no trouble of re-winding the thread, as it is taken from the spools. 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, 1858, 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 Wyoming, 1860—a Silver Medal.

For the best Double Thread 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, Wilmington, Del. SALES ROOMS, No. 720 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 801 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. D. BAKER, mar 13-ly 720 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.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (males and females) on Monday Sept. 24, 1861.

Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2 50 Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 3 00 Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, 4 00 Latin and Greek Languages, 6 00 To students desirous 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 a 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.—ly.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Tremendous Excitement among the PHILADELPHIA EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!! Cross Recaptured!!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French-calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Shorty it not much put out at missing his custom; he would announce to all breakin'idge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinsinimihoning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, 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 Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT, N. B. Findings for sale Sept. 26, 1860.

The Lady's Friend

THE LADY'S BOOK 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.

The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the elegy, in immense numbers, are subscribers for the Book.

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

The Book is all original, and would cost 25 cents, (the price of the Book) in the market, but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "60 day."

Our Steel Engravings.—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.

Godey's Ladies 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 wonderfully 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 dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

Our Wood Engravings, 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.

Just in.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want to other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing Lessons.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts are 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.

Ladies' Work Tables.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article a lady wears.

Model Cottages.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies one year, \$8. Extra copies to the person getting up the club, \$10. Eight copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. The only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.00 Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for \$4.00. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$8.00. Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address: L. A. GODEY, No. 6 325 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS AT THE

New Cash Store OF

H. W. SMITH & CO'S.

The attention of the ladies is respectfully called to the following notice, that we have just received and opened, the very latest and most fashionable styles of

Nubias, Wool Hoops, Wool Scarfs, Zephyrs, Wool Shawls, large and small, Heavy double All Wool Shawls, Cheviot Shawls, Cloth Cloaks, And great varieties of Zephyrs, Zephyrs.

A superior article of Gauntlet Kid Gloves "Lisle" "Buck" "Cashmere" "Berlin Wool" Gauntlet of Zephyr Wool, Childrens Cashmere Gloves "Lisle" and a good assortment of Ladies, Children, and Infants Hosiery.

Elegant worked Silks "Collars" "Skirts" All Wool Delaines, Flannels, and neat styles of dress goods.

ADDENDA. The Sentags have arrived and are known for sale.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADING. We have just received from Howell & Brown, Chestnut Street, two choice styles of PAPER, ALSO WINDOW SHADING PLAIN AND FIGURED.

Hours of business from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M. Nov. 13, 1861. D. DANIEL GOODLANDER.

JUSTICE of the peace Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 28, 1860.—y. p.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and on hand at his establishment in GRABAM'S ROW Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewels 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. 18, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

J. D. THOMPSON, Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., Ironed on short notice, and the very best style, as his stand in the borough of Curwensville. Its 29, 1860.