The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Dec. 11 1861.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

It seems that Gen. Cameron has the honor of sending out two Annual Reports as Secretary of War—the one having the sanction and embracing the views of the President, and the other the views of the Secretary, who takes open ground in favor of the emancipation and arming of the slaves that escape to our lines.

According to information furnished by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Mr. Cameron had written his report, and without submitting it to the President or any member of the Cabinet, had sent copies of it to editors in the principal cities, with directions not to open the package until after the telegraph would announce the submission of the President's Message to Congress. On Sunday, the 1st, Mr. Seward happened by some means to get hold of the Report, and of course submits it to the President.—It was forthwith agreed to hold a meeting of the Cabinet on Monday morning. The Cabinet met and after a protracted discussion it was agreed to delay the message until Tuesday. In the meantime the Postmaster General telegraphed to the Postmasters of the several cities where the Report had been sent, under date of 24 instant, in these words. *"The President wishes all packages marked* 'not to be opened till message is read,' *sent to him. Reclaim any you have delivered."*

The Cabinet again met on Monday evening, when, as stated by the aforesaid correspondent, Mr. Seward secured an interpolation of his ideas in the Message, *verbatim*, and the President's matter *cut out!* But Gen. Cameron refused to modify his report, and up to 11 o'clock on Tuesday night it was thought that either Cameron or Seward would have to leave the Cabinet. It was finally settled by the President insisting upon Gen. Cameron to confine his report to a simple statement of the facts, and not to attempt to dictate to Congress—to wait until Congress would act. Cameron, while insisting on the correctness of his policy, finally consented to the alteration, and hence the objectionable part of his report was expurgated.

It thus appears that the dispute was not finally settled—but, in effect, referred to Congress. Should Congress refuse to back up Cameron by passing an emancipation act, of course Mr. Cameron will have the dignity to retire to the shades and lawns of Lochiel. But should Congress do otherwise—which appears most probable—and decide that Mr. Cameron is right and the President wrong, what then? Will there be enough of Old Hickory in "uncle Abe" to give us an old fashioned veto?

But this did not *suppress* the views of Mr. Cameron. The New York *Tribune* publishes the Secretary's report, *including* the part stricken out by the President—which is a labored argument in favor of "arming and equipping" the emancipated slaves, alleging that "it is vain for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against a rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war." In other words, in Mr. Cameron's view, the Government cannot "maintain its existence", unless this policy is adopted.

If we have space we will endeavor to publish both versions of the report next week.

☞The Postmaster General, in his report to Congress, seems to claim no legal authority for prohibiting the circulation of certain newspapers through the mails, and assisting to suppress their publication. But he attempts to justify his conduct on the plea of self-preservation, and makes himself both Judge and Jury in the case.

The law of self-preservation might do if the P. M. General had shown wherein Congress had, by any act, authorized him so to do, *in any event*, or that the Constitution was wrong on the subject of a free press; but he does not attempt either, and is thereby self-condemned.

If the Constitution, or the laws, are wrong, or insufficient, on the subject, why does he not say so, and point out the defects, in order that the proper corrections may be made? According to his practice and logic, an officer, sworn to support the Constitution, is bound to disregard that oath if, in his opinion, self-preservation required it of him. This is by no means our understanding of the obligation of a public officer. The framers of that instrument never meant that any such sacrifice should be demanded under any circumstances. This plea for the violation of an express Constitutional provision, partakes largely of the despot's plea—"necessity"—and is very unbecoming in so loud a "freedom shrieker" as the Postmaster General.

☞The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lately remarked before a New England audience that "Hell's broke loose down South." Wonder if the catastrophe did not reach Washington? The "artificial excitement" ran high there about ten days ago—especially in the Cabinet. Simon seems to have stopped the whole "machine" for two mortal days, but it finally got started again.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER TO BE EXCHANGED FOR CONGRESSMAN ELY.—It is stated that a correspondence has been going on for some time between the government and Ex-Minister Faulkner, now confined in Fort Warren, which resulted in an order being issued for his release on parole for thirty days, on condition that he goes to Richmond and secures the liberation of Congressman Ely. He can then remain. If he does not, he is to return to his prison.

☞Gen Jim Lane says that his brigade would "follow him to hell" if he desired them. We little doubt but what they will anyhow, if he keeps going straight ahead, and his men don't desert him.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The session has commenced with the "irrepressible conflict" in full blast. The first day resolutions were offered in both Houses in favor of the emancipation of slaves. On a motion to lay it on the table in the House, the vote was 56 to 70—Gen Patton among the 70. On the 4th a resolution expelling John C. Breckinridge from the U.S. Senate was adopted unanimously—10 Senators absent. Several propositions were offered relating to slavery in the District of Columbia, and Senator Hale offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Supreme Court of the United States. [These fellows are determined to get rid of Chief Justice Taney by some means or other.] Mr. Saulsberry, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. C. Pugh, and Richard W. Thomson, as Commissioners on the part of Congress, to confer with similar Commissioners from the so-called Confederate States "for the preservation of the Union," &c. The resolution met with no favor, but was laid over informally.

In the House about the same routine of slavery resolutions occupied its deliberations. Mr. Cox, (dem.,) of Ohio, offered a resolution for an equitable exchange of prisoners. Referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Holman (union) of Kentucky, introduced a resolution re-affirming the Crittenden resolutions of the extra session declaring that the war was for the purpose of restoring the Union, and not for the emancipation of slaves, or any other purpose. On motion of Mr Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the resolution *was laid upon the table*—65 to 71—Gen. Patton among the 71—so that it would appear that the opinion of Congress has changed since the last session, as the resolutions thus offered to be reaffirmed, were adopted at the extra session with *but two* dissenting voices. We hope Gen. Patton will give good reasons to his constituents for this very radical change of opinion.

On the 5th, in the *Senate*, Mr. Sumner offered a petition from citizens of Massachusetts asking that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men also, on fair compensation. Mr. Chandler, of Mich., offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the cause of the defeat at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. Mr. Lane, of Kansas moved to add Wilson's Creek and Lexington, intimating that the responsible person could easily be found, and Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, suggested that Belmont and Big Bethel be added. The subject was postponed. Mr. Trumbull addressed the Senate at length in support of his resolution to "confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to the slaves they hold,"—declaring that he repudiated the doctrine of some that in time of war any means to an end were to be taken, and that the doctrine of necessity was the plea of tyrants—that he wanted the war conducted solely on the principles of the Constitution, which it was the purpose of the war to maintain, and that if they would preserve the Constitution they must not themselves violate it. His whole argument was sound and logical, conflicting most strangely with the practice of the present Administration in the arrest and imprisonment of citizens by military authority. Mr. Trumbull has heretofore been understood as expressing the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln.

In the *House*, Mr. Gurley (Rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to inquire if a telegraphic Censorship had been established in Washington, and if so, by whose authority. The balance of the day was consumed in referring the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THE MESSAGE.

This document will be found at length on our outside. It is very diplomatic—precisely like Mr. Seward. To say that it gives general satisfaction, is because it contains no opinion on any controverted point, save that of the slavery question, in which it is so cruelly diplomatic that it is almost impossible to say exactly what is meant. It is gratifying to the really loyal sentiment of the country, however, that the President *does not* take the Abolition view of the question. For this he deserves the thanks of every loyal heart;—and hence we commend this document to our readers as a decided improvement on the previous official efforts of Mr. Lincoln, yet, as an annual message from the President of the United States, it falls far below the standard established by his predecessors.

☞By the arrival of the Steamer North American at Portland we have advices from Liverpool to the 22d ult. The affair of the capture and burning of the Harvy Birch, by the Confederate steamer Nashville, was causing some excitement. The latter vessel was at Southampton. The news of the capture of Mason and Slidell was expected to reach England on the 29th ult.

☞The Secretary of War recommends a reduction of the Cavalry force, now amounting to about 65,000 men, and hints that Regimental Bands are more expensive and ornamental than useful, and might be greatly reduced in number, or dispensed with altogether, without detriment to the service.

AN OUTBURST OF SYMPATHY.—Some sixty negroes—and perhaps twice as many whites—are now confined in the Jail of Washington City. Most of the negroes were arrested by the city police as escaped "contrabands," and various offences against the municipal authorities of the city. Senator Wilson, having learned these facts, brought the subject to the attention of the Senate, and asked the appointment of a committee of investigation. Here a display of Abolition sympathy for the negro burst forth in all its glory. The old jail was an "Austrian Dungeon," a "stinking, filthy, pestilential hole," worse than the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Now, all this may be true enough. But why have these philanthropists neglected so long this crying abuse? The Washington *Star* informs us that this "Austrian Dungeon" has been presented by the Grand Jury of Washington over twenty times within the last ten years; and we remember very well that in 1854-'55 and 56, when the city was under the control of the "Blood Tubs," "Plug Uglies" &c., in other words, the Know Nothings, this old prison was filled with "Dutch," "Irish," and other white folks. Congress was perfectly quiet then. The old jail was quite good enough for its denizens then. These Abolitionists had no tears to shed then. But now, when Sambo is concerned these false-hearted philanthropists are filled with horror.

We had supposed that these fellows would be satisfied when they would raise the negro to a level with the white man; but now it seems that they are determined that the negro shall not be submitted to the degradation heaped upon white men.

☞The feeling in favor of the adoption of some equitable plan for the exchange of prisoners now or hereafter taken in the present war, is becoming very decided and strong. A vast public demonstration on this point is only prevented in New York by the considerate and conservative portion of the citizens, who deprecate all public demonstrations these critical times, as all such are as likely to do harm as good.

We observe that Mr. Cox, of Ohio, has made a move in Congress on the subject, which seems to be the first, coming from the proper source, and we have no doubt but that the laws of civilized warfare will yet be adopted in our unfortunate struggle.

☞The Secretary of the Interior does not favor the granting of bounty lands to the volunteers in the present war, on the ground that it would draw too large a sum from the Treasury, and would be of very little benefit to the soldier, as the market price of land warrants is now only fifty cents an acre. He therefore suggests that the Congress make an extra appropriation to each soldier either in money or Government securities.

This is a happy idea. Give each man a good sized Government shinplaster, with a picture of Cameron on one end and Chase on 'tother, which they can preserve as a mirror to show the men and times thro' which our country passed from the highest state of prosperity to ——the Lord knows where.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* of Thursday last, says: "The trial of Lipton and Hays for the murder of Poorman in August last, after occupying the time of the Court the greater portion of the week, has resulted in the acquittal of Hays and the conviction of Lipton of manslaughter.—The counsel were Hale and M'Allister for Defendants, and McManus, Wallace and Kealsh for the Commonwealth. We did not hear it but it is said that the argument of Mr. Wallace was a fine effort. We believe Lipton has not yet been sentenced.

CONDEMNED BY HIS FRIENDS.—W. Loyd Garrison, the great English Abolitionist, and editor of the Boston *Liberator*, and an ardent co laborer with Mr. Lincoln in bringing the "irrepressible conflict" to an issue, uses the following language, in his paper of Friday last, in reference to that part of the President's message in which he speaks of the colonization of the slaves:

"President Lincoln may colonize himself if he choose, but it is an impertinent act, on his part, to propose the getting rid of those who are as good as himself."

RESIGNED.—Benj. C. Howard, Reporter to the Supreme Court of the United States, has resigned that position. Mr. Howard addressed his letter of resignation to Chief Justice Taney on the 13th of September last, but the Court not being in session no action was had in the matter. Mr. Howard was appointed in 1843.

☞Gen. Fremont and Jessie, with a number of their friends, are stopping at the Astor House, New York. It is rumored that they have assembled there to count the profits realized out of the Union cause in Missouri; and to strike a dividend before settlement with the Department at Washington.

☞The cost of sending a dispatch of ten words by telegraph, from Harrisburg to San Fransisco, has been fixed at five dollars and ninety eight cents, and forty-eight cents for each additional word.

☞Wm. J. Lyon, of Williamsport is appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

☞The name of the "Shamokin Bank" has been altered by the County Court, to that of "Bank of Northumberl'd County."

☞Thomas Buchanan Read, the poet and painter, has reached his home in Cincinnatti, after a two years' sojourn in Rome.

Parson Brownlow in Command of Three Thousand Loyal Tennesseeans—A Large Rebel Force Routed.

CAIRO, Dec 5.—A special dispatch to the Memphis papers of the 26 instant, gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, in East Tennessee, between the Federal forces under Parson Brownlow and a rebel force sent in pursuit of him.

The battle was fought on the 1st of December, in which Parson Brownlow was completely victorious. The rebel dispatch calls it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow had 3,000 men. The rebel force was not ascertained, but their rout is admitted to have been total.

Henry Fry and Jacob M. Hemslier were hung at Greensville, Tenn., on the 3d instant, for bridge burning.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 29 instant, says that a large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate pickets at Morristown, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number, and completely routing them.

Major George Crittenden has arrived at Nashville to take command of the Confederate forces.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The provost marshal has issued an order requiring all retail liquor establishments to close at seven o'clock every evening until further notice

A letter to the Democrat from Somerset, on the Cumberland river, says Colonel Hoskins' in command of Federal troops, encamped near Somerset, were attacked by a party of rebels, who had planted artillery on the opposite shore of the river, on Sunday last. The correspondent mentions that one rebel officer was killed, but gives no further particulars. The 37th and 38th Ohio regiments have gone to relieve Col. Hoskins with artillery.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—A Frankfort dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser says Zollicoffer is on the south side of Cumberland river, seven miles from Somerset, with 7,000 men, and some good artillery. Gen. Schoff is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river, which is swollen, recedes. A fight is expected soon.

From Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 4.—The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from fifty to seventy-five men, who represent that they are from Gen. Price's army. They enter every Union man's house and carry off all the bedding, clothing and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty.

Destruction of the Cotton Crop.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—A dispatch dated Charleston, November 30th, says that the patriotic planters on the seaboard are daily applying the torch to their crops. There is represented to be one sheet of flame and smoke all along the coast. Many military companies at New Orleans are volunteering for thirty day's service at Columbus, Kentucky.

Further from Port Royal—Reconnoissance of Federal Troops—Three Batteries Captured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A letter received by the steamer from New York from Port Royal says that the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment had made a reconnoissance towards Charleston, capturing three batteries and spiking the guns, and returning to camp after having approached to within twenty miles of Charleston. A large amount of cotton was found ready for shipment, but the rebels were destroying much of it. About a thousand "contrabands" were already about the forts, and others were coming in.

Another Deserter—The Fortifications at Manassas and Centreville.

A dispatch from Washington relates the following story:

A deserter from the 8th Louisiana Regiment arrived on Wednesday night at General Smith's lines, and was arrested by Capt. J. D. Brown's company of Friedmann's Dragoons. His name is Brailey, from Lowell, Mass., and he joined the regiment in Richmond six months ago. His regiment was paid in Confederate scrip two months after being raised, and for four months has received nothing.—They were supplied merely with fresh bread and beef—no salt.

Much dysentery prevails. He states there are thirty-five pieces of heavy ordnance at Manassas, where the sick are kept, and but few soldiers. At Centreville there are 50,000 men and 175 field pieces in the fortifications, but not all mounted. On every road leading from Centreville entrenchments are thrown up, each with four field pieces, which are so contructed that retreat can be effected from one to another.

A review of the army took place on Thursday week by Gens. Johnson, Beauregard and Kirby Smith. Clothing is very scarce in his regiment, and cotton cloth, of various colors, is donated by persons through the South.

Another Skirmish.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Thursday evening, says:

A spirited skirmish took place last night near Anandale, on the Little River turnpike. It having been ascertained that a number of rebel cavalry were in the habit of coming out towards the pickets in that locality, and driving in or capturing them, last night Col. Taylor, with 25 or 30 men from the 3d N. Jersey Reg't, went out towards Anandale, where the rebels were said to appear occasionally coming down the road at full gallop. They tied a piece of telegraph wire across the road just high enough to trip the horses and throw them with their riders, and then placed themselves in ambush beside the road. About half past eleven 40 or 50 of the rebel cavalry approached, galloping down the road.

The head horseman tripped and fell, and the others rushing on, several tumbled over in the confusion, in the meantime swearing and shouting. Our men poured a volley into them, unhorsing several, killing six or seven, and capturing three, one of whom is a lieutenant. They managed to get some of their killed and wounded away. One private, name unknown, on our side, was mortally wounded, and died to-day at noon. The captured rebel lieutenant was shot in the leg, and made fight with his sword when our men went to pick him up. A bayonet prick, however, quieted him.

NEW GOODS!!

J. P. Kratzer has just received a general assortment of Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

Delaines, Cashmeres, Reps, Morinos, Alpaccos, Prints, Coburgs, Ginghams, Ducals, Chintz, Silks, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannel, Drilling, Linens, Crash, Cloaks, Shawls.

CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Under Shirts, Drawers, Neckties, Fine Linen Shirts, Byron Colars, Chokers, Cravats, Hats, Caps, Fine Calf Boots, Heavy Kip Boots, Shoes.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Sugars, Salt, Candles, Flour, Bacon, Syrup, Candies, Rice Spices, Ess. of Coffee, Pulverized Sugar, Black Tea, Starch, Soda, Sperm Candles, Saleratus, Crackers, Wine, Fish.

Hardware & Queensware.

Nails, Spikes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Saws, Planes, Axes, Augers, Smoothing Irons, Meat Cutters, Knives & Forks, Butcher Knives, Scissors, Pen Knives, Steelyards, Tea Setts, Tureens, Dishes.

NOTIONS.

Nubias, Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Bonnet Frames, Ruches, Laces, Braid, Binding, Zephyr, Yarn, Fringe, Trimmings, &c.

BONNETS, RIBBONS,
SHAWLS, HATS,
PRINTS, CAPS,
DUCALS, WINE,
BAREGE, SALT,
LOPLIN, OILS,
CLOTHS, PAINT
TWEEDS, LEAD,
MUSLIN, DRUGS
LINENS, BOOTS,
CARPET, SHOES,
BLINDS, COATS,
BROOMS, PANTS
SYTHES, VESTS
SNEIKES, NAILS,
NOTIONS, FLOWERS,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oil-cloth, Buckets, Brooms, Umbrellas, Baskets, School Books, Wall Paper, Rafting Rope, Coach Varnish, Mops, Curled Hair, Coach Trimmings, Velvet, Plush, Cotton, Tape, Coal-Oil, Linseed-Oil, Sperm-Oil, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Clearfield, Nov. 27, 1861.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—*Tremendous Excitement among the Masses!!!*—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 is not much put out at missing his custom; but would announce to all *Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men*, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinnemahoning 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.

WATCH & JEWELRY.

SPOONS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and opened at his establishment in *GRAHAM'S ROW* Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY of different qualities, from a single piece to a full sett, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash, or in exchange for old gold and silver.

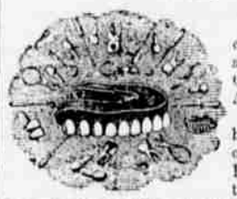
CLOCKS of every variety on hand, at the most reasonable prices.

ALL kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, carefully repaired and *Warranted*.

A continuance of patronage is solicited.

Sept. 19, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

VULCANITE BASE FOR Artificial Teeth!



ATTENTION is especially called to this article as a substitute for Gold in inserting Artificial Teeth.

Many persons who have tried all kinds of Metallic Bases PREFER this. And those cases where it is applicable it will undoubtedly become a substitute for Gold, Silver or Platina.

Its chief advantages are cheapness, lightness and perfect adaptability to the mouth, it having a soft and fleshy feel to the parts with which it comes in contact.

A. M. HILLS is prepared to put up teeth on the Vulcanite Base with Goodyear's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation and which can only be had through their regular agencies.

As there are very many kinds of spurious Gums in use which are of a very inferior quality, It would be well for persons desirous of procuring teeth on the Vulcanite Base, to be well acquainted with the moral responsibility of the dentist they employ.

Persons desiring teeth will do well to call and examine specimens both in and out of the mouth.

Dr. Hills will always be in his office on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary appears in the public papers on the previous week.

nov-20th 1861-tf. A. M. HILLS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or selling the following property now in the possession of SAMUEL J. BRADFORD, of Covington tp., viz: ONE SORREL HORSE, ONE BROWN MARE, ONE COW, THREE HEIFERS and FOUR HOGS, as the same belongs to me.

nov-20th.-3t-pd. CATHERINE BRADFORD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been this day granted to the undersigned on the estate of ROBERT C. SHAW, late of GOSHEN township, Clearfield county, deceased, 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.

MARY ANN SHAW, } Ad'r
WM. L. SHAW, }
nov-20-6t.

TIMBER TAKEN UP.—A lot of timber, consisting of round and square timber, with different marks, too numerous to mention was caught by me at SELFRIDGE'S LANDING.—The owner or owners of said property, will call and prove property, pay charges and take them away within fifteen days of this notice, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law

Goshen tp. nov-20-3t. JOHN SELFRIDGE

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of CATHARINE CURLEY late of Covington township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CURLEY.

Dec. 4. 1861, 6t. Executor.

The Lady's Friend.

GODEY'S 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 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 to other Magazines.

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

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 Immense 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 benefitted. 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 see 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.

Imitations.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publicatoin 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.

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—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry or the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be 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 Table.—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, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, $10. Eight copies one year and 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 50 Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one yr. for $4 50. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 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,
nov-6 323 Chestnut St., Phil'a., 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 Hoods,
Wool Scarfs,
Zephyrs,
Wool Shawls
large and small,
Heavy double
All Wool Shawls,
Chenile 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 Setts
" " Collars.
" " Skirts.

All Wool Delaines, Flannels, and most varieties of dress goods.

Wall paper and window shading.

We have just received from Howell & Bro., of Chestnut Street, two choice styles of

PAPER,

ALSO WINDOW SHADING, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

Hours of busines from 7 A. M., to 5 P. M.

Nov. 13, 1861. tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted this day to the undersigned on the estate of PHILIP KRINEB, late of Brady township, deceased, 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 ELIAS RISHEL,

Brady tp., Oct. 30, 1861. 6t. Adm'r.

DR. J. W. POTTER.

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