



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Dec. 18, 1861.

THE PROSPECT.—The Secretary of the Treasury informs the people of the United States that their indebtedness, in 1863, will amount to nine hundred millions of dollars. Rather steep, this. But he says we can pay it all in thirty years! To enable us to do so of course the Secretary calculates the war to end by that time with our country re-united and as prosperous as it was sixteen months ago.

But if he has committed as great a blunder in this estimate as he did in that of July last, our indebtedness, by 1863, instead of being nine hundred millions will be nearer eight hundred millions. He told Congress, in July, that he wanted only \$318,519,581 to "run the machine" to the first of July next (1862). The time is not yet half up and he informs Congress that it will take \$214,000,000 more to carry him through. The only reason he assigns for this seventy per cent. of a mistake, is that the President and Cabinet thought they would not need over 300,000 soldiers to put down the rebellion, when, at the same time, they asked Congress to give them 500,000. If a school-boy would exhibit himself as contradictory before his teacher as Mr. Chase has done before the American people he would be ordered on the "dunce stool."

In July, the Secretary informed the public that the revenue from the new republic tariff, and from the Public Lands, would be \$50,000,000. He now says it will not amount to more than one-half that sum! He wants Congress to raise the duty on sugar from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound, tea from 15 to 20, and coffee from 4 to 5.

The most potent question now before the American people is, whether they will choose to live henceforth, as they have lived for the last eighty years, with a few brief interruptions, at peace with all nations, happy and prosperous beyond comparison at home, or calmly submit to an Abolition Revolution in our political, civil and religious rights, equal to that of the Red Republican Revolution of France? The Revolution just now attempting to be inaugurated by Sumner, Lovejoy & Co., may not prove as direful in its inception, but if allowed to proceed and become perfected under the direction of these fanatics, it will prove far more disastrous and horrible to us as a nation than the bloody French Revolution did to the people of France.

This class of men seem to have an idolatrous love for the negro; so much so that they are now attempting to obliterate what the laws of Nature have indelibly implanted in the Caucasian and the Negro races—distinction of color—and consequently two separate and distinct races of men. It seems that Sumner & Co. are determined to put the two races on an equal footing, so far as civil rights are concerned—not by raising the negro up to a level with the white man, but by dragging the white man down to a level with the negro. In seeking to better the condition of the African, they are willing to hazard the destruction of the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe.—Will they succeed? This depends, for the present, upon President Lincoln. All eyes are turned towards him. We are not altogether without hope.

Dan Rice, the great American shawm, and one of the very best fellows above ground, has taken unto himself a wife, and settled on his farm on the lake shore in Erie county, Pa. As Erie county is now part of the XVIIIth Congressional District, why not send Dan to Congress? He is all over a Union man—possessing superior natural abilities, and an excellent education, and having travelled the whole world over—and having had much to do with both men and beasts—we think he is the very man for such a district as this. Let Dan "show" himself throughout the "wild cat district," and give us a few displays of his splendid eloquence, and all creation can't upbraid him. Hurrah for Dan Rice!

Nor So.—We notice that several of our contemporaries announce with an air of triumph that Vermont has repealed the Personal Liberty Law enacted by the Legislature of that State, in contempt of the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Law. Vermont has done no such thing.—The facts are, the last Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to investigate the subject. The Governor selected five of the best legal men of the State, who gave separate written opinions to the effect that has just adjourned, unanimously agreeing in the unconstitutionality of the aforesaid law.—Notwithstanding all this the legislature adjourned without removing this stain from the statute books.

The "good news" we announced last week did not happen to be true. The cars are not yet running to Sandy Ridge. When they make their first trip we will announce the fact. Till then, we will say no more about it.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate Monday, December 9th, Messrs. Sumner, Collamer and Vice President Hamlin severally presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Hale called up his resolution to abolish the Supreme Court, remarking that he sincerely believed that if the rebels now in arms against the Government should succeed the Supreme Court would decide that the Federal soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters. The balance of the day was spent in the discussion of various resolutions to inquire into the cause of our defeat in the various battles that have taken place.—In the House, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President to adopt systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion. Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to revoke so much of the order of General Halleck, commanding Military Department of the West, as forbids fugitive slaves entering the lines of our army. Mr. Cox, Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 63—nays 98. Mr. Lansing offered a substitute which Mr. Lovejoy accepted, characterizing the order as inhuman and cruel, and requesting the President to direct General Halleck to recall the same. Further consideration postponed. Mr. Blair, of Missouri offered a resolution providing for the pay of all officers and soldiers in actual service under Fremont. Mr. Conklin, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the punishment of army supply speculators. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, remarking that without legislation on the subject the Treasury would be bankrupt.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a Mr. Treadway, setting forth that he had sometime ago made complaint, under oath, before the Supreme Court, against Jeff. Davis and others, charging them with treason, that he afterwards made similar complaint before a magistrate, of which no notice was taken. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Foot, of Vermont, offered a resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnston, Senator from Missouri. Laid over. The rest of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Bingham, of Michigan.—In the House, the resolution from the Senate to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, was concurred in. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, addressed the House at length on the subject of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that Congress alone had power to order its suspension.

In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Chandler of Michigan, offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee with power to retire from the army such officers as they may deem improper or incompetent to command. Laid over. The balance of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies on the death of the late Senator Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff.—In the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to confiscate the slaves and property of rebels. Referred. Mr. Lovejoy called up his resolution in reference to the order of General Halleck, which gave rise to a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Lovejoy, Illinois, Stevens, Pa, Blair, Mo., Fouke and Kellogg, of Ill., and Julein, of Ind., participated, when Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table.—Adopted—yeas 78—nays 64. [This is the first rebuke administered to the radical abolitionists.]

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which, being objected to, was laid over.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate whether, in the loyal States of the Union, any person or persons have been arrested and imprisoned, and are now held in confinement, by orders from him or his department, and, if so, under what law such arrests have been made and such persons imprisoned.

After a long debate Mr. Foot's resolution to expel Senator Johnston, of Mo., was referred to the Judiciary committee.

—In the House, personal explanations were made by Messrs. Blair, Lovejoy and others, on the subject of Gen. Halleck's order, in the course of which it was revealed that Gen. Halleck, by letter to Mr. Blair, explained that his order was not confined to slaves, but to all persons. Mr. Blair reported a bill to raise a volunteer force in Kentucky for the defence of that State. Mr. Lovejoy did not want to raise troops that would not fight anywhere. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, both supported the bill—which was postponed. Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution as to the purposes of the war, which gave rise to a warm debate, ending in a personal altercation between Conway, of Kansas, and Fouke, of Illinois, of that character that among "honorable" gentlemen, "requires to be settled elsewhere."

Both Houses then adjourned until Monday.

According to the statement of the Director of the United States Mint, the gold and silver coin now in the country is computed at between two hundred and seventy-five, and three hundred millions of dollars. The entire coinage, since the establishment of the mint, amounts to \$520,000,000, derived from mines of the United States. He states that the increase of gold from Colorado is large, and rapidly increasing, and recommends the establishment of a Mint at Denver City. Nearly all the silver is now received from the mines in Nevada and Arizona, and are yielding large returns.

A quartermaster's office is to be opened at Hagerstown, under the superintendence of Capt. G. A. Flagg. The object of this is understood to be to supply the troops at and around Williamsport, as well as to prevent the operations of speculators in the army, and to supply the troops with the necessaries of life, which they have been unable to do.

Capt. Ogden's Company.

CAMP CURTIS, Dec. 9th 1861.

To the Editors of the Clearfield Republican: I hope you will do me the favor to publish the following list of the members of Company K, 84th Regiment, as it may be of some interest to your readers. It is also my request that you hand this to your neighbor of the Journal. M. OGDEN, Captain.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt.
C. H. VOLK, 1st Lieutenant.
JNO. TAYLOR, 2nd do.
Peter A. Young
Wm. K. Amagost
Martin V. Pearson
Luther B. Samson
George W. Ogden
Wm. A. Nelson
Levi Draucker
Richard J. Conklin
John B. Miller
Daniel Graham
James B. Davison
Cornelius Wilson
Simon Hamlin
F. H. Jordan
William Taylor
Wm. S. Ogden
John B. Carr
James Gourley
P. A. Kyles
J. W. Owens
Robert Archy
Otto C. Buck
Thomas H. Irwin
Henry C. Owens
Daniel G. Smith
George Baughman
David Buck
Harry H. Hite
James C. Reams
Charles Hall
Daniel K. Weld
Solomon Cupler
Ellis Kyles
Richard J. Shaffner
Andrew G. Spangloe
James A. Mead
George I. Key
Henry C. Heise
Charles Snyder
Adam Miller
Peter Carver
James G. Graham
Robert Graham
Wm. Lozier
James Maguire
James L. Powell
Miles Miller
John Leizer
John H. Shimmel
Andrew Peters
Henry Lightner
Henry Lighner
Matthew C. Tate
John Thompson
Richard H. Shaw
John Kennedy
Gothlieb Waldenmier
Samuel Snoddy
George Markrett
Michael Shiebig
John Krise
John Messimer
John W. Antes
Joseph Barger
John Solomon
Edward Welsh
John Grady
Michael Rapp
Michael Culp
John Riddle
Isaac Robinson
Joseph Scooty
Isaac Limes
Jacob Gelnert
Elijah Eschenfelder
Nicholas Simpson
John H. Liebold
Jackson Potter
Joseph Kreitzer
G. M. Johnson
Sidney Farley
Jacob S. Miller
Joseph Hufford
William Boone
Wm. Clouser
Samuel Bailey
Mervin Ludlow
Samuel Hare
Newton Bailey
Valentine Culp
John Dush
Nelson Bliss
John S. Jary
John Fontenoy
Baker Hansen
D. F. Shanbarger
Jacob Wateright
Samuel Cross

THE WAR NEWS!

Louisville, Dec. 11.—Generals Roseau, Negley and Johnson's Federal brigades crossed last Tuesday to the southern bank of Green river near Munfordsville.

The following items of Southern news have been received:—The Kentucky Provisional (Rebel) Government has passed an act taxing those brokers \$25 per week who charge a discount on Tennessee and other Southern money.

Gen. Zollicoffer, with a large force, is at Abbeville.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th says laborers are being hired for the construction of a railroad from Centerville to Manassas.

The Southern papers say the Federal forces cannot get more than one third of the sea island cotton raised in the South, the value of which is only \$740,000.

The Norfolk Daily Book says General Scott will soon be in the South after the manner of the Mason and Shilldell capture.

Richmond, Dec. 5, via New Orleans.—The Dispatch says the flotilla lately at Old Point Comfort has gone up the Potomac, doubtless to attack Evansport or Centerville.

Savannah, Dec. 5.—A party of Confederates visited Tybee Island on Wednesday and burnt the light house there. The Federal shells the island but none of the Confederates were hurt.

From sixteen to eighteen vessels, apparently old warships, were in the road yesterday.

Nashville, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Tennessee voted for Davis and Stevens for President and Vice-President.

General Edward L. Sparrow and J. T. Semmes, have been chosen Senators to the Confederate Congress, from the State of Louisiana.

FROM MISSOURI.

Several Skirmishes Reported.

Onville, Mo., Dec. 11.—Union men who have arrived from Lafayette county, report that seven hundred rebel recruits left Lexington yesterday morning to join Gen. Price's army.

A band of Mexicans, sixteen in number from the Confederate army, were captured near Durksburg, on Monday evening.

A son and son-in-law of Col. Magoffin have also been taken. They were the leaders of the foray on our teams near Georgetown on Saturday.

The scouting party which left here about ten days ago is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Saline county, capturing a large number of wagons, and taking 50 prisoners.

It is rumored that General Price is advancing northward.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 11.—It is reported that a fight took place near Lafayette county, between a body of rebels, under the notorious Joe Shelby, and a detachment of Federal cavalry. They were fighting again this morning but no particulars are given.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 11.—There are no advances of any further hostilities at Dam No. 5. After retrieving their guns under cover of the night, the enemy withdrew to a safe distance, and sent a few harmless compliments to our troops, after which they disappeared. The Union soldier who was shot twice has since died. The rebel battery was commanded by Captain Pendleton.

A quartermaster's office is to be opened at Hagerstown, under the superintendence of Capt. G. A. Flagg. The object of this is understood to be to supply the troops at and around Williamsport, as well as to prevent the operations of speculators in the army, and to supply the troops with the necessaries of life, which they have been unable to do.

Weightman has been re-elected Mayor of Boston, by over 1000 majority, over Toby the Abolition Sumner candidate.

The weather continues warm and pleasant beyond precedent for December.

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Yeste day a man, named J. T. Monroe, came here from Winchester. He was a private in the rebel army, but having come under the ban of their arbitrary military code, he fled, and gained refuge with in the Union lines. The information he brings is not of much importance.

General Jackson's force consisted of one brigade of four regiments, of about 700 men each, and was located five miles east of Winchester. His men were principally residents of the country, were plentifully supplied and clothed, and were generally contented.

Asbury's company of Black Horse Cavalry were in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, and Pendleton's battery was understood to be on its way from Bath to Winchester.

There were many Union men in and around Winchester, but they were afraid to openly avow their sentiments.

Strength of the Army.

The Secretary of War furnishes the following statement, which shows the strength of the army:—

| STATES. | 3 MO. FOR THE WAR. | AGG. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| California. | 4,688 | 4,688 |
| Connecticut. | 2,258 | 12,490 |
| Delaware. | 775 | 2,000 |
| Illinois. | 4,941 | 60,000 |
| Indiana. | 4,656 | 57,332 |
| Iowa. | 965 | 19,800 |
| Kentucky. | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Maine. | 768 | 14,239 |
| Maryland. | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Massachusetts. | 3,435 | 26,760 |
| Michigan. | 781 | 28,430 |
| Minnesota. | 4,160 | 4,160 |
| Missouri. | 9,356 | 22,139 |
| New Hampshire. | 779 | 9,600 |
| New Jersey. | 5,064 | 9,312 |
| New York. | 10,183 | 100,200 |
| Ohio. | 10,236 | 81,205 |
| Pennsylvania. | 19,199 | 94,700 |
| Rhode Island. | 1,285 | 5,808 |
| Vermont. | 780 | 8,000 |
| Virginia. | 779 | 12,000 |
| Wisconsin. | 742 | 14,158 |
| Kansas. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Colorado. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nebraska. | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Nevada. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| New Mexico. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| District of Columbia. | 2,823 | 1,000 |
| Total. | 77,872 | 619,637 |

Estimated strength of the regular army, including new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861.

Total. 77,872 619,637 718,512

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:—

| | VOLUNTEERS. | REGULARS. | AGG. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Infantry. | 557,204 | 11,175 | 568,379 |
| Cavalry. | 51,654 | 4,744 | 56,398 |
| Artillery. | 20,380 | 4,308 | 24,688 |
| Rifled sharpshooters. | 5,395 | 5,395 | 10,790 |
| Engineers. | 107 | 107 | 214 |
| Total. | 645,652 | 26,729 | 672,381 |

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—Our readers will recollect that Congress, in July last, passed an act to raise \$20,000,000 by direct taxes assessed on real estate and incomes; but in order to make the thing "go down" with their constituents they directed the Secretary of the Treasury to apportion \$5,123,500 of this amount to South Carolina and the other seceded States—thus reducing the amount to be paid by the loyal States to less than \$15,000,000. But the Secretary has made the wonderful discovery that the seceders will not pay their quota, and so informs Congress in his late report, and says the whole amount must be paid by the loyal States. Where is the man with even half the sense claimed for Mr. Chase, who did not know that this would be the case? This is claimed to be a People's Government. Then why do the people permit their servants to deceive them with false promises and false hopes? Why not show the people, openly and candidly the full magnitude of the burthens they must bear, without practicing this disgraceful system of indirection and sugar-coating.

It will be recollected that the "financial feat" accomplished by Secretary Chase, in negotiating \$50,000,000 of United States Treasury Notes "at par" at New York, in October last, was heralded forth as "the greatest financial achievement ever won by any man."

It appears by his late report to Congress that the victory was not quite so great, after all; at least we think the people will not so consider it. The feat was accomplished thus: The Secretary started from Washington with \$50,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, and returned with \$45,000,000 of New York Bank notes. If this is a "par" transaction we would like to know what "discount" means; or else the public would like to be informed what became of the odd \$5,000,000. Will some of these "par" Abolition journals throw some light upon the subject? Can they not inform us whether it was a victory in favor of the Secretary and his friends, or in favor of the Government?

Senator Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate on Thursday last to abolish Sutterships in the army, which seems likely to pass.

The sutler is justly styled "the soldier-robber." They boast of making from one to three hundred dollars a day, by selling state pies at 20 and 25 cents apiece that cost 8 and 9 cents; "white oak cheese" at 15 cents a cut; sour raisins at 50 cents a pound; cigars at 3 and 5 cents that cost 2 and 1 cent each. This is the way they make their money out of men who get \$11 a month, and whose families, in many instances, are kept by their neighbors.

Weightman has been re-elected Mayor of Boston, by over 1000 majority, over Toby the Abolition Sumner candidate.

The weather continues warm and pleasant beyond precedent for December.

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 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 "Godley's."

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have failed, 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.

Godley'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.—Godley'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.

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

Reading 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 Table.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article a lady wears.

Model Cottage.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$7. Four copies one year, \$9. Five copies one year, \$11. Eight copies one year, \$15. Eleven copies one year, \$19. Twelve copies one year, \$21. Extra copy to the person sending 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 extra magazine that can be introduced into the above club in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godley's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.50. Godley's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year, for \$4.50. Godley's, 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 order.

Address: L. A. GODEY.

Nov. 6. 523 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

\$1000 IN COUNTY ORDERS WANTED FOR STORE GOODS.

Dec. 4, 1861. H. W. SMITH & CO

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Clearfield County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Clearfield on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

It is desirable that a full attendance be had, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will then be held. ELLIS IRWIN, President.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, or in any way meddling with a certain promissory note for \$10, given by me payable to John B. Garrison of Pike Tp., dated 21st Nov. 1861, as I received no value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law. ISAAC MATS.

Knox Tp., Dec. 4, 61-5t

BALMORAL BOOTS!

Just received, a superior article of ladies and misses' heavy solid walking Boots. The very best of the late fashions. Besure you ask for Balmoral Boots. H. W. SMITH & CO.

Dec. 4, 1861.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of SAMUEL W. SMITH, late of Guilford township, deceased, 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, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DESSA GOSS, Ex'r.

Dec. 4, 1861 6tpd.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1861:

Assets.

Bills discounted \$51,011 40
Pennsylvania State Stock 28,495 87
Specie 4,799 87
Due from other Banks 1,848 01
Bank Notes of other Banks 5,144 00
Checks, Drafts, &c. 1,848 95
Over drafts 71 41
Furniture 299 21
Expense of Plate engraving, &c. 764 75
Loss and Expense 1,157 50

\$73,941 97

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid in \$28,500 00
Notes in circulation 21,235 00
Due Depositors 16,008 93
Due Individuals 3,987 12
Interest and Exchange 2,270 92

\$73,941 97

JAS. B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 31, 1861.

H. W. SMITH & CO.

MERCHANTS, and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept by the trade. Store on SECOND STREET, below Judge Leonard's, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Clearfield Pa.

Dec. 4, 1861.

J. F. KRATZER.

MERCHANT, and dealer in Boards and Shingles; Grain and Produce. FRONT STREET, above the Academy Clearfield Pa.

Dec. 4, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Market street, opposite Moscrop's State Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections Sale of Lands, &c. Nov 7th

CYRILUS HOWE.

For DECATUR Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Philadelphia Pa. Aug. 21st 1861

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF GRAIN will be taken in payment of DEBTS DUE ME—for which the highest market prices will be given.

JAS. B. GRAHAM.

Clearfield, Dec. 11, 1861.