



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Dec. 25 1861.

"Aid and Comfort."—It is now being demonstrated that no one individual in the loyal States has furnished as much aid and comfort to the rebels, as Mr. Secretary Cameron has in his report to Congress. It has been ascertained that Jeff. Davis & Co., have procured a copy of Mr. Cameron's report as published in the New York Tribune, and has had it published for general circulation through the Southern States, especially in the loyal sections of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, in order to convince the Union-loving portion of the citizens in those States, that the object of the War is the emancipation of the slaves, which they well know must result in insurrection. The circulation of this document among the seceded States will have more effect in changing the minds of the people there, than all the reports and proclamations issued by the Confederate authorities, and is being circulated for this purpose. Another bit of "aid and comfort" for Secessionism, is found in the fact that Congress has refused to re-adopt the Crittenden resolution passed by that body in July last. So damaging is the effect of this refusal that the present legislature of Maryland, elected under the auspices of the present National Administration, bids fair to become as disloyal as its immediate predecessor, which was dispersed by military authority—the House having already adopted resolutions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions with but one dissenting voice.

But, if more were needed to give "aid and comfort" to the cause of disunion, it is abundantly furnished in the Proclamation of Gen. Phelps, at Ship Island, mouth of the Mississippi, to the people of the South west, in which he does not only say that "all the Slave States admitted into the Union, since the formation of the Constitution, were admitted in violation of that instrument," but that "all the original States that failed to abolish slavery violated their honor;" together with a column or two of similar fanaticism.

A Recantation.

We find the following letter published in the Pine and Pines, a paper devoted to Colonization, and of which Mr. Redpath is principal editor. In this making a clean breast of it, the reader will not fail to observe that all the outrages which the Democrats charged on the Abolitionists of Kansas are fully acknowledged. We ask no stronger vindication of the correctness of the policy of the Democratic party in that memorable struggle.

"A PREPARATORY WORD.—Having become sincerely convinced that many of the political doctrines that I have advocated in my writings are dangerous and abhorrent to the higher insight; the murderous policy, for example, of selling the slaves to insurrection; which I have urged repeatedly and with terribly mistaken zeal—I wish to announce here that I shall retract from any participation in the political management of this journal, excepting for the purpose of retracing past errors, until such time as I feel that I have attained a clearer and more humane and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved.

"I shall confine myself exclusively to the editing of the outside pages of this paper. The name of the acting editor will be duly announced. The articles signed with an asterisk (*) were mine—of these I will retract many; my associates who indicate their respective writings by the initials L. and by the marks 1, 2, and 3, are alone responsible for their thoughts thus labeled. I repudiate my own doctrines utterly and forever.

JAMES REDPATH.

Mr. Redpath was the regular Kansas correspondent of the New York Tribune, during the unfortunate troubles of 1857-8. He is also the author of the life of old John Brown, and if his conversion is genuine, there is some hope these misguided fanatics may yet do some good, though they will have to be very active if they can undo the wrongs they have committed against their country.

Contributions to Volunteers.

All persons wishing to make contributions to the members of the "Washington Cadets," now in Virginia—which may tend to add to their comfort or relieve their wants—are informed that a regular Depot for such articles has been established at the residence of John McPherson, Esq., where special care will be taken of them, and from whence they will be forwarded at regular intervals—the first consignment to be made on the first of January next.

Persons wishing to send articles to their friends in other companies in front of Washington can do so through the same channel.

The imports at New York for 1860 amounted to \$216,641,000, while for the same period of 1861 they amounted to \$116,000,000, showing a decrease of over one hundred millions of dollars. This is nothing more than a fair index of the whole business of the country for the last nine months, and which is still getting worse. Of course the revenues must suffer a corresponding decline.

THE NEWS.

The advices from England are to the 8th inst. The war spirit was kept up—the excitement among the people being very similar to that in the United States on the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Several of the most formidable British war vessels were getting ready to sail for the British North American station.

Nothing of an official character has yet taken place between Mr. Seward and the British Minister at Washington, so far as is publicly known—though it is believed that several informal interviews have taken place between them on the subject.—Rumors continue to vary as to the probable result of negotiations on the Trent affair—some representing it as certain to terminate amicably, and others as equally certain to result in war. One story has it that Mason and Slidell will be delivered up, if nothing less will satisfy the British demands; and the next, that no such demand will be made, and that nothing will be asked that our Government cannot grant without in any degree compromising her honor. The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Friday last with dispatches from the British Minister to his Government, and also from our Government to our Minister in London. A British vessel also sailed from New York with dispatches from the British Minister at Washington to Admiral Milne, in command of the British fleet in Bermuda—one correspondent representing that this dispatch requires the Admiral to repair to Boston Harbor with his entire fleet of 45 vessels and demand the unconditional surrender of Mason and Slidell. Of course this is mere gossip.

From Missouri we have accounts of signal success on the part of Gen. Pope, who succeeded in cutting off several rebel supply trains, and a large number of recruits—one report making the number as high as two thousand—with little bloodshed. Hopes were entertained that Gen. Price would attack Gen. Pope, in which case it was thought the confederates would be completely whipped out to Missouri.

A fight occurred some days since near Murfordsville, in Kentucky, in which the confederates were reported to have been defeated. We have not seen the details.

On Friday last a brisk engagement took place at Drainsville, Va., between a detachment of Gen. McCull's Division, and three regiments of rebel infantry and one of cavalry, in which the Pennsylvanians acted with signal energy and bravery—completely routing the enemy and driving them from the field of action with severe loss. The following is Gen. McCull's official announcement of the affair: DRAINSVILLE, Dec. 20.—General Order's brigade, with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania rifles and Easton's battery of artillery, had a brisk affair with the enemy, consisting of four regiments and a battery of artillery, near this place at twelve M. today.

I arrived during the action, and sent for General Reynolds, who was left at Difficult Run. The enemy was defeated, and fled before Gen. Reynolds arrived.

We have found forty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons, with the harnesses, the horses having been killed.

The regiment of rifles behaved finely. Lieut. Col. Kane was very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded, and am about to move back to camp.

Geo. A. McCull, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The "rifles" above mentioned were the "Buck-tails" commanded by Col. Kane to which the *Riflemen* *Rangers* are attached. Other reports differ as to the amount of loss on each side—some making the loss on our side 10 killed and 15 wounded, and as high as 250 killed and wounded on the part of the enemy. And one report states that two of the Rangers were wounded—a Mr. Glenn, and a Mr. Burnett.

WHY IS IT?—The Harrisburg Patriot & Union and the Harrisburg Telegraph are both published about the same hour every morning. The latter gets here the evening of the day it is printed, and the former 24 hours thereafter. Why is this?—Is it because the editor of the *Telegraph* is Postmaster at Harrisburg? We hope not. But there must be a cause for it.

WHOLESALE SELF-CONDAMNATION.—The N. Y. Tribune makes the singular confession that it's whole course for the last ten years has been a "penitential blunder," as for that length of time it has devoted itself to the work of crying down the resources of the South, and deriding the idea of its daring to break loose from the Union, with its energies palsied by such an element of weakness as the institution of slavery. But now it regards slavery until it is abolished, as "an element of positive and terrible strength," and says: "The history of this war, on the part of both government and people, is little more than a record of the discovery of mistakes and the rectification of blunder. Nobody is to blame. The press which supposed that the rebellion was a mere continuation of the system of bullying by which the South had always won its victories, and the statesmen who fancied it could be quelled by patiently waiting thirty, sixty, or ninety days, were equally honest, but have been proved equally mistaken. Among the most pernicious blunders which have embarrassed our warlike operations, has been the blunder of underrating the strength of the rebels. As a matter of course, we have overrated the strength of the loyal States."

While the Democracy were constantly telling the Republican abolitionists the calamities to which their sectionalism would lead, and for which we were called *Union-Savers*, Banks, Giddings, and such Republicans were saying "let the Union slide!" Now had we Democratic "Union Savers" better go over to these "Union Sliders" to be good Union men, or still fight for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, under our old banner.—*Exchange.*

A slight fall of snow has put music into the sleigh bells, and vastly improved the navigation.

We cheerfully comply with the wishes of the following correspondent, so far as to send him our paper, and insert his communication. But we cannot "criticize" it, for the reason that it needs none. The *Amenity* that would consent, under any rational state of circumstances, that any Christian government should tear from their mothers' breasts over half a million of infants annually, and ship them off perhaps to some far off sea-girt island, is in perfect harmony with the whole system of Abolitionism. Our friend's argument admits of no other logical deduction; and Paroch, if he now polluted the earth with his bloody presence, would bring his head in shame at the very thought.

For the Republicans.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which I want you to send me the *Republican*. I do not approve of all the opinions of its editors, yet I trust that I am not that kind of a bigot that would attempt to suppress the expression of sentiments contrary to my own. I allow all men the freedom of thought and of speech, and claim that right for myself. Therefore permit me to make a few critical observations upon some of your opinions expressed in your last paper. You appear fearful that the abolition of slavery will flood the Northern States with negroes, which will drive us laborers into the necessity of competition with blacks, and consequently to a reduction of wages. This, to some people, may appear quite logical, but 'tis not so to me. I contend that, if slavery was abolished in the South, the negroes there would not only stay there, but those in the free States would migrate South to seek homes. The cases you mention to the contrary are not the effect of abolition, but the terrible effects of civil war.

There are no more negroes in the South now than are needed to carry on the agriculture of that vast region. This you will certainly admit. Then, if slavery was abolished those negroes that are now held as slaves would be retained as hired laborers; the same interest that would induce a man to buy a negro, would induce him to hire one. The causes which compel negroes to rush by thousands to the Northern States are these: they are fleeing from slavery to freedom. Establish freedom in the South and this negro stampede will cease, because there will be nothing to migrate for. Just as water ceases to flow when it finds its level, so will migration cease when its cause is removed. As to the colonization of the negroes, I am pretty confident of its feasibility. You, however, think that if our whole naval force was employed we could only remove the increase. Possibly you may be very near correct; but even if that should be the ultimatum of our efforts, if we were gaining upon them rapidly, for if their increase were removed for the space of thirty years the whole negro race that now treads the soil of America would be buried within its bosom, and ourselves as a generation along with them, and our posterity would find the land cleared of all kind of rubbish.

Again, you appear seriously opposed to the abolition of slavery as a means of crippling the cause of secession. Now, Messrs. editors, I hope you are more of philosophers than to attempt to remove the evil of disunion, without removing its cause. We should accustom ourselves to deal with things as they are, not as we wish them to be. Slavery is the cause of this war, and I am in favor of removing it. "Let us take the bull by the horns"—meet the question squarely, and drive the cause of civil war from the land; then peace will of its own accord return. We should not attempt to establish peace upon the very basis that has proven itself unable to perpetuate it. The kind of policy which you seem to approve reminds me of a fable I once read in an old story-book—'twas an oriental legend—and ran as follows: "A being whom the orientals called Omnipotent; Omnipotent, he, created two mortals and placed them in an abode of pure delight; but an evil genii, by deceit and falsehood, induced them to violate the laws of their author—for which violation they are punished, and their deceiver permitted to go unchastized, although he was the real cause of the transgression. But as the story proceeds, the posterity of those mortals were permitted to multiply for ages, and from their former experience in error became more and more sinful, inasmuch that their kind and benevolent author was compelled to annihilate the whole race, only retaining enough to perpetuate the species. But this stupendous measure, unmerciful and sweeping as it was, was insufficient to cleanse the race; for the descendants of those saved became, by contact with the ever-present genii, as wicked and sinful as formerly, until their creator, as a last and necessary, was at last compelled to descend from his exalted abode and give himself a sacrifice for the transgressions of his creature. Strange and inconsistent as this fable is, yet it is believed by thousands of people in the East to the present day. But the moral which we wish to draw from it is this: if Omnipotent being had annihilated the evil genii, as being the real cause of the transgression, the whole race of mortals would have been saved the demoralizing influence of his presence, with all its consequent misery, and their author would have enjoyed the conscientious happiness of having produced beings worthy of his great name. So, Messrs. editors, let us not imitate this short-sighted example—but annihilate the cause of disunion, that our posterity may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity forever.

These are a few thoughts of one of the hard-fisted yeomanry of Clearfield, which, if you insert in your paper, and criticize you will oblige. WM. CARR, Liberty Hill, Dec. 15, 1861.

"Occasional," in his letter of the 17th inst.—evidently from the pen of J. W. Forney—very clearly foreshadows the determination of the Administration to accede to the demands of England even to the delivering up of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, rather than go to war with her.—"Let us crush out rebellion first," says Mr. Forney, "then turn our disciplined, victorious and educated army of five hundred thousand heroes loose upon Great Britain." We object to this. If our quarrel is just with England, there must be no backing out. "Better let the South go" for the time being. Our army would make short work of British America. By that time perhaps "Dixie" will be disposed to return to duty and behave herself. If not Uncle Sam's dominions will be large enough without her.

Frauds upon the Government—Republican Economy.

We publish below an extract from the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, detailing some extraordinary economy, on the Republican system. The report occupies a large volume, and shows a systematic purpose on the part of almost every agent to make as much as possible out of the emergency of the country:—The improvidence and reckless extravagance of General Fremont is shown in glaring colors. The simple plan of buying condemned Austrian muskets will suffice for example. Twenty-five thousand of them were purchased in one lot; the Committee say it is probable that the arms had been rejected from the Austrian service, and purchased on speculation and sent to this country in view of the extraordinary demand for arms. The arms, in the condition in which they were purchased, will certainly never be used by our army, or when altered, as proposed, its inferiority to the arms which are rapidly accumulating, together with the almost universal prejudice of soldiers to altered arms, will almost certainly exclude them from the army. The amount claimed for the arms, including the special ammunition, is about \$166,000. The Committee are of the opinion that the arms will never be of any service to the government, and will never be used except in some case of unforeseen and extraordinary emergency.

The purchase of the arms was an act of manifest improvidence, and the loss explicable because the arms had been disapproved of even at a less price than that paid by General Fremont by the experienced ordnance officer at New York.—The immediate necessity for arms can scarcely be considered as furnishing an excuse for the arms as practically useless until altered, and to effect that delay was inevitable, and the purchase was made without any examination as to the practicability of improvement by alteration.

The Committee found a large number of those arms at Cairo, and notwithstanding the urgent necessity of arms at that point, whole regiments, even on the eve of the battle of Belmont, were almost destitute of arms. These arms were left in the boxes in which they were shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis.

Improvidence and disregard of reasonable economy on the part of the Government on the one hand, and a spirit of ruthless speculation on the other, have made this contract, and it is a question of public justice how far it shall be carried into effect. The committee deem it their duty to present the facts for the consideration of the House, without any special recommendation.

Another transaction in the purchase of arms, to which the attention of the committee has been directed, is the purchase of five thousand of Hall's carbines by Gen. Fremont, through Simon Stevens, of Pennsylvania. This transaction is, in some respects, of the same character with the purchase of the Austrian muskets, but much more remarkable in illustrating the improvidence of gentlemen prominently connected with the public service, the corrupt system of brokerage by which the Treasury has been plundered, and the prostitution of public confidence to purposes of individual aggrandizement.

In the month of June last, Arthur M. Eastman of Manchester, N. H., purchased at the Ordnance Bureau five thousand four hundred Hall's carbines, at three dollars fifty cents each, and after a slight alteration of the arms at a cost of from twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents on each arm, sold five thousand of them to Simon Stevens for twelve dollars and fifty cents each, who immediately sold the entire lot to Gen. Fremont probably laboring under some misapprehension as to the nature of the purchase of the arms.

These armies seem to have been sold privately, and without inviting any competition; and sold, too, for an almost nominal price. The sale was made by order of the Secretary of War, on recommendation of the Ordnance Bureau. No government that has ever existed can sustain itself with such improvidence in the management of its affairs. One agent of the government sells these arms at three dollars and fifty cents each in the midst of a pressing demand for arms, and a few weeks afterwards, and without any increase in that demand, the same arms, slightly altered, are resold to the government through another agent, for twenty-two dollars each, the government losing in so small a transaction, if permitted to be consummated, over ninety thousand dollars, or, inasmuch as all the Hall carbines owned by the government were sold to Eastman, and of course embraced the seven hundred and ninety bought of Mr. Alex. Cummings, as the agent of the War Department, for fifteen dollars each, the case as to these would stand thus:—They are condemned and sold by the government at a merely nominal price; afterwards, in April last, an agent of the War Department purchased them for the government at fifteen dollars each, and in June they are sold by Eastman to the War Department for three dollars and fifty cents each, and in August they are purchased by General Fremont for the government at twenty-two dollars each.

Death of Horn R. Kneass. With the most profound sorrow we are again called on to place on the sad record the announcement of the death of another eminent and excellent citizen of Philadelphia. Horn R. Kneass, Esq., died this morning, after a painful illness, at his residence in West Philadelphia. His death is truly a public loss. Few men have enjoyed in a larger degree the confidence and warm regard of their fellow men, and with Mr. Kneass this was eminently merited, for his life was one of singular purity and uprightiness. As a citizen he was public spirited, and a zealous co-worker in every laudable undertaking, while in his professional life he was distinguished for his fidelity to every trust, and his frank manliness, and a conscientious appreciation of every duty. In every relation of life he was generous, confiding and truthful, and those who knew him intimately will feel in his death the loss of a true-hearted and self-sacrificing friend, and a man possessed of every ennobling quality of head and heart.—*Philadelphia Journal*, Dec. 12.

Mr. Kneass was well and favorably known to a number of the citizens of our town. He had devoted a great portion of his time and his energies in helping to build up, and extend the principles of Odd Fellowship, and was several times honored with the highest positions known to the Order. The above extract does but justice to the deceased.

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 glory, 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 other Magazines. The Book is all original, and would cost 25 cents, (the price of the Book) in the music store; but most of its copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey's."

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work. Godey's Immense double extra Fashion-Plates.—Containing from five to seven full-length Colored Fashion on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

For 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 afterwards, 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. 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's *Living 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 wants.

Mail Orders.—No other magazine has this department. TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year, \$5. Two copies one year, \$8. Three copies one year, \$10. Four copies one year, \$12. Five copies one year, \$14. Eight copies one year, \$18. An extra copy to the person sending the Club, \$10. Eight 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 \$35. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for \$45. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$60. 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. 6 223 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

BENNER & BARRETT Respectfully announce to the public that they have completed and are now occupying their new furniture-ware-rooms, fronting on the Market Lot and nearly opposite the Court House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building in all its DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand and sold cheap for cash or exchange for country produce, or Lumber to suit the business. CHAIRS. PARLOR, ROCKING, AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c., TABLES. PARLOR SOFA, CENTRE, CARD, DINING, EXTENSION & BREAKFAST TABLES. SOFAS. OF ALL KINDS, VARIETIES AND PATTERNS. BUREAUS, SIDE-BOARDS, BOOKCASES, WARDROBES, &c. BEDSTEADS. JENNY LIND, HIGH-POST COTTAGE, FRENCH POSTS, &c. MATTRESSES. Hair, Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn Husk, of the best material. LOOKING-GLASSES of all sorts and sizes, Also, Tea-pots, Wash-stands, Work-stands, Hat-racks, &c.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and opened at his establishment in GRAHAM'S ROW 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 Jewelry, carefully repaired and warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. Sept. 19, 1860. H. F. SAUGLE.

VULCANITE BASE FOR Artificial Teeth.

Artificial Teeth. A. M. HILLS 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 Platinum. 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 Godey's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation and which can only be had through their regular agencies. Dr. Hill 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.—A. M. HILLS.

H. W. SMITH & CO. Merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept by the trade. Store at SECOND Street, below Judge Leonard's, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 4, 1861.

DR. J. W. POTTER. Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leontes Mills, Girard township, of Clearfield Co., Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls. May 5, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Mossey's Store Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all Collections Sale of Lands, &c. Nov. 17th

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. Dec. 4th '61.—to.

LOST.—The subscriber lost, or mislaid, a Promissory Note dated 3d December, 1861, calling for \$55; signed Jacob Mauser, Jan. Hise, payable to the order of John Curley. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, and a suitable reward will be given to any person returning the same to me, JOHN CURLEY, Covington Tp., Dec. 18, '61.

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF GRAY ME—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.

\$1000 WORTH OF STORE GOOD are offered for County Orders by Dec. 4. H. W. SMITH & CO.

NEW GOODS!

J. P. Kratzer has just received a general assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS. DeLaines, Cassimeres, Repas, Merinos, Alpaca, Pique, Celanese, Gingham, Duets, Calicoes, Silks, Muslins, India, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Fustets, Flannels, Drilling, Linens, Crabs, Cloths, Shawls. CLOTHING. Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Under Shirts, Drawers, Neckties, Fine Linen Shirts, Byron Collars, Checkers, Caps, Hats, Caps, Fine Calf Shoes, Heavy Kid Boots, Shawls. GROCERIES. Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Candles, Flour, Bacon, Serrap, Caudies, Rice, Spices, Beans of Coffee, Pulverized Sugar, Black Tea, Marsh Soda, Sperm Candles, Saleratus, Crackers, Wines, Fish. Hardware of Queensware. Nails, Spikes, Forks, Spades, Shovels, Saws, Planes, Axes, Augers, Smoothing Irons, Meat Cutters, Knives & Forks, Butcher Knives, Scissors, Pen Knives, Steel Yards, Tea Sails, Turners, Disks. TOPHATS. Nubias, Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Hoop Skirts, Balmain Skirts, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flannels, Plumes, Bonnet Frames, Ruchers, Lace, Braids, Binding, Zephyr, Yarn, Fringes, Trimmings, &c. BONNETS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, HATS, PRINTS, CAPS, DUCALS, WINE, BARGE, SALT, I OPLIN, OILS, CLOTHS, PAINT, TWEEDS, LEAD, MUSLIN, DRUGS, LINENS, BOOTS, CARPET, SHOES, BLINDS, COATS, BROOMS, PANTS, SETHIES, VESTS, SFIKES, NAILS, NOTIONS, FLOWERS, MISCELLANEOUS. Oil-cloth, Buckets, Brooms, Umbrellas, Baskets, School Books, Wall Paper, Hanging Ropes, Conch Varnish, Moss, 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!

SPICIA!—Tremendous Excitement among the People!—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Ferguson and Condit, James Buchanan Cross!!! Cross Recaptured!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had a pair of Frank Short's French-calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Short's Boot will not put out on missing his customer; but would announce to all *Breckinridge*, *Douglas*, *Lincoln* and *Hill* men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinebanning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Valises 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.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

BENNER & BARRETT Respectfully announce to the public that they have completed and are now occupying their new furniture-ware-rooms, fronting on the Market Lot and nearly opposite the Court House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building in all its DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand and sold cheap for cash or exchange for country produce, or Lumber to suit the business. CHAIRS. PARLOR, ROCKING, AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c., TABLES. PARLOR SOFA, CENTRE, CARD, DINING, EXTENSION & BREAKFAST TABLES. SOFAS. OF ALL KINDS, VARIETIES AND PATTERNS. BUREAUS, SIDE-BOARDS, BOOKCASES, WARDROBES, &c. BEDSTEADS. JENNY LIND, HIGH-POST COTTAGE, FRENCH POSTS, &c. MATTRESSES. Hair, Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn Husk, of the best material. LOOKING-GLASSES of all sorts and sizes, Also, Tea-pots, Wash-stands, Work-stands, Hat-racks, &c.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and opened at his establishment in GRAHAM'S ROW 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 Jewelry, carefully repaired and warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. Sept. 19, 1860. H. F. SAUGLE.

VULCANITE BASE FOR Artificial Teeth.

Artificial Teeth. A. M. HILLS 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 Platinum. 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 Godey's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation and which can only be had through their regular agencies. Dr. Hill 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.—A. M. HILLS.

H. W. SMITH & CO. Merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept by the trade. Store at SECOND Street, below Judge Leonard's, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 4, 1861.

DR. J. W. POTTER. Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leontes Mills, Girard township, of Clearfield Co., Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls. May 5, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Mossey's Store Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all Collections Sale of Lands, &c. Nov. 17th

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. Dec. 4th '61.—to.

LOST.—The subscriber lost, or mislaid, a Promissory Note dated 3d December, 1861, calling for \$55; signed Jacob Mauser, Jan. Hise, payable to the order of John Curley. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, and a suitable reward will be given to any person returning the same to me, JOHN CURLEY, Covington Tp., Dec. 18, '61.

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF GRAY ME—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.

\$1000 WORTH OF STORE GOOD are offered for County Orders by Dec. 4. H. W. SMITH & CO.