The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Jan 29. 1862

☞IT is now very evident that the extremists in Congress are driven to the wall. Unless a great change takes place, there is not the slightest chance of a general emancipation act reaching the President to call forth a veto—which it undoubtedly would do. Bingham, of Ohio, Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, of the House of Representatives, and Grimes, of Iowa, Sumner of Massachusetts, Wade, of Ohio, and other Abolitionists are only advocates of the war because among its consequences they can see a universal emancipation of the slaves. Take this hope from them—show them a restored Union, with the rights of the States secured in their institutions as heretofore, and those fellows would be as hostile to the war as they are now indiscreetly urging its prosecution regardless of all constitutional restraints.

As long as President Lincoln was understood to be with them in this purpose of destroying slavery, too mush could not be said in his praise; but, now that he is manifesting a determination to follow their destructive lead no farther, but to throw himself into the hands of those who view the war as a struggle for the restoration of the Union as it was, their abuse knows no limits, and it will be but a short time, if things keep moving in their present direction, until they pronounce Mr. Lincoln as "hoary-headed a traitor" as they were wont to stigmatize Mr. Buchanan. "If you want to end the war," say they, "proclaim liberty to the slave and put arms in his hands." "By no means," says the President, "we have no right to do this. The laws of humanity if nothing else forbid it. But even if we had the right, it would be the utter ruin of our cause. Every man now on our side in either Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri, would then be dead against us, and instead of contending with eleven States we would then have fifteen against us."

And the President is right. Pity that he had not been at Washington a year ago when the Peace Congress was in session, and when the various peace propositions were before the National legislature. His potential voice, had it then been raised in behalf of the measures calculated to secure these border States, all would now be well with them, and the Cotton States in a fair way to reconciliation. But instead of that he was away off at Springfield, leisurely roasting his shins and poring over the elegant speeches of his friends in Congress treating the whole affair only as an "artificial excitement," as a "grand card" the locofocos held with which they were going to bluff "old Abe" off his course. Had Mr. Lincoln then realized the real condition of public affairs—had he not been almost criminally blind to the dangers that then threatened us—he would have spared no efforts to have effected an adjustment, which we have no doubt he would now willingly sacrifice his life to be able to effect. A word from him at that time—spoken in the proper manner—would have saved all. Can that fatal act of omission be repaired? Time will tell.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A late European writer, in dilating upon the American character, and American politics in particular, says "there is nothing so incomprehensible to the European, as the character of the American politician; though perfectly understood by themselves, he often seems to us, to be governed by contradictions.—Notwithstanding the numerous changes of name and policy of the old Federal party, the Democratic party stood firm and united until 1860, when they also divided, and the present spectacle of American affairs followed the disruption of the old Democratic party built up by Jefferson and his friends."

This is indeed a truth, and a high compliment to the doctrines and teachings of the Democracy of the country, and men with a medium ambition might be satisfied with it; but this is not the only compliment paid to American Democracy.—President Lincoln, though elected upon the heresies of the infamous Chicago Platform, of which he said in his inaugural, that it would be the *law* by which he would be governed in administering the affairs of the country, has paid a much higher compliment to the party that opposed his election. He has been forced by his oath of office to abandon the doctrines upon which he was elected, and is compelled by force of circumstances, to abandon the Chicago "*law*," and fall back upon the old land-marks of the Democratic party.

The accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, with all his able advisers around him, has proved to the world in less than one year, that Republicanism as taught at Chicago is a failure, and that the doctrines as laid down in their platform are unfitted to govern a christian and a civilized people.

"Courage Democrats of 1862."

CONTRAST.—The Senate has been chiefly occupied in the discussion of the expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana, for having given a letter of introduction to a Mr. Lincoln, an inventor of firearms, to "his excellency Jefferson Davis" &c., some time last Spring. Lincoln was afterwards taken prisoner and the letter found upon him. Mr. Bright alleges that he gave the letter without reflection—certainly without any thought of giving aid and comfort, "—and avows unquestioned fidelity to the Union and hatred to Abolitionism. The committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported that he be expelled; but all the Abolition Senators, together with Mr. Davis, of Ky., are determined to turn him out; whilst Mr. Cowan of our own State, Harris of New York, and Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, and others, do not see in this act sufficient cause for expulsion. The result is doubtful.

The House is vigorously at work devising some scheme that will provide the sinews of war. What its shape will be no man knoweth.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body has been engaged the past week in getting up investigation committees. One has been raised to investigate the Girard House clothing swindle, and examine into the transactions of the *Shoddy* contractors.—It is true, Gov. Curtin appointed a committee to investigate the frauds practiced in furnishing clothing and equipments to the three months' soldiers; but some members of the Senate and House term it a whitewashing machine—impeaching everybody generally, and no one in particular. Some of the Republican members are very anxious to have an investigation, while others are bitterly opposed to it.

A resolution was introduced into the House by Mr. Hopkins, asking a committee to be appointed, to ascertain what means were used in procuring the passage of the act last winter exonerating the P. R. R. Company from paying the Tonnage tax. This resolution produced about the same effect in the House that a straggling bomb-shell would in a camp of soldiers, and will cause considerable wincing even in high stations.

☞Hon. Henry D. Moore, (rep.) has been re-elected State Treasurer by a number of Forney Democrats voting for him. The names of the "unconditionals" are Busby, of Adams, who boasted of his Democracy previous to the assembling of the Legislature; Chatham, of Clinton; Ross, of Luzerne; Scott of Huntingdon; and Smith of Chester. The Democratic nominee was Wm. V. M'Grath, of Philadelphia. The "Union Democrats" had nominated Dr. McClintock of Pittsburgh. The first ballot stood as follows:

Moore,	66
McClintock,	19
M'Grath,	56

The Democrats finding that they could not elect their nominee, intended to vote for Dr. McClintock on the second ballot and elect him; but the Unionists, rather than assist to elect a Democrat went over body and breeches to the Abolitionists and thereby elected Mr, Moore. These five posies should send for Wagoneller, Lebo, Minear and the Winnebago Chief.

TAX UPON KNOWLEDGE.—Several of the New York papers are urging Congress to pass a law imposing a tax of, say, one cent upon every newspaper issued. This would add 52 cents to the price of a year's subscription to a weekly paper, and about $1 to that of a daily paper. England kept the masses of her people in ignorance by this system until within a few years back, when this restriction was removed, and now the newspaper of England is as cheap and as universally read as the newspapers of the United States. We have but little confidence in the present Congress. We think it is a perfect Nazareth. Still we can hardly imagine it so bad as to do the like of this. It would close up three-fourths of the printing offices—stop quite as great a proportion of paper manufactories, and leave the old women without a market for their rags!

☞Little did we expect, eighteen months ago, that we should ever, either as individuals or as a party, adopt any portion of that budget of political heresies—the Chicago Platform—but such is the fact.

It will be a duty incumbent upon the Democratic party to adopt the following (sixth) resolution found in that instrument, and when practically applied to the present party in power, is as true as holy writ:

Sixth, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

We hope that our Democratic State Convention, which meets on the 4th of July next will adopt this resolution, taken fresh from the Lincoln Laboratory, and must therefore be a good medicine for Republicans. We hope they will not disown their own bantling.

☞Washington city papers tell us that crime is vastly on the increase in that city. What else can be expected when the city is filled with Infidels, Abolitionists and government contractors?

"DAY BREAKING!"—Such is the hopeful promise of these editors and correspondents who affect to see a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. They tell us that the rebels are now completely surrounded upon all sides, and that it only needs the closing in of the forces upon all sides to clear the gamut." And hence, they say, day light is beginning to dawn. May they be right.

But day-light is beginning to down in another sense. The recent change in the Cabinet was the first stroke of the rock. It was the fulfilment of every patriots hope, that, before it was utterly too late, some master hand would be stretched forth to arrest the destruction to which the Cameron, the Sumners and the Greelys were driving the country.

Nor is this the only sign of hope for the future. Quite recently the P. M. General has revoked his order denying the West Chester *Jeffersonian* the privileges of the mails. This, we say, is evidence that *day is breaking* in real earnest. The beginning is a good one. But much yet remains for the P. M. General to do. The Christian *Observer* in Philadelphia, was suppressed by this arbitrary, one-man power, together with several papers in New York, and elsewhere. Let the *ban* of the P. M. General be removed from each of them, and let us have a free press—amenable always to just and wholesome laws—and that "day" that will be ushered in will light us the way—if not through our troubles, at least how to meet and provide for them.

☞Mr. Davis successor to John C. Breckinridge in the U. S. Senate, addressed that body the other day at great length, in favor of expelling Mr. Bright of Indiana. Mr. Davis extended his remarks to all the topics involved in the present struggle—denouncing all schemes of emancipation in the severest terms, and, speaking of the primary causes that have brought upon us our present troubles, closed as follows:

"Those fanatic, political, and social demons, the Greeleys, Cheevers, and Phillipses, who are trying to break up in fragments the Constitution, for the purpose of achieving emancipation, have been here desecrating the Smithsonian Institute. They and that horrible monster, Greeley, have been here sneaking like wolves after slavery. If he had the power, he would take these fanatics, and the worst Secessers, and hang them in pairs. He feared that the Senator from Massachusetts sympathized too much with these men. He closed with eulogy of Gen. Lyon and Gen. Sigel, and said that he wanted all brave men to join in the war for the Union, and to leave out this discordant elements."

☞Bermuda papers state that, before leaving that island for England, after their release from Fort Warren, Messrs. Mason and Slidell assured their sympathizers that the Southern States would not return to the Union if they were offered all they had ever demanded.

Such is doubtless the conviction of these gentlemen. But it is quite possible that they do not properly reflect the sentiments of the people for whom they speak. That the feeling of hatred of the North has been embittered a thousand times by recent occurrences, can be readily imagined. Yet, if it was proclaimed throughout the South—even at this late day—that the North was now ready to accept and sanction the propositions of the Peace Congress of last winter, or even the Crittenden proposition, there would be a party for re-union so strong that all the Masons and Slidells that ever lived, could not control it. It is an experiment we would very much like to see tried.

☞The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* says that when he sees all the leaders engaged in the present disunion crusade against the government, "consigned to a base, ignoble grave," that then he would be willing to lie down and die "with joy and gladness."

The case is a little different with us.—We hope to live to see every disunionist, North or South—Davis, Greely, and the rest of them haltered, or driven from the country (like Cummings and Cameron) in disgrace. After this is done, we could live in peace, and be surrounded with plenty. Then will be the time we would like to live, and our "joy and gladness" would only begin. Probably friend Lewis has a commission to go abroad. We have not, and this may make the difference in our tastes. We shall prefer to stay until after the Union destroyers are gone, if they receive their reward soon.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The casual reader need only refer to the messages of Governors Pollock, Packer and Curtin, and to the reports of the Auditor General during their Administrations to find which party increases or decreases the State debt.

At the close of Gov. Pollock's Administration our State debt amounted to $39,881,738 22, and the ballance in the Treasury was $528,106 47. At the close of Gov. Packer's Administration the State debt was $37,969,847 50, and the ballance in the Treasury amounted to the sum of $681,433 08, after paying off old railroad and canal claims amounting to $171,564 82.

This shows that the State debt was reduced $2,236,882 15 during the Administration of Gov. Packer.

Gov. Curtin and his hungry followers have had the State "Machine" in charge but one year, and the debt is $40,575,420 60, and the State tax has been raised to three mills. Heaven only knows what the debt will amount to, when our Republican reformers get through with the "novelty" they have commenced.

Later From Europe.

Arrival of Steamer City of N. Y.

The News of the Release of Slidell and Mason Received in England—Great Satisfaction at the Result—Large Advance in Cotton—Cotton active at an advance—The French Senate at Cadiz—She Lands Forty-Two Prisoners Taken from Three Merchant Vessels Destroyed by Her at Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool January 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th, passed Cape Race this morning.

The Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

The pirate Sumter had arrived at Cadiz, and landed forty-two prisoners taken from three American merchant vessels which she had destroyed.

Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, except corn, which was firm and prices tending upward.

Provisions were steady.

Consols closed at 92¼@92¾ for money

The Latest. (via Queenstown.)

Reception of the News of the Settlement of the Trent Difficulty—Great Satisfaction at the Result—Consols Advance ¼ to 1½ per cent.

Queenstown, Jan. 9.—The steamship City of Washington and steamer Jura arrived out on the 8th, just after the sailing of the steamer for Liverpool, and brought the first announcement of the adjustment of the Trent affair, which news was received in England with the greatest satisfaction.

Consols immediately advanced from ¼ to 1½ per cent., closing at 93¼ for money.

The sales of Cotton on Wednesday at Liverpool amounted to 20,000 bales, at a considerable advance on the receipt of the news from America. The market closed excited, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs closed quiet.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton, to watch the steamer Nashville, now ready for sea.

The vessels destroyed by the Sumter were the ship Vigilant, bark Ellen Dodge, and schooner Arcade.

Some of the London journals complain of what they call the "ungracious manner" in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted.

Previous to the receipt of the news the London Times asked why the decision should be delayed if favorable for peace, and said an immediate surrender would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac and worth millions to the national exchequer.

Hon. Joseph Holt on Secretary Stanton.

In a letter from Hon Joseph Holt, to Lieut. Gov. Stanton, of Ohio, he uses the following enthusiastic langdage respecting the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of war, viz:

ST. LOUIS, Jan, 16, 1862.

* * * The selection of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of war has occasioned me much alloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion.

So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is everywhere rejoicing over the appointment; but that rejoicing would be far greater, did the people know, as I do, the courage, the loyalty, and the genious of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely tragic struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration. He is a great man intellectually and morrally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp, who will grapple with treason as the lion grapples with his prey. We may rest well assured, that all that man can do will, in his present position, be done to deliver our poor bleeding country from the bayonets of traitors now lifted against its bosom.

Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

Hon. E. STANTON, Columbus.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—It was stated yesterday that the French and English fleets had arrived at Vera Cruz, and joined the Spanish forces consisted of 2,610 soldiers. Gen. Prim, of the Spanish Squadron, on his arrival, was waited upon by the greater part of the chiefs and officers of the expeditionary army, to whom he delivered a laconic but expensive discourse, stimulating them to continue interpreting as before, the humane and philanthropic desires of the government, by presenting a model of order, of decision and discipline.

In conformity with the stipulations of the convention celebrated between Spain, France and England, and according to orders communicated to that effect, the three flags of Spain, France and England have floted over Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa since the 6th instant. That of England is to the right, that of France in the centre, and Spain to the left.

General Gasset, of the Spanish forces, had sent a messenger to General Uraga, inquiring if he had anything to say. General Uraga replied that he had notning; that as long as General Gasset confined his forces to the city of Vera Cruz no attack would be made upon him; but if he attempted to march into the interior not a man of them would return.

The Mexican forces under Uraga and Sasagosa are at Chiquihuite and Puente Nacional, and number ten thousand men. Aurillna and Carbajal command some three thousand cavalry, which is much superior to that of the Spaniards. According to report, they will not except battle in form, but will defend themselves at the points where their batteries are situated, and then form guerilla parties, but no one believes they can seriously dispute the passage of the allies to the capital.

☞Congress in July last authorized the President to close the Southern Ports by Proclamation. Finding that Proclamations would not close them the Administration has turned its attention to boating stone into them, thereby attempting to make the blockade "effectual." To this plan the New Yorkers heartily assent, and when they get all the Southern Harbors filled with stone to keep the Rebels in, they will use the same argument with the Administration to fill all the Northern Ports except their own, to keep "John Bull" out.

We presume the New Yorkers would rejoice if every American Port, except their own, was destroyed; at the same time they are getting rid of all their old vessels at high rates, thus doing a double business, and fortifying themselves against competition in the future.

THE NEWS.

The absorbing topic for some time past has been the destination of the Burnside Naval Expedition which sailed from Annapolis a few days since. At last accounts it was about to attack Newbern, N. C. The The New Secretary of War—Mr. Stanton—has issued an order directing two Commissioners to proceed at once to Richmond, and wherever else Federal prisoners are held, in order to provide for their comfort and welfare, at the expense of the government.

John Tucker, formerly President of the Reading Rail Road Company, and P. H. Watson of Washington, D. C., have been appointed assistant Secretaries of War under the late act of Congress creating such offices. This makes three Pennsylvanians at the head of the War Department.

The rebels on the lower Potomac still continue to erect new batteries, and rifle pits are being erected all along the slope of the river hills, and in the front and rear of their batteries.

The second stone-fleet left Port Royal on the 20th for Charleston. Everything remained quiet at Port Royal and Beaufort at last dates.

Gen. Lander, who is in command at Cumberland, has been compelled to issue a general order to shoot every soldier committing depredations on private property. He says, "depredations have been committed on private property, within the limits of the camp, and within pistol shot of headquarters." The latest intelligence from Romney is that Gen. Jackson occupies the place with 20,000 rebels.

The Confederate accounts deny the death of Zollicoffer, and state that the Federals gave it out as a kind of whistle to keep their courage and stocks up in Wall street. The Confederates momentarily expected an attack upon Columbus.

From Missouri we are without anything of importance, saving the enforcement of martial law at St. Louis, and the consequent arrest of several secessionists who refused to pay the tax imposed upon them for the support of Southern refugees.

The fleet of gun-boats that left Cairo some days ago, and went down the river, have returned after making a tour of observation.

☞The nomination of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War was almost unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

TWO NEW ONE HORSE SLEIGHS for sale by REED, WEAVER & Co.
Dec. 25, '61.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS, FLAX SEED, BEANS and PORK will be taken on account, at the highest market price by
Jan 1, '62 REED, WEAVER & CO.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH,
Attorney at Law.
Office on Market street, opposite Mossop's Store Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections Sale of Lands, &c. nov7'14

WANTED—Good eighteen inch Shingles in exchange for an excellent RIFLE and a splendid new SIDE-SADDLE. Inquire of
Jan. 8, '62-3t A. M. HILLS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For *Cartes De Visite* at H. W. Smith & Co's, the most fashionable book of collections now in use.
Jan. 8, '62.

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.

CYRENIUS HOWE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
For Decatur Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa.
Aug. 21st 1861

J. P. KRATZER,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Boards and Shingles; Grain and Produce. FRONT Street, above the Academy Clearfield Pa.,
Dec. 4, 1861.

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

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.

OIL! OIL!
For the best and cheapest BENZOIN OIL, LAMP OIL, or LUBRICATING OIL, call at the Store of MERRELL & BIGLER.
Jan. 15, '62.

PRICES REDUCED!
COAL! COAL!—M. CONLEY announces that he has reduced the price of his superior COAL to suit the times, and will henceforth furnish it at THREE AND A HALF cents per bushel at the Bank, and FIVE AND A HALF cents delivered. Will be delivered by Mr. Jas. Leavy. M. CONLEY.
Clearfield, Dec. 11, 1861.

BLACKSMITH WANTED
AT GRAHAMTON—One who can come well recommended for SOBRIETY and INDUSTRY. None other need apply. A shop, with THREE FIRES and THREE SETTS of SMITH TOOLS, with House, Garden, Stable, &c., will be rented for one year, or longer, if satisfaction is rendered to the customers and myself.
Jan. 1, '62 JAMES B GRAHAM.

LATEST OPENING AT SMITH'S!
MEN'S MAUD SHAWLS!
CHILDRENS' ELEGANT CHENILLE TIES! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES RED CROSSLINE SHAWLS!
SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES' LONG BLANKET SHAWLS! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES BROCHE SHAWLS!
SUPERIOR BLACK GOODS!
CHILDS' SUPERIOR ZEPHYR HOODS!
This day we will open also a new lot of Ladies' 4's and 3's BALMORAL BOOTS, with a large lot of NUBIAS, at our usually LOW PRICES. dec.25. H. W. S. & Co.,

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 let and nearly opposite the Court House.
Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building as of yore.
DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD.
All kinds of Produce will be kept, exchanged on hands and sold cheap for cash or exchanged for country produce, or Lumber in exchange for work.
Clearfield, Oct. 23, 1861.

CHAIRS.
PARLOR, ROCKING, AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CANE BOTTOMS, &c.,
PARLOR SOFA, CENTRE, CARD, DINING, EXTENSION & BREAKFAST TABLES.
SOFAS.
OF ALL KINDS, VARIETIES AND PATTERNS
BUREAUS, SIDE-BOARDS, BOOKCASES WARDROBES, &c.
BEDSTEADS
PLAIN AND FANCY, WITH POST COTTAGE, FRENCH POSTS, &c.
MATTRASSES
Hair, Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn Husk, of the best material.
LOOKING GLASSES of all sorts and sizes, Also, Glasses for old Frames.
Also, Tea-trays, Washstands, Wash stands, Work-stands, Bureaus, &c.
COFFINS.
Made to order on short notice, and hearses furnished.
Poplar, Cherry, and Walnut Lumber, taken in exchange for work.
Woodland, October 23, 1861.

Cabinet, Chair Making, AND EVERY PART THEREOF.
JOHN GULICH, of the borough of Clearfield, Pa., will be prepared at all times to attend to any business in the above line on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. His place of business is at the old shop on the south side of Market street, 3d door east of Third st., nearly opposite the old Jail stores; where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Mahogany and Cane Bottom Chairs, and Cabinet Ware of every description, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as the same articles can be had elsewhere in the county.
His stock of Cabinet Ware now on hand, consists in part of—Dressing and Common Bureaus, Sofas, Sewing and Washing Stands, Desks and Book Cases, French and Field Post Bedsteads, Dining, Breakfast, Centre, Card and Pier Tables, &c. Coffins manufactured and delivered at any place desired.
February 9, 1859.—[no. 4, vol. iv.]

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 healthy 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.
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.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA—*Tremendous Excitement among the Mosses!!!*—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 customer, but would announce to all *Breakneckers, 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

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 setts, 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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of SAMUEL W. SMITH, late of Gulich 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 will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JESSE GOSS, Ex'r
DEBORA SMITH, Ex'x
Dec. 4, 1861-6t.pd.