The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Feb 26. 1862.

Will the Opportunity be Embraced!

We are not of those who believe the people of the North are any better or braver than those of the South. We believe they are one and the same people, and that he who assumes the superiority of the one over the other, in any of the elements that constitute a noble race of people, is either a braggart, a bigot, or a fanatic—Upon an equal footing, they are the equals—the peers—of each other, whether they are taken singly or collectively.

Nor has any thing occurred in the present struggle to create a different impression. Wherever the two forces have met as foemen, whatever advantage the one may appear to have gained over the other, the cause is readily accounted for either in the disparagement of numbers, the advantage of position, implements, or something of that sort. No want of manly courage can be fairly pointed to on either side. Who would have it otherwise?

The checked success which has crowned the movements of the Union forces for the last month, must convince the Confederates that it is useless longer to resist the power of the Federal Government.—Its power, resources, and physical energies are far greater than those of the Confederates. This is now evidenced in the fact that the Union forces are concentrated in overwhelming numbers in their front and upon both flanks—from Washington west to Kansas, and again from Washington South to Texas—and ready to invade them at all points, and fully prepared to keep open all lines of communication to their advancing hosts. The Southern people cannot longer shut their eyes to the dangers that menace them—They must now realize the fact that the Government is strong enough to conquer them, if they come forth to battle; and sufficiently numerous to lay waste their whole country. It may be at a fearful, a ruinous cost to ourselves. Nevertheless, if one or the other must conquer the result cannot now appear doubtful to any careful observer.

Under such circumstances what may be presumed to be the feelings of the great mass of the people of the seceded States? Is it not fair to presume that they would gladly embrace any favorable pretext to return to the old Union? We think they would. And if we of the loyal States are as magnanimous as we have shown we have brave it will be no dishonor, but a high and noble duty to give them that pretext, *if it be possible for us to do so.*

The proper time may not be yet. But if the legions that are now advancing under the stars and stripes proceed a little further, without meeting with any serious disaster, it will then be *the time* for our rulers to show their real patriotism. The restoration of the Union *may then be possible for them.* The ear of every Southron should be reached, and his understanding assured that our object is a restoration of the Union as IT WAS—with the rights of the people and of the States fully guaranteed and protected against any and every encroachment. This should be done over the hand and seal of President Lincoln himself; and it should be accompanied by a candid appeal to all just men in favor of a just government and equal laws, offering the most liberal terms to all, without any distinction, who have offended, and are willing to return to their allegiance. The *time* for this, we repeat, is not just yet. But from present indications, that time is not far distant. If it comes, that this may be the spirit by which our rulers are actuated must be the ardent prayer of every true patriot.

ANOTHER "COMPLICATION."—The authorities at Washington are doomed to a rich heritage of perplexities. Either the most reckless promises are given at the War Office and in other high quarters, or else our State Executives and Military Commanders are the most unreasonable of mortals. The expedition of Gen. Butler has been delayed some six weeks in consequence of a "misunderstanding" between Mr. Cameron and Gov. Andrew, and a million or so of dollars worse than thrown away.

No sooner was this quarrel settled, than another springs up to torment the "powers that be." An expedition southward from Kansas has been for some time projected. The troops are mustered; the arrangements for marching have been completed. But it is suddenly discovered that it has no commander—or rather that it has a brace of them! Gen. Hunter claims this distinction on the ground of superiority and precedence in rank:—while Gen. Lane has been making speeches at Chicago and elsewhere, in which he speaks of the expedition as *his*. The consequence is that several thousand men are lying idle, thousands of dollars per day are being squandered, the Lane Hunter "onward movement" hangs fire—and another incident to the "Comedy of Errors," which the country is playing, added!—*Albany Journal.*

☞ Capt. Porter, who had command of the gunboat Essex at the taking of Fort Henry is said be in a hopeless condition from the effects of the injury received when the Essex was blownup. Capt. Porter, although a staunch Unionist himself, has three sons and a brother-in-law in the rebel service, and his wife is now in the South.

What have we Gained?

Suppose the authorities of the rebel States owning and acknowledging their inability longer to contend against the power of the Federal Government, offer to disband their forces, lay down their arms and sue for terms upon which they may resume their former positions, where are we, and what have we gained by this gigantic war? We have demonstrated to ourselves, and to the rest of the world, that a few States cannot secede from the Federal Union against the will of the many; in other words, that the many and powerful States can compel the few and weaker ones to remain in the Union, even against their will. This is all. *All one of the many questions of angry controversy between the two sections will have been even touched, much less settled.* When the day for settlement and adjustment comes, *we are just where we were when the war began.* The difference between Sumner and his followers, and Carlile of Va., and Davis of Ky., and their followers, is just as wide to day as it ever was between this same Sumner and Mason, Jeff. Davis, Toombs & Co. The Republicans of that day utterly refused to *accept* any of the plans of adjustment then offered, and likewise stubbornly refused to *offer* any thing in the shape of an adjustment. Suppose these Republicans still adhere to this determination, is any man silly enough to think that the causes of the war can be removed, the difficulties settled, and the Union restored?

The avowed purpose of this war, as we have often said, is the restoration of the Union—not as Sumner and his party want it, with States annihilated in order to get rid of slavery—BUT AS IT WAS: each of the original States in the full and equal exercise of its independence and sovereignty. If this is not its purpose, then are at least four fifths of the people of the North, together with every supporter of the war South of Mason & Dixon's line, cruelly deceived. Does any one suppose that Crittenden of Kentucky, Johnston of Tennessee, and their colleagues, would be found supporting the war if they were not fully assured that its *only purpose* was the restoration of the Union? But Sumner and his follows say No—this cannot be: These States have forfeited their independence, and must be reduced to the condition of *Territories*, and then, in pursuance of the doctrines of the Republican party, as promulgated in the Chicago platform, *Congress can prohibit slavery therein, and thus in fact get rid of the "accursed institution."* Suppose the Administration—or even the present majority in Congress—adopt this policy, what chance will there be for a restoration of the Union? Not the slightest: and the only hope of an adjustment—even if the rebels would manifest a willingness to come to terms—would be again defeated by this same determination of the Republicans to listen to no terms that do not embrace the abolition of slavery.

Sumner has offered a bill in the Senate providing for the reduction of the seceded States to the condition of Territories, and for their government as such under the auspices of the General Government.—Should he control his party as successfully as did Seward in the last Congress, he can carry it through. Or if he, like Seward, is still determined neither to offer nor accept any thing in the shape of a compromise what are the changes for a restoration of the Union?

We have thrown out these suggestions merely for the purpose of calling the attention of the people to the subject, so that they may bestow upon it the benefit of their own reflections, and in view of Mr. Sumner's policy prevailing may we not well ask What have we gained?

SKETCH OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—As this river will doubtless become one of the important features of the campaign during the next few days, we give a short sketch of it. The Cumberland river is one of the largest affluents of the Ohio. It is very circuitous and snakelike in its course. It rises in the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky, near the southeastern portion of the State, and, flowing westward and southward past Somerset and Mill Springs, the scene of the recent defeat and death of Zollicoffer, enters Tennessee between Jackson and Overton counties. After making an extensive circuit through Middle Tennessee, passing in its course Carthage and the city of Nashville, it turns towards the northwest, and again enters Kentucky about ten miles to the east of the Tennessee river. Between Nashville and this point it passes Clarksville and Dover—the former the point to which Commodore Foote has gone with his fleet, and the latter the scene of the recent battle and capture of Fort Donelson. Its course, after entering the State of Kentucky, is nearly parallel with that of the Tennessee river until it enters the Ohio at Smithland.—The whole length of the river is estimated at about six hundred miles. During high water large steamboats ascent to Nashville and small boats about three hundred miles further. About fourteen miles from Williamsburg, in Kentucky, near the Cumberland Mountains, the river has a vertical fall of sixty feet. The area drained by this river is estimated at 17,000 square miles.

SIGNIFICANT.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Herald*, and was read in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Hale, on the 20th instant:

"A good looking, affable young man who has just completed a large government contract, wishes to become acquainted with a young lady desirous of sharing the proceeds."

This advertisement is an index to show where the government money goes—comment is unnecessary.

☞ The State Legislature adjourned on Friday last, to attend the celebration of the 130th anniversary of the birth of Washington, at Philadelphia.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Rules adopted for the government of Primary Elections of the Democratic Party of Clearfield County, at the Convention which assembled at Clearfield on the last Monday of April, 1859.

RULE 1st. THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The County Committee shall consist of a chairman, a secretary (each entitled to a vote,) and one member from each district in the county. Six members and the chairman shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but in the absence of the chairman a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

RULE 2nd—MEETINGS.

The Chairman of the county committee shall call all meetings of the committee, and all meetings of the party relative to matters of organization and representation, and shall preside thereat. Notice of such meetings shall be given in the Democratic paper of the county, at least one week previous thereto.

RULE 3rd.—TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

The county committee shall annually in the month of May, appoint three persons of known democratic antecedents, in each district, who shall act as committee men for the ensuing year in their respective district, during said year.

RULE 4TH.—PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary elections shall be held annually, at the election house of the respective district on the 1st Saturday in August, and shall be conducted by the township committee, or in their absence by five known Democrats, of such district.

RULE 5TH.—VOTING.

No person shall be permitted to vote at such primary elections, except those who shall have voted with the democracy at the preceeding general election, or shall be of known democratic standing, and no candidate shall be placed upon the return unless he shall have had his card as a candidate inserted in the Democratic paper during at least three weeks preceeding the primary election.

RULE 6TH.—RETURNS OF ELECTIONS.

The qualified electors shall also at the primary election vote by ballot, for two delegates to represent their district in the county convention, who, when elected shall be authorized to receive the return of said district and produce it, on the Tuesday following the primary election, at three o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Clearfield, and they shall in said convention act as the return judges and representatives of the democracy of their district. All returns shall be in writing, made out legibly and certified by a majority of the township committee, to be the return of the election of the respective district held in accordance with the rules. And no return shall be received or counted unless so made out and certified, except as provided in rule four.

RULE 7TH.—COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county convention of representatives elected at the primary election, shall meet at the Court House in Clearfield, at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday following the primary election, the Chairman of the county committee shall preside therein, and the Secretary of the said committee shall be clerk of the convention, both without votes, the return from the respective district shall be received and computed, and any person having received a majority of all the votes cast, for a particular office, shall be declared the nominee of the party for such office. If no candidate shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, for such office, a ballot shall be had, and if no choice be made the lowest candidate shall be dropped, and on each successive ballot the lowest candidate shall be dropped until a choice shall be made. The delegates, or delegate, in attendance from any district, shall cast a vote on each ballot which shall be equal to the lowest vote cast in his district at the proceeding general election for democratic candidates, and such delegates shall have no right to vote for any person for any office so long as the name of any person voted for in township, or borough, shall be before the convention; but shall, on each ballot, cast the vote of their township, or borough, for such person before the convention, who had received the highest vote in said township or borough.

RULE 8TH.—ELECTION OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The convention shall annually elect a chairman of the county committee, a secretary of the county committee, and the delegates or delegate, from any township or borough, shall select their own member.

RULE 10TH.—RULES.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the county committee to rigidly enforce these rules and they shall not be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a two-third vote of a convention, met in pursuance of notice given, for that purpose, in accordance with rule second.

R. V. WILSON, President.

ATTEST, J. H. JONES, L. J. CRANE, } Secy's.

Spring Elections.

The following is a list of the Township and Borough officers elected on Friday last, as far as we have been able to collect them.

Clearfield Borough.

Justice of the Peace—J. W. Shugart.
Constable—John Gulich.
Chief Burgess—G. L. Reed.
Town Council—John McPherson, J. C. Whitehill.
Judge—Henry Stone.
Inspectors—Robt. Wallace, sr., John Troutman.
Assessor—Francis Short.
Auditor—W. V. Wright.
Overseers of Poor—A. M. Hills, A. C. Flanigan.
School Directors—George Thorn, 3 y'rs; J. M. Kettleberger, 3 years; Wm. Bigler, 2 years.
High Constable—David Johnston.

Lawrence Township.

Justice of the Peace—Wm. A. Read.
Constable—Taylor Rowles.
Judge—H. F. Rowles.
Inspectors—Sam'l Shaffner, Thos Read.
Overseers of Poor—J. R. Reed, J. Goon.
Auditor—H. Aughinbaugh, 3 years; Jas. A. Read, 1 year.
School Directors—Josiah R. Read, Milton McBride.
Supervisors—Thos. Palmer, Wm. Wallace.
Assessor—John J. Read.

Brady Township.

Constable—John Hoover.
Judge—Isaac Lines.
Inspectors—John Beightel, Harrison Passmore.
Supervisors—R. M. Smiley, Frederick Zigler.
Overseers of Poor—Peter Arnold, Frederick Wingert.
Auditor—Jesse Lines.
School Directors—Elias Bishel, S. C. Dunlap.
Assessor—Frederick Wingert.

Bloom Township.—Justice of the Peace, Gainer Bloom; Constable, A. J. Rummer; Judge, A. S. Holden; Inspectors, J. W. Cleaver, Thos Cleaver; Supervisors, O. D. Kendall, Reuben Johnson; School Directors, Jas. Bloom, A. J. Rummer; Overseers of Poor, D. W. Chilson, Geo. Leech; Auditors, John Smith, Lewis Woods; Assessor, Erastus Luther.

Beccaria Township.—Constable, J. M. Smith; Judge, Daniel Crowell; Inspectors, S. M. Smith, James Stewart; Supervisors, J. S. Gallaher, Isaac Rickels; School Directors, E. B. Haymaker, J. L. McCullough; Overseers of Poor, J. Litz, Jos. Stewart; Auditor, J. W. Wright; Assessor, J. H. Hegarty.

Boggs Township.—Constable, J. H. Turner; Judge, John Kephart; Inspectors, T. E. Miller, Samuel Robison; Supervisors, Robt. Drierly, Jas. M. Shaw; School Directors, Geo. Turner, Henry Shimmel; Overseers of Poor, Isaac Hess, Thos. Ralston; Auditor, Samuel Lambert; Assessor, J. H. Peters.

Decatur Township—Constable, Jos Millwood; Judge, David Kephart; Inspectors, Jonathan Ike, James Shugart; Supervisors, James Parsons, Adam Kephart; School Directors, Andrew Baughman, Jno Hughes; Overseers of Poor, Stephen Test, George Shultz; Auditor, John Shaw; Assessor, Jno Crane.

Jordan Township.—Constable, Patrick Gilligan; Judge, Peter Bloom; Inspectors, Henry Swan, Robert Biddle; Supervisors, Ezra Algiers, John McNeal; School Directors, J Patterson, Jno Swan; Overseers of Poor, John Thompson, John Swan; Auditor, H. F. Shoning; Assessor J. P. Jordan.

Gulich Township.—Justice of the Peace, Daniel Fulkerson; Constable, Lake Millwood; Judge, Wm A Nevling; Inspectors, Joseph Burley, Sylvester Hill; Supervisors, Wm McCullough, Henry Alleman; School Directors, John Hanna, Jacob W. Jones; Overseers of Poor, Lisle McCully, James Morgan; Auditor, Dan'l Fulkerson; Assessor Daniel Ginter.

☞ EXECUTION OF A SLAVER.—Nathaniel Gordon, the convicted slaver, was executed at New York on Friday last. He made no speech. On the night before he attempted to commit suicide by smoking segars which were saturated with strychnine. This, we believe, is the first execution under the law of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy. Strenuous efforts were made by the shipping interests of New York to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment, and thus avert what they style a "judicial murder," but without avail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 21.—It is believed that no information here other than that brought by the Norfolk steamboat, relative to the reported proposal of the rebels to surrender Nashville.

The steamer Stepping Stones arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, from the upper flotilla. Yesterday morning this steamer, with a launch and boat's crew from the Yankee, went on a reconnoissance up the Occoquan Creek some four miles. Lieut. Eastman sent out Acting Master Laurence, with the launch, who visited the north and south shores of the creek, penetrating a short distance into the interior, but without finding any signs of the Rebels.

Just as the launch was leaving the south side of the creek a brisk fire was opened on them by the rebels from five or six field pieces posted in a clump of wood. Some forty shells were thrown by the enemy, all of which flew uncomfortably near the Stepping Stones, but doing no damage, save slightly tearing the flag. The fire was returned from the Stepping Stones, and a howitzer in the launch playing a shower of rifled shot into the cover of the rebels, which undoubtedly damaged them, as their fire soon slackened.

The following was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, but Congress had adjourned before it was transmitted to them:

The President of the United States was last evening plunged into affliction by the death of a beloved child. The Heads of the Departments, in consideration of this distressing event, have thought that it would be agreeable to Congress and to the American people, that the official and private buildings occupied by them should not be illuminated on the evening of the 22d inst. (Signed)

Wm. H. Seward, Gideon Welles,
S. P. Chase, Edward Bates,
E. M. Stanton, M. Blair.

The following prisoners of State will be released on the 22d inst., by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor, to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States, in accordance with the terms of Executive order No. 1, of the War Department dated February 4, 1862, in reference to political prisoners.

Fort Lafayette—W. T. Casto, Guy S. Hopkins, David N. Waddle, G. W. Jones, N. S. Renean, J. M. Ogden, T. O'Leary, R. Buehly, C. H. Marriott, T. Quigley, J. Hagen, J. O. Bornett, W. Smith, R. M. Kaine, E. C. Cotterel, E. H. M'Cubbin, J. W. Coleman, R. Rummell, P. O'Brien, A. Thompson, Rutson Maury, E. M. Jones, G. Julius, J. Garnet Guthrie, C. Lederidge, J. M. Perkins, T. Matthews, D. C. Hall, R. Lewis, Isaiah Butler, P. Brady, T. Brookbank, R. C. Holland, J. P. Swayne, W. Grosse, J. H. Weaver, H. Stung, J. Smith, W. Perry.

Fort Warren—J. R. Barbour, B. Barton, R. S. Feshle, R. S. Freeman, J. A. Douglas, P. F. Newton G. Shackleford, T. D. Flanders, Jas. Brown, E. Brown, E. O'Neil, Wm. St. George, Charles Keene, W. H. Gatchall, J. Harrison, Thomas T. T. Raisin, J. R. Flanders, W. W. Barr, A. DeCosto, Wm. H. Winder, R. S. Grisons, S. F. Newtown, E. Sibin, Parker French, E. C. Wyatt, Geo. Van Ameringe, J. English, W. G. Harrison, R. M. Dennison, W. M'Cune, H. M. Warfield.

FROM CAIRO.—CAIRO, Feb. 20.—There remains only sixteen members of Co. G, 11th Illinois regiment who are not killed, or wounded, or taken prisoners, and of the whole regiment not over 150 effective men are left.

Two thousand prisoners left this place last evening, and two boat loads have just arrived from Fort Donelson.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield on

TUESDAY THE 18th OF MARCH

next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, beginning at post N. W. Corner of John Morgan, E. S. E. corner of John Swanwick, thence E. 1 degree W. 189 perches to post by pine, thence S. 89 E. 150 perches to post, thence N. 1 degree E. 189 per. to post, thence by John Price N. 89 W. 150 per. to beginning, containing 102 acres 146 per. and allowance, being part of tract surveyed on Warrant granted to John Morgan; having erected thereon a **2 Story Log House, Stables, and about 20 acres of cleared land**—together with a young and thriving **Orchard**—late the estate of James W. Stranford, deceased.

TERMS. One fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from date of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAMUEL CLYDE, } Adm'r's
WM. PORTER, }

Feb. 12, 1862.

Theresa Cambridge by her next friend vs John Cambridge. } **Subpœna in Divorce.**

THE undersigned a Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in this case on the part of the Petioner, Theresa Chambers, would give notice that he will attend to the taking of said testimony, at Clearfield, in the office of Larimer & Test, on Saturday the 8th March, 1862, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., where all parties interested may attend.

ISRAEL TEST, Com'r.

Clearfield, Feb. 12, 1862.—pd.

National Hotel,

MAINE STREET, CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

WM. A. MASON, Proprietor.

THIS long established and well known HOTEL, situated in the west end of the town, has been remodelled, enlarged and improved, and the proprietor respectfully announces to his numerous friends, and to the travelling public, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

Ample, safe and comfortable stabling is attached to the premises, and trusty attendants will always be on hand. Charges moderate.

Feb. 12, 1862.-tf.

A. J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Feb. 5, '62.

D. G. BUSH. T. J. M'CULLOUGH.

BUSH & M'CULLOUGH,

Collection Office,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞ IN GRAHAM'S NEW BUILDING.

Feb. 5, '62.

H. W. SMITH & CO. have just received a lot of new and seasonable WINTER GOODS, such as COATS, PANTS and VESTS, all of which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere. Feb. 5.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Jos McMURRAY late of the Bor. of New Washington, 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.

JAMES McMURRAY, } Ex'rs
H. D. ROSE, }

Feb. 5, '62.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Mercantile business in the borough of Clearfield, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, Judgments, Notes, &c., are assigned to Wm. L. Moore, who assumes also the liabilities of said firm. WM. L. MOORE.

Feb. 1, 1862. D. F. ETZWEILER.

DRIED APPLES.

The subscribers have a few barrels of DRIED APPLES, which they will dispose of on fair terms. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Jan. 15, '62

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.

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

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. 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 Leconies Mills, Girard township, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861.

OIL! OIL!

FOR the best and cheapest BENZOIN OIL, LAMPOIL, or LUBRICATING OIL, call at the Store of MERRELL & BIGLER.

Jan. 15, '62.

LIQUORS, of various kinds and best quality constantly kept on hand by

Jan. 15, '62. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Wanted.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER and SHINGLES wanted in exchange for goods by

Jan. 15, '62. MERRELL & BIGLER.

R. MALONEY & CO.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PENN.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTURER.

All orders for work attended to with the utmost promptness, and all sales warranted to render entire satisfaction. [jan-15-1862-tf]

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.

Light! Light!

MERRELL & BIGLER keep constantly on hand the most approved patterns of

OIL LAMPS

which they sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere in the county. Persons purchasing of them will have the advantage of having their lamps repaired WITHOUT COST, as their sales are warranted.

Jan. 15, '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted this day to the undersigned on the estate of JEREMIAH FLINN, late of Clearfield Co. deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FLINN,
Penn tp., feb, 12'62, 6t. Adm'r.

Cabinet Chair Making,

AND ROOM PAPER TRIM.

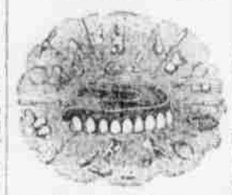
JOHN GULICH, of the borough of Clearfield, Pa., will be prepared at all times to attend to any business in the above line on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. His place of business is at the old shop on the north side of Market street, 2d door east of Third st., nearly opposite the old Jos store, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Rocking 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 aplicable it will undoubtedly become a substitute for Gold, Silver or Platina.

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

A. M. HILLS is prepared to put up teeth on the Vulcanite Base with Goodyear's Patentium, 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 Masses!!!*—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!! Cross Recaptured!!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French-calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Shorty is not much put out at missing his customer; but would announce to all *Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men*, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinnemahoning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of any style or pattern stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT.

N. B. Findings for sale Sept. 25, 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 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. 13, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

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. Jay. Leavy. M. CONLEY.

Clearfield, Dec. 11, 1861.

LATEST OPENING AT SMITH'S!

MEN'S MAUD SHAWLS!
CHILDRENS' ELEGANT CHENILLE TIES! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES RED CROSSLINE SHAWLS!
SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES' WOOL 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ENOS SHAFFER, late of Brady township deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to me. ELIAS SHAFFER,

Brady tp., Jan. 22, 1862, 6t. Adm'r.

Crittenden's Commercial College

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

THE OBJECT of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

THE BRANCHES TAUGHT are *Book-keeping*, as applicable to the various departments of trade;—PENMANSHIP, both plain and ornamental; COMMERCIAL LAW, MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DRAWING, PHONOGRAPHY, and MODERN LANGUAGES.

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

CATALOGUES are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

IN EXTENSIVE ACCOMMODATIONS, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on BOOK-KEEPING, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN.
Attorney-at-Law,
Philadelphia, Jan., 22 1862 1y. PRINCIPAL.

HARDWARE, such as STOVES, Cook Coal and Wood Stoves of various patterns BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, STEEL, &c., &c., can be purchased of the subscribers on the most reasonable terms.

Jan. 15, '62. MERRELL & BIGLER.