

Religious Services.

The following religious services for the week ending at the close of the Sabbath are published for the convenience of the community.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay their subscription in Wood, have a fine chance of doing so at once, as there is nothing in the way.

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We call the attention of the wives and families of the Soldiers, to the advertisement of the Relief Board in another column.

Sworn In.—Thomas Daugherty, Esq., County Commissioner elect, appeared on Wednesday last, and being duly qualified, at once entered upon the duties of his office.

Official Vote for Assembly. We are at length enabled to present our readers with the official vote for Assembly in this district.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Early, Shannon, Cowles. Rows include Boyer, Early, Shannon, Cowles, etc.

The New Five-Twenty Year Six Per Cent Loan is the only one which the Government is now issuing at par, and large subscriptions are daily making in all the principal cities.

Sensible Queries.—The self-examining society has proposed the following queries, to which we direct the attention of our delinquent friends:

Does it cost anything to print a paper? How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper for nothing?

The Relief Board.—The Associate Judges and the County Commissioners assembled at the Court House on the 3d instant and organized as a "Relief Board," for the purpose of furnishing relief to the families of Volunteers.

At this rate of payment the relief will be entirely exhausted before six months pass around, or nine months at the farthest, as the act of Assembly limits the amount to 24 mills on the dollar.

Stranger in Town.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer, Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell.

Which is the "Union" party now? Republicanism has just been repudiated in a majority of the loyal States.

Tremendous Victory.

GREATEST BATTLE ON RECORD!

15,000 Killed and Wounded, and 30,000 taken Prisoners! WITH CAMP EQUIPAGE AND 70,000 Contrabands freed from the BONDS OF SLAVERY!!

EVERY man that has read any thing of the past history of this WAR must finally come to the conclusion that the Confederate Government would be broken down.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Enos Stafford, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Shallen Bryant Esq.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA, S. E. cor. 7th and Chestnut Streets, New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, FOREIGN, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW.

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

By the Hand of "Graham's Shoe."

GOAN BROOMS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NEW GOODS AT KRATZER'S.

Valueable Timber Lands FOR SALE.

100 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FIRST Great Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods at REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to all mankind that they have just received a large and elegant stock of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Selected with great care, and which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF Summer Goods!

Having purchased our stock of Summer Goods in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore on the most favorable terms, exclusively for Cash, we now invite our friends and the public to an examination of our large Stock and Low Prices.

DRY GOODS!

FISH, SALT, BACON &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spring Opening

H. W. SMITH & CO'S!

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE Great Rebellion;

THE HEROISM OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 TO 1860.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY.

FREEDLEY & CO.

Tribune Buildings, New York

PIANOS.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD, INSURING FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be relieved with an admitted Purely White and Sound TEETH?

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Journal of Science and Art."

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS

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PIANOS.

LEUT. GEN. SCOTT On the Rebellion.

We take the following from the Atlantic Monthly, of the 21st ult., (inserted in that paper for publication by General Scott himself.)

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

Oct. 30, 1862.—I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States.

After long confinement to my bed in New York, I came to this city (Washington) December 12.

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It is hoped that a sleep-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"General S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

The South Carolina Commission has already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense, on the part of the United States, was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumter by quoting from some of my previous reports:

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to a point the 12th of February.

In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been re-armed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels.

And the secretary, with animation, added: "We have a vessel of war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New York.

Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina Commissioners would have the game in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; so that there was not a soldier in Fort Sumter, any land of secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c., &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's three hundred men had then, or some time later, been sent to Fort Moultrie and Sumter, both would have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the secessionists, consequently the access to these forts from the sea would have been cut off at once (December 15) I wrote the following letter:

Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President.

"Long prior to the force bill, (March 2, 1862) prior to the issue of his proclamation, and in part prior to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces, caused reinforcements to be sent to Fort Moultrie, and a sloop-of-war—the Natchez—with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1st, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nullifiers; and, 2d, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws.

Gen. Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification, and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination.

President Jackson familiarly said at the time, that, by the assemblage of these forces, for lawful purposes, he was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them, it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States.

Gen. S., who received his first instructions (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War—(Gen. Cass)—remembers those expressions well.

December 28.—Again, after Major Anderson had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter—learning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or out of the harbor—I wrote this note:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott (who has had a bad night, and can scarcely hold up his head this morning) begs to express the hope to the Secretary of War—I, that orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter; 2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may be instantly sent from Governor's Island to reinforce that garrison, with ample supplies of ammunition and subsistence, including fresh vegetables, potatoes, onions, turnips; and, 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support said fort.

"The plan invented by General Scott to stop secession was like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details, and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of strategic points. Gen. Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these points as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communication between the Government and the fortresses without a great feat, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody siege. Had Scott been able to have got these forts in the condition he desired them to be, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist.—(Part of the eulogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd at the funeral of Scott's plans) by the Richmond Enquirer, on Floyd's reception in that city.

It was not till January 3d (when the first Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited Oct. 31st, was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts, with garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admonished, being already belonging.)

January 3d. To Lieut. Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprise or assault, consulting first with the commander of the navy yard, who will probably have received instructions to cooperate with you." [This order was signed by Aid-de-Camp Lay.]

It was not before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, (January 12) that

It was not till January 4, that, by the aid of Secretary Holt, (a strong and loyal man) obtained permission to send some to the fleet garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major Arnold's from Boston—to occupy Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island. If this company had been there three days later the fort would have been re-occupied by Florida. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon these powerful forts which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gulf, as Gibraltar governs that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor, the rebels might have purchased an early European recognition.