The Clearfield Republican,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

Religious Services

The following, as the ringing of the Court House bell for religious purposes, was agreed upon by a number of the Councils, and is now generally adhered to:

10 A. M. on Sunday mornings for preaching.
11 minutes before 3 in the afternoon, for Presbyterian Sunday School.
half past 7 Sunday evenings, for preaching.
15 minutes before 7 Wednesday evenings for Presbyterian prayer meeting.
15 minutes before 7 Thursday evenings for Methodist prayer meeting.

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.

☞ The late rains produced quite a rise in the streams, in the western portion of the county—Sandy Lick Creek, and the branches of the Mahoning were very high for several days. We learn of several accidents that occurred on the Mahoning. A Mr. Buchite residing near Troutville, was drowned on Tuesday, and a Mr. Gour, ley from Indiana county was instantly killed by being struck with a stick of timber. The former leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss, and the latter also leaves a small family.

CLEARFIELD GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the "Clearfield Gas Company" held Nov. 8th 1862, in pursuance of notice duly published in two papers of the county, the following named persons were duly chosen to act as managers until the first Monday of January next, viz:

HON. GEORGE R. BARRETT,
HON JAMES T. LEONARD,
WM. A. WALLACE, Esq.,
JONATHAN BOYNTON, Esq.,
JAMES B. GRAHAM, Esq.

Thos. J. McCULLOUGH, } Tellers.
JOHN L. CURTIN, }

At a meeting of the managers of the "Clearfield Gas Company," held at the office of the Secretary, the following named persons were chosen officers, viz:

President, JAMES B. GRAHAM.
Treasurer, JAMES T. LEONARD.
Secretary, T. J. McCULLOUGH.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH Sec'ty.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 24th 1862.

For the Republican.

State Treasurer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Among the many good men mentioned for the position of State Treasurer, I have heard the name of Patrick Kerr, Esq., of Clarion. The Democracy of Clearfield know Mr. Kerr, and are well aware of his private worth and eminent ability to discharge the duties of that position. But Clearfield Democrats are not the only parties cognizant of Mr. Kerr's worth, as he is favorably known from the Delaware to Lake Erie. With Mr. Kerr as the caucus nominee, neither threats can intimidate or promises purchase any member of either House.

BRADY.

RATHER CURTIS.—The General who makes his headquarters in the saddle, has sent the President a telegram from Minnesota, which cost the Government $400, giving the jaw-breaking names of the Indians, whom he intends to hang. It is probable that the President will disapprove of Gen. Pope's Minnesota campaign as vehemently as he did his late Virginia skedaddle.

CAPT. J. S. MCKEENAN.—We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last issue, that this gentleman was honorably discharged from the service of the United States on the 29th October last, on a Surgeon's certificate of physical inability. At the beginning of the war Capt. McKeenan raised a company of volunteers in the Southwestern part of this county, and was in active service up to the time of his discharge, in the Fifty-third Regiment, and participated in all the battles of the Peninsula, Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain and Antietam, meriting the highest praise for gallantry.

An Inquiry.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—Where does the Lt.-Surgeon of Clearfield county get his authority to charge each one of his eight hundred exempts one dollar. If he has (after the State paying him ninety-three dollars for his service) the right to charge one dollar, could he not have taken two dollars or more. I notice in the Bellefonte *Watchman*, that the Surgeon of Centre county is even more unscrupulous, demanding two dollars for a certificate. If such are the facts why could they not have taken a V or an X occasionally. Please give some light on this subject and oblige an INVALID.

We are unable to answer the inquiry of our correspondent. Previous to the advent of the present National and State Administrations the Government officers were regulated in their official capacity by law; but now they seem to be governed by avarice and ambition. It is well understood that when men are governed by a law of this kind, it is difficult to say, not what they will do, but what they will not do. We are, therefore as ignorant of the doings of those in power as of the designs of the Emperor of Austria. The fiat of our Governor exempts a man from military duty, and the dicta of a Secretary consigns a fellow being to a felons doom. We have lost all but our heads since the present party came into power, and think it scarcely worth while to institute an inquiry as to how this or that official gets his "greenbacks." They are made to enrich those who are manufacturing them, and the Administration would be a perfect failure if its friends did not realize something out of the concern, while we are passing through the present "artificial" excitement.

McCLELLAN AND HALLECK.

The Abolition guillotine has once more fallen, and the army of the Potomac has lost its gallant and able leader. It seems that the last and most powerful cause of McClellan's removal, is the letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton, wherein the Commander-in-Chief lays certain charges against McClellan, matters over which, if we understand military usages, General McClellan had no control whatever. To one significant fact, also, we wish to call particular attention, viz: General Halleck's letter was written in answer to certain interrogatories that had been put by Secretary Stanton. Now, then, it is due to the public, that those interrogatories, and the causes for putting them, should be made known.

Let the stream be traced back to its fountain head, and it will be found that it springs from Abolition hatred and envy. The moment that Secretary Stanton interfered with McClellan's original plan and broke up his army into independent commands, that moment disaster began to attend our cause. Had McClellan not been meddled with, no one can deny that he would long since have been in Richmond. But this would virtually have ended the rebellion, a consummation that the Abolitionists did not want.

In his letter, General Halleck would appear now to be taking the same ground against McClellan as the latter's villifiers. A little scrutiny of this letter will show, however, that he does so either through ignorance, or from partizan motives. It certainly cannot be the former, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that Halleck has become proselyted to the Abolition cause. He accuses McClellan of misrepresenting the wants of the army under his command, and unnecessarily delaying his advance upon Lee. If there was any truth in these charges, why was General McClellan not immediately court-martialed? for there could be no graver offence in the face of the enemy.

Unfortunately for General Halleck, however, the deficiency of supplies to McClellan's army has been amply proved, not by McClellan's friends, but by those who, from the commencement, have been his most bitter opponents. Foremost among the latter stands the *N. Y. Tribune*, and immediately after McClellan's victory at Antietam the correspondents of the *Tribune* lamented the want of supplies in the army, and the gross neglect of responsible officials in not supplying them. The correspondents of the New York *Times* corroborate these statements. The complaint of a lack of horses, also pointedly mentioned by Halleck, has not been a groundless one. It is well known that horses were wanting in the army.

After stating positively that Gen. Meigs had attended fully to McClellan's wants, Gen. Halleck quotes from a dispatch of McClellan, dated October 18th, as follows:

"*General Meigs may have ordered those articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia as far as my army is concerned.*"

McClellan, therefore, at that time could not have received the supplies asked for, and it was certainly no part of his duty to look after railroad officials.

The strongest point, however, that Halleck puts against McClellan was his neglect to make certain movements against General Lee. A glance at the facts in the case, as set forth in the official report of the Commission that investigated the surrender of Harper's Ferry, will throw light upon the subject.

The defense of this important post was in the hands of Col. Miles, whose conduct at the first battle of Bull Run, it has been said, lost us the day. Col. Miles, in turn, entrusted the command of Maryland Heights, the key of the position, to Col. Tom. Ford, an Ohio Abolitionist, who knew no more of military matters than a savage does of civilization.

While McClellan was battling with Lee to save the Capital, word came to him that Harper's Ferry was closely invested by a larger force under Jackson. McClellan immediately hurried Franklin and Sumner to the threatened point, depending upon Miles to hold it until relieved. That it was disgracefully surrendered, owing to the cowardice of Col. Tom Ford, the commission was fully convinced.

In its report the commission say "the General-in-Chief has testified that General McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry.

It was not necessary that McClellan should march his whole army to the defense of Harper's Ferry, when the commission itself declares that the garrison it contained was strong enough to hold it against the enemy, and censures Miles and Ford for "*a shameful surrender*" of the post. McClellan certainly could not inspire bravery where it was lacking, nor impart military knowledge to such boobies as Tom Ford. To show that McClellan also did properly and sufficiently succor Harper's Ferry, we need only remind the reader that, at the very moment that the cowardly Ford hauled down his flag and tumbled his guns over the cliffs, Franklin's and Sumner's corps came up to his relief. The rebels instantly fled, not having time to destroy the stores, or even parol all the brave soldiers who had been so shamefully surrendered to them.

Opinions may differ in theories, but there can be no getting around facts, and the facts, in the present case, show positively that McClellan has been again made the victim of the Abolition radicals, and that General Halleck has lent himself, body and soul, to these unprincipled bloodthirsty Jacobins.—*Democratic Leader.*

ON WHAT TERMS THE CONFEDERATES WILL MAKE PEACE.—The following are the concluding sentences of a letter published in the London *Times* of the 29th ult., signed H. C. Crittenden, of Nashville, Tenn:

"We of the South are willing to say to the North: We will meet you half way; will agree to a suspension of hostilities, that a convention of all the States be called, and a settlement come to by its decision, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided said convention be left to deliberate in absolute disconnection from and independent of government control and influence.

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I appealed to in the South within the past two months; for be it said, I have just succeeded in escaping—escaping from my native land, from my home and all I hold dear to me on earth."

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any ways interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2d Monday of January, 1863, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Final Administration account of Theodore Weld, Administrator of George Dillen, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased, of whom John Weld, jr., was the last administrator.
2. The Final Account of Theodore Weld, Executor of the last will and testament of John Weld, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased.
3. The Final account of I. C. McCloskey, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Nathan McCloskey, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased.
4. The Final account of Jesse Hutton and Mary L. Kelley, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James M. Kelley, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased.
5. The Final account of William McCracken, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William McCracken, sen., late of Bell township, Clearfield county, deceased.
6. The Final Account of Jeremiah Hoover and Jacob Beams, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Beams, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Reg'r.
Register's office, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (males and females) on Monday, Nov. 10th, 1862.

Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary	
Arithmetic and Geography,	$2 50
Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	3 00
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Book Keeping,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	6 00

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institution offers desirable advantages.

No pupil received for less than half a session, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness.

Tuition to be paid at the close of the term.

C. B. SANDFORD, *Principal*,
Clearfield, Nov. 5, 1862.—ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1862,

the following described property to wit:

All the interest of the said defendant, Jos. J. Lingle, being the undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur in the county of Clearfield, containing seventeen hundred and five acres and allowance, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. L. Prunce and Jno. M. Hale, all of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said Jos. J. Lingle to Wm. H. Blair, dated Sept. 8th, 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds, &c., in Centre county, in Mortgage Book E, page 31, &c.—the interest aforesaid being confined to the premises mortgaged, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. J. Lingle. GEO. ALEXANDER,
November 5, 1862. Sheriff.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Finances of the borough of Clearfield for year ending October 1, 1862:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From E. Short, Collector 1860, $76 97½		Orders drawn since last rep't.	
From J. Leavy, Collector 1861, 154 15½		Cement,	$141 21
From I. Johnson for Hay Scales,	126 00	Payments on McAdamizing Streets,	81 61
From taxes credited on McAdamizing Second Street,	87 61	Total,	$225 82
From Dr. Wood's work on Second Street,	14 00	Excess of receipts over expenditures,	$274 95
From Circus License,	15 00		$500 77
Total,	$500 77		

Orders were drawn during the year for the following purposes:

For payment on judgment against Boro',	$ 8 43
For work on streets,	97 90½
For materials furnished as plank,	19 43
For piling lumber,	1 87½
For services as Secretary,	6 00
For services as High Constable,	7 45
	$141 21

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Due from Wright & Tate, bank loans	$3 09	Due R. Mitchell, Treasurer.	$ 7 60
From J. McCoosy,	5 00	On outstanding orders of 1858,	32 84
From W. L. Moore,	1 00	On do do 1860,	164 78½
From St. Andrews Ep. Church for planking,	48	On do do 1861,	94 14½
From J. Lounsberry, judgment,	8 00	On McAdamizing Second Street,	158 82
From J. L. Cuttle, planking,	34 59	On do Market Street,	30 72
From Mrs. Mary McClellan, do	21 47	Total,	$498 68
From Mrs. Cath. Thompson, do	13 16		
From J. Alexander Collector 1858,	10 15		
From J. Leavy, Collector 1861,	103 14		
Total,	$291 90	Balance against Borough,	$206 78

October 22d, 1862. We the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield borough, having examined the accounts of the officers of said Borough, do certify them correct as above stated, and that the above exhibits the financial condition of the said Borough, the liabilities exceeding the assets two hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy three cents.

H. F. NAUGLE, }
W. V. WRIGHT, } Aud'rs.

Nov. 5, 1862.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note given by me, payable to A. S. Ennis, calling for Seventy-four dollars ($74) and dated January 24, 1861, as I did not receive value therefor, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

PATRICK GILLIGAN.
Jordan township, Oct. 29, 1862.

STRAY OX.—Left the premises of the subscriber in Morris township, on or about the first of July last, a Brindle Ox, with white spots, very wide between the horns, and girth about seven feet. A liberal reward will be paid any person taking him up and informing the owner where he can be obtained.

JESSE BEAMS.
Morris township, Oct. 29, 1862.—pd

To School Teachers.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Lawrence township wish to employ EIGHT School Teachers. Good wages will be given. Application must be made immediately to

A. C. TATE, Sec'y.
Oct. 29, 1862.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife ROSANNAH, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without just cause.

J. NICHOLAS LONGIN.
Covington twp., Nov. 5, 1862.—pd.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
Of Valuable Timber Lands in
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

UNDER an order of the Orphans' Court of Jefferson and Clearfield counties, Pa., there will be exposed to public sale or vendue, at the COURT HOUSE IN CLEARFIELD, on

Tuesday the 13th of January 1863,

all of the following described Real Estate, situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., late the property of Isaac Fosser, deceased, viz:

A certain tract or piece of land, called "Black Gum," surveyed on warrant to Jos. Brownsdle, beginning at a post corner to the Wm. Hunter survey at Ohio pine, thence south 45 degrees east 276 perches to post, thence south 45 degrees west 94 and five tenth perches to post, thence by warrant D, north 45 degrees west 276 perches to post on said line, thence north 45 degrees east 94 and five tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing 163 acres and 14 perches. The said land being part of warrant G, as described and situated in the counties of the Piney Lands, as shown in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county.

This lot of land is heavily timbered with a fine growth of White Pine Timber—and is a quantity of Spars. &c.—the whole being within two miles of Clear Creek, is a desirable property for Logging operations. &c. The title is indisputable.

TERMS.—One fifth cash at striking down the property; one fifth at confirmation of the sale; and the balance in three equal annual payments from the date of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises—with a clause restrictive the taking off timber except in proportion to payments made.

By order of the Court,

CHARLES J. FOSTER, Adm'r of
Nov. 19, 1862—ts. Isaac Fosser, dec'd

Tremendous Victory.

GREATEST BATTLE ON RECORD!

15,000 Killed and Wounded, and
30,000 taken Prisoners!

WITH CAMP EQUIPAGE.—AND
70,000 Contrabands fleed from the
BONDS OF SLAVERY!!

EVERY man that has read any thing of the past history of this WAR must fairly come to the conclusion that the Confederate Government would be broken down. It was only a question of time. But now we have to notice glorious and inspiring news to cheer us up and the only draw back is mirth and gladdenation is the imminent danger of the Contrabands escaping North to "eat out our substance," and "wear out our shoes!" But of our fellow citizens of Clearfield county may be assured, and that in the FRANK SHORT—for short called *Short*—are selling **Boots & shoes** as cheap as any other man in the county; and if you don't believe it, just give him a call on court week, or any other time, and see for yourselves. He would just remind the public that his shop is now on Market street, in Shaw's Row—where you will find him just as *Short* as usual—if not a little *shorter*—of CASH than he would like to be.

All kinds of work on hands and made to order on short notice, and as well made, and as good as can be "cheered" up here or elsewhere.

☞ Don't forget the shop—on Market street, in Shaw's Row, directly opposite Rev. H. H. Swoope's office.

F. SHORT.
Clearfield, June 11, 1862.

NOTICE.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS:

IN the matter of the estate of Enos Shaffer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, at September term, A. D., 1862, respecting the appraisement of the Real Estate, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the South side of the Erie turnpike at corner of land of Jacob Heberling, thence by said turnpike east sixty-six perches to corner of Elias Shaffer, thence by same south 18½ degrees east thirty-seven perches to post on land of Ogden, thence west 11 perches to white oak and land of Heberling, thence by said Heberling's land north 33½ perches to pine and place of beginning, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, and appraised at Two hundred and ninety-three Dollars. The Court make the following order:

September 23, 1862. Confirmed, unless exceptions filed on or before the first day of next term. Publication to be made in one newspaper published in Clearfield county, for three successive weeks. By the Court.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Cl'k O. C.
Oct. 29, 1862.

Stratton Bryant & Stratton's

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, FORMS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and unlike in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institution in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

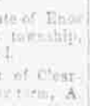
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ *For full particulars send for a circular.*

October 8, 1862.—y.

BOOTS AND SHOES!!



By the Back of "Graham's Rise."

There is a Store in Market Street,
Where all the men and ladies meet,
To help their "soles" and save their feet
Right close to "Graham's Store:"
(You've surely been in there before:)
Lives *Stumph* up to ears in leather,
And open in all sorts of weather;
He 'soles' 'awl' Boots with 'wax' and 'ends,'
And while he 'lasts,' still 'peg' defends
And cherish all who come demanding.
That he should help their understanding.

He makes all kinds of boots and shoes,
And none need barefoot go,
While *Stumph* and his leather
Are making such a show.
And *Jack* and *Ben* are always here,
And ready at a call
To neatly take your measure
And show you through the hall.
Then come along and bring your dust,
The *Ready Rhino* down,
And we'll warrant you as good a fit
As you can get in town.

B. STUMPH,
June 4, '62 Market St. Clearfield, Pa.

CORN BROOMS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The subscriber—who was educated in the Pennsylvania Institute for the instruction of the Blind—is now manufacturing CORN BROOMS, at Centre Corner, near Welchs', in Lawrence township.

He makes a splendid article, and persons wanting those indispensable articles to house keeping, should patronize this worthy young man.

☞ BROOMS will be supplied either Wholesale and Retail on the most accommodating terms.

EMERY LEGGETT.
Oct. 1, 1862.—6t.

NEW!

Great Arrival of Fall and Winter
Goods at
REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO'S
Cheap Clothing Store,
In the Room formerly occupied by Cook, Wright & Co.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to all concerned 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.

Please call, and see them.

Clothing to suit the old, young and gay.
Clothing to keep all comfortable on a Winter day.
Clothing of all colors—brown, black and blue—
Clothing well made, and fashionable too.
Clothing of the latest style, I declare—
Clothing all take a pride to wear.
Clothing the best that ever was bought,
Clothing we sell—just as it ought—
Clothing which any one Clothing may call,
Clothing for men, youths and all.
Clothing the largest assortment in town,
Clothing for Youth, for Men and for Brown
Clothing for all the rest of mankind,
Clothing—and what's going in that line
For now be bought Cheaper than ever before
At REIZENSTEIN'S great Clothing Store.

In addition to the foregoing will be found and kept constantly on hand a

Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Caps, Boots,
Notions, &c., &c.

We call the attention of persons visiting our city to our establishment and respectfully solicit a call. Being determined to sell at the smallest profit for cash, we have been favored, we will refer to worth in the future.

☞ REMEMBER—OUR GOODS will be exchanged at the highest market rates.

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.
Branch of Reizenstein Bros., 424 Market St., Philadelphia.

JAS. MCMURRAY, | MAX. IRVIN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Summer Goods!

Having purchased our stock of Summer Goods in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore on the most favorable terms, exclusively for Cash, we now invite the attention of the public to an examination of our large Stock and Low Prices. We will sell as cheap as it can be sold in any house in the country.

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Cloths, Ribbons,
Lawns, Satinets, Flowers,
Merinos, Cassimeres, Hats,
Delaines, Tweeds, Gloves,
Gingahms, Vestings, Laces,
Percales, White Goods, Collars,
Prints Notions, Bridlings, Muslins,
Irish Linen, Muslins, Shawls,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES,

FISH,

SALT,

BACON, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tin Ware, Glass-Ware, Drugs, Lamps,
Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Churns,
Wall-Paper, Blinds, Umbrellas,
Sole Leather, Iron, Nails,
Steel, Glass, &c., &c.

We hope by strict attention to business and Low Prices to receive a liberal patronage. Let all come and examine our stock and prices.

Highest Market Price paid for all kinds Lumber.

McMURRAY & IRVIN.
Barnside, Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 6, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per cent Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

The REGISTERED Bonds in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in fact, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country, and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, *Subscription Agent.*
Nov. 12, 1862.—3m

Wanted—Timber Lands
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to make sale of the following Timber Lands, which he will sell on reasonable terms, viz:

One Tract containing 100 acres, in Decatur township, known as the *Logan Tract*, located about two miles from Clearfield creek.

One Tract in Chest township, containing about 600 acres, known as the *Tucker Tract*, located one and a fourth miles from Chest creek.

Also, one undivided half part of the *Woods & Barrett Tract* in Chest township.

Also, the one undivided fourth part of the *Yarnell, Fulton & Co. Tract*, in Bradford township, together with three or four other tracts.

The above lands are all in Clearfield county, and are represented to be well timbered and of easy access, and convenient to good navigable streams.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase such lands would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter to the subscriber in Clearfield borough.

WM. PORTER, *Agent.*
May 21, 1862.—tf.

100 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED in exchange for Goods at the Cheap Store of J. B. THOMPSON.
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