The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Dec. 3rd 1862.

SCOTT AND BUCHANAN.—Our readers will find the "rejoinder" of Gen. Scott to Mr. Buchanan's reply to the former's "statement" (both of which we published two weeks ago) and also Mr. Buchanan's reply to the said "rejoinder," in this issue.

These documents are highly important, forming as they do, part of the record of the most critical period in our history. To those who desire to be correctly informed on these important points, it is of the first importance that they should know who is right, and who is wrong—which information they can only obtain by having the *evidence on both sides* fully and fairly presented for their investigation.

The Abolition press and orators of the country have been unrelenting in their denunciation of Mr. Buchanan, even charging him with direct complicity with the secessionists. To these scurrilous attacks, Mr. Buchanan deigned no reply. But Gen. Scott, as if impatient of this silence on the part of the ex-President—as if determined to "wake him up"—lends the influence of his great name to give importance to these insinuations. This afforded Mr. Buchanan an opportunity to speak, and so crushing were his few brief *corrections* of Gen. Scott's *mistakes*, that the latter gentleman, assuming the defensive—although clearly the assailing party—attempts a "rejoinder." That this attempt is lame and weak to a degree that must be lamented by every admirer of Gen. Scott, the scathing reply of Mr. Buchanan is not requisite to convince any one. But with that reply, and the two documents together, so as to compare them sentence with sentence, and line with line, no patriot can fail to blush for the fair fame of the "greatest of living Generals."

Our neighbor over the way has furnished his readers with Gen. Scott's first letter, and will no doubt follow it up with the "rejoinder"—but leaves them totally ignorant as to what Mr. Buchanan says.—How can readers expect to form correct opinions upon controverted facts when they hear the evidence only on one side? We prefer to lay all the facts—the statements of each party—before our readers, so that they can judge for themselves—and we trust our neighbor will do likewise.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official returns of the recent election in this State show a total vote of 603,554 for Governor, as follows:

Seymour, dem.,	307,063
Wadsworth, abolition,	296,491
Seymour's majority,	10,572

The majority against the Democrats in this State last year was 107,712. Rather a tal. gain.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—The total vote polled in this State at the recent election was 253,695. The only State officer elected being a State Treasurer, and the vote was as follows:

Starne, Dem.,	136,123
Butler, abol.,	117,572
Democratic majority,	18,551

This State gave "Old Abe" 12,000 majority in 1860. Quite a clever change here too.

THOS. B. FLORENCE, Esq., we are glad to see, is named for Clerk of the next House of Representatives. Mr. Florence represents the first district of Philadelphia for many successive years in Congress, giving him an acquaintance with the routine of business in the House second to no other man; and besides that he is one of those Democrats who was always right.

The incomprehensible and gloomy forebodings hinted at in the Chicago Platform have at length produced something real and practical, and withal, easily understood, and may be summed up as follows: Desolation—Taxation—Starvation—Disunion and Plunder.

ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD.—The States which have yet to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections are as follows:

New Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863.

Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863.

Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863.

Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863.

Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863.

California, first Thursday in September, 1863.

Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863.

North Carolina, time not specified.

Tennessee, time not specified.

EXPENSIVE EDUCATION.—Mr. French, a high-pressure Abolitionist, has been employed by government to teach the Florida negroes. The Boston *Post* says he has taught one hundred negro children at Fernandina, Florida, to sing "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," at an estimated expense to the government of about $200,000.—There's where the people's money goes, and while it goes the soldiers are left unpaid for six or eight months.—*Patriot & Union.*

SHINPLASTERS.—Of all the Shinplaster eras with which our country has heretofore been cursed—and goodness knows they have been frequent and severe enough—the present caps the climax.—The General Government taking the lead, they are now issued by the basketfull by corporations and individuals, until such a thing as a silver coin—not even a half dime—is no longer met with in a day's travel. And all this in plain and direct violation of State and Congressional statutes, providing for the infliction of heavy penalties for their violation. But who cares for that? It is only the poor—and not the rich—who are to suffer. Our Government is growing strong—and the people weak—and this is the sort of "better times" so confidently promised by those now at the head of our State and National Governments.

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. BUCHANAN.

GEN. SCOTT'S REJOINDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

General Scott publishes a rejoinder to the recent letter of ex-President Buchanan, in which he is seen to perceive that the publication of his official report to President Lincoln has given offence, and that the result was purely incidental. It did not enter into his purpose in drawing up the paper, but on reflection he supposes that under the circumstances offense was unavoidable. Let it be remembered, he remarks, that the new President had the right to demand of me, the immediate commander of the army, how it happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several forts, and from the bad condition of others were likely to gain them also. Primarily the blame rested on me; hence to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and my professional conduct, the report was submitted to President Lincoln at an early day in his administration and recently to the world. First, to account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion. According to my recommendations, beginning October 29th, 1860, and repeated the next day and again more earnestly on December 13th, 15th, 28th and 30th, the ex-President says there were no available troops within reach. Gen Scott proceeds to show that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the twin forts Jackson and St. Phillip. His object was to save to the Union, by means at hand, all those works until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers, a call which the President for such purposes might no doubt have made without any special legislation with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

On the second point Gen. Scott says: The ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts attributed, as he says, without the least cause to the influence of Gov. Floyd.—And he adds: All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, as the President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration.

Notwithstanding his broad assumption of responsibility, I should be very sorry to believe that Mr. Buchanan consented to the removal by Secretary Floyd of fifteen thousand extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, from their Northern repositories to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found, without cost except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the embryo insurgents. So, too, of the one hundred and forty pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburg to Ship Island, in Lake Borgne, Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated to Secretary Holt, acting for Secretary Cameron, just in time to defeat the robbery; but on this point we may hear ex-Secretary Floyd himself, at Richmond. He expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward, it being universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. Buchanan complains that I published without permission, on January 18th, 1861, my views, addressed to him and the Secretary of War on October 29th and 30th, 1860; but that act was excused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my views in one of the earlier speeches of the same ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

Fourth—One of my statements, complaining of the joint countermand sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Capt. Vodges' company unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the ex-President to prove a singular want of memory on my part, and a note from Secretary Holt is adduced that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand on the day of January 29th that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a mis-statement by accident as Mr. Holt, and no one more incapable of making one by design, yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt, on some matter of business, approached my beedside about that time, when I was suffering from an attack of pain. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Holt and myself were landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have said plainly that if Com. Vodges had not to land except in case of an attack on Pickens, he might as well have remained at Ft. Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or, as events showed, on the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation—and, indeed, here is another marked for me by my kind visitor:

Fifth—The ex-President has brought together a labarynth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of the rebel Commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. And as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him.

Signed WINFIELD SCOTT.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

With a few remarks I shall close the controversy with Gen. Scott, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence. In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to all the allegations of Gen. Scott; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. Holt, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticisms on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President Lincoln on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it he refers to the *Intelligencer* of the 21st October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr Seward, dated on the 3d March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public, without the consent of President Lincoln, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech during a highly excited gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticisms on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. Scott obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th October, 1860; because in these he states emphatically that the forces then at his command were "in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the [nine] forts mentioned in the "views."

Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred in the five companies and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration eminently due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 23th, or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the Seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's message. Proceedings had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial, and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary Floyd at Richmond had claimed the honor of defeating General Scott's "plans and solicitations respecting the forts, it being there," says the General "universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the secessionists of the cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had General Scott distributed among their numerous forts four hundred and eighty men in October or one thousand men in December! This requires no comment. I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. Floyd, at Richmond, to which I presume General Scott refers; but I learned, both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability, that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Union with all the power I possessed under the Constitution and the laws.

And here permit me to remark that it is due to General Scott as well as myself to deny that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that "the ex-President sneers at my 'weak device' (the words 'weak device' being marked as a quotation) for saving the forts." This mistake I must attribute to his "accidental visitor."

And in this connection I emphatically declare that the General, neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or ever even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their Chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the Reports of Committees of the House for the session of 1860-'61.—This report and the testimony before the committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House that "there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehensions as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 23d December, 1859, and but a few days before he left the Department, had without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads and eleven (11) thirty-two pounders to be transported from Pittsburg to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburg; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney General, and the acting Secretary of War," Mr. Holt.

After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. Scott that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. Floyd of the 22d December) the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery?" And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided!

Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) own official papers."

3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859 about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d March, 1825. They were of such a character that although offered both at public and private sale for $2.50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President. It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed the testimony of Colonel Craig and Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance, before the committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles of a calibre then no longer used, are transformed by Gen. Scott into "115,000 *extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition.*" This is the first time I have heard—certainly there was nothing of the kind before the committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their places of storage—just as though they had been intended not for sale but immediate use in the field.—The truth is, that it is impossible to steal arms and transport them from one depository to another without the knowledge and active participation of the officers of the Ordnance Bureau, both in Washington and at these depositories. It may be observed that Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau, at this period was as correct an officer and as loyal and as honest a man as exists in the country.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, Nov. 17, 1862.

MARRIED—On the 25th ult., by J. B. Gormont, Esq., Mr. Francis Billott of Girard township, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Conowny of Karthaus township.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. T. D. Gotwalt, Pastor of the M. E. Church, W. M. McCullough, Esq., to Miss Will. Southard, both of this place.

DIED—At his residence in Decatur township, on the 24 November last, Jacob E. Runk, aged 62 years and 6 months. The deceased was a resident of Clearfield county nearly forty years.

On the 26th ult., at the home of her mother in Jordan township, Miss MARY ANN SMITH, in the 23th year of her age.

In the death of the worldling, of one who has lived in open violation of his duty toward his God, there is something truly awful; but when the just is called to sever the ties that binds him to earth, he hears the summons with serenity and joy. To him death is but the gateway that opens to the joys of a better world. Beneath the shadow of the tomb he beholds with the eye of faith, the beauty and the splendor of the Eternal Mansions. Such, in truth, was the death of our lamented friend. Having in early life (though living in the world) bid adieu to its vanities, consecrating herself to God, devoting herself to the practice of those sublime lessons of humility, chastity, obedience and great love of God. During her protracted illness she bore her suffering with a patience and resignation which edified all around her, and with the Divine Grace she became so disengaged from the world as to wish to be released from the bonds of mortality and to be with God. And while the community in which she lived sympathize with the afflicted family, at the same time congratulate them upon the happiness of witnessing in their midst a death so edifying and so promising for eternity. Eternal rest grant unto her, O, Lord, and let the perpetual light of glory shine upon her. C.

New Advertisements.

Hides and Pelts

WANTED by the subscriber.
R. MOSSOP.
Clearfield, Dec. 3, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of WM. CURREY, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. 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.

REBECCA E. CURREY, Adm'x.
Knox township, Dec. 3, 1862—6t

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, about the 12th of July last, a DARK RED BULL, about 18 months old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, &c., otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
DAVID E. BLOOM.
Nov. 26, 1862.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following described property, viz:—One gray mare, two cows, one yearling bull, one heifer, nine hogs, one two-horse wagon, one pair bob-sleds, one threshing machine, one timber-sled, one fanning-mill, one harrow, one cultivator, two log-chains, the two-thirds of 12 acres of wheat, 40 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of rye, and one cook stove, now in the possession of William Rishel of Brady township, as the same belong to me and are only left with him subject to my order. WM. L. RISHEL.
Lawrence township, Dec. 3, 1862.—pd

JOSEPH R. M'MURRAY

Merchant,

AND DEALER IN LUMBER,

New Washington, Clearfield County, Pa.
December, 3rd, 1862. 1y

Shot at! but Missed!!

A GREAT MISTAKE!!

THAT all the merchants of Curwensville were wounded. 'Tis true, I was *"Shot at—but missed!"* and since then have been at the city and have procured a very

LARGE ASSORTMENT

of Goods of all descriptions, which I am disposing of at lower rates than any other house in the county.

Read! Read! Read!

Best Calico from	15 to 19 cents	per yard.
Best Muslins from	15 to 20 cents	per yard.
Best Delaines from	20 to 23 cents	per yard.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.

Sugar	from	12½ to 15 cents.
Best Syrup		at 87 cents.

And all other groceries at the same rates.

Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings of all kinds, *CHEP—CHEAP.*

LADIES who wish to make a good investment should call and examine the assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Saxon Plaids, Plaid Brilliants, &c., &c. Also—Cloaks, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Gloves, &c., &c., &c. &c.

J. D. THOMPSON.
Curwensville, Dec. 3, 1862.—y

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

The Largest and Cheapest Weekly in the State.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

A New and Powerfully Written Political Story.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE overwhelming evidence of the determination of the people to rescue the Government from the desperate and reckless purposes of Abolitionism, that have so nearly wrecked our once glorious Union and destroyed all Constitutional guarantees, indicate an immediate future full of events of the most momentous interest. Centralization, Terrorism, and Robbery, will not submit to dethronement without a struggle. The contest, therefore, has but just begun; and for the year to come, the action of Congresses, Cabinets, and Legislatures, will be regarded with scarcely less interest than the movements of opposing armies in the field. The object of the war will be made again what it was before Abolition fanaticism perverted it—simply to crush the rebellion and restore the Federal authority. There will also at the same time be in progress the Great Battle of the People with the minions of Despotism, and in this battle the Press, no longer shackled, no longer threatened with Abolition mobs and frowning bastiles, will take a ready and conspicuous part.

It is one of the best results of the recent elections that their positive rebuke of the gross and manifest abuse of power by the Administration, has given the people the privilege of light and free discussion—privileges that will not again be tamely yielded. These changed circumstances will bring the acts of even the highest in the Government to the tribunal of public opinion, and the Press will again become the medium of the free thoughts of the people, and the fearless advocate of Constitutional Government and Constitutional Liberty.

The Proprietors of the CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, in issuing their new prospectus, see before them a field of enlarged usefulness, and it is their purpose to spare no effort to make their paper of unequal acceptability as a medium of intelligence, and a record of events that must absorb public thought. It will contain full summaries of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, full accounts of the movements of the army, foreign and domestic news, literary intelligence, commercial and agricultural news, &c., &c.

In consequence of the enormous advance in the price of paper, amounting in three months to nearly fifty per cent, the Proprietors have found it necessary to advance the price of the paper to Clubs to $1.50 per annum; but even at this price, we afford more reading for the same money than any other paper printed in the State. The advance will go into effect at once.

Among other attractions in contemplation, we shall commence, in the first number in January, a new and powerfully written Political Story, founded on the events immediately preceding the Rebellion.

We solicit the aid of our Democratic friends in the interior in raising and forwarding Clubs.

TERMS:

Single copies, one year,	$2 00
Two copies, (to one address,)	3 50
Ten copies,	17 50
Twenty copies,	30 00

All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance. Address

THOS. B. FLORENCE & CO.,
Publishers of CONSTITUTIONAL UNION,
No. 130 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 3, '62.—3t

Cheap Furniture!

JOHN GULICH

DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for Cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of Ready-made Furniture, among which are:

Bureaus and Side-Boards,

Wardrobes and Book Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables.

Common, French Post, cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads.

SOFAS of all KINDS, WORK-STANDS HAT-RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Rocking and Arm Chairs,

Spring Seat, Cane-Bottom and Parlor Chairs and Common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES

Of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-Husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

COFFINS, of every kind,

Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desired.

Also, House Painting done to order.

The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand,

Clement's Patent Washing Machine,

The best now in use. Those using this machine never need be without clean clothes! He also has

Flyer's Patent Churn,

A superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."
JOHN GULICH.
Nov. 26, 1862.—y

JAMES TEST,

DEALER IN

Provisions, Groceries, &c.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY.

KEEPS always on hand, a large assortment in his line, such as

Flour	Molasses
Corn Meal	Vinegar
Rye Chop	Coal Oil
Buckwheat Flour	Alcohol
Beans	Turpentine
Potatoes	Tar
Apples	Fish Oil
—*ALSO*—	
Butter	Sugar
Cheese	Coffee
Bacon	Tea
Tallow	Crackers
Lard	Tallow
Mackeral	Segars
White Fish	Salt
Cod Fish	Dried Apples
Shad	Dried Peaches

ALSO, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats in the grain, Liquors of all kinds, Confectionery, nuts & Fruits, Corn Brooms, Sole-leather, and a very great variety of miscellaneous articles.

His situation and facilities for purchasing some of the articles herein named, are such as give him peculiar advantages over many persons in selling at a small profit. He would therefore respectfully solicit a call from persons wishing any thing in his line, satisfied that it will prove mutually advantageous. Nov. 19, '62-3m.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank, Nov. 3, 1862:

		ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in,			$50,000 00
Notes in circulation, 10s,	$ 9,820		25,297 00
5s,	12,770		
1s,	2,707		
This being the greatest am't since last statement.			
Total liabilities Sept. 30 '62, $163,231 05—this being the greatest am't since last statement.			
Gold,	$3,742 50	4,128 83	
Silver,	386 33		
Personal property,		209 71	
Real Estate,		none	
Do do taken for debts,		none	
Bills disc'ted $60,255 13		61,605 13	
Do under pro. 1,350 00			
Penn's 5 per cent. loan, par value $51,011 93, cost,		47,043 11	
Due fr in bk's & bu'kers,		12,259 38	
Notes of other banks,		17,795 00	
Checks, drafts, &c.,		2,783 87	
Over drafts,		465 32	
Cost of plates &c.,		704 75	
Expenses,		966 88	
Due depositors,			57,166 06
" on certif. of deposits,			16,613 23
Interest and Exchange,			4,951 07
Total,		$148,021 28	$148,021 36
Total liabilities of Directors as principals,	none		
as endorsers,	$3,725 30		
Liabilities of stockholders as principals,	11,055 00		
as endorsers,	9,687 10		
Dividend declared this day of 3½ per cent.,	$1,750 00		
U. S. & State tax,	210 00		

The above statement is correct, to the best of my judgment and belief.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cash'r.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of Nov., 1862.
T. J. McCULLOUGH,
Notary Pub.
Nov. 26, '62.

Furs—Furs—Furs.

WANTED—all kinds of FURS, such as

Mink	Cross Fox
Coon	Otter
Red Fox	Muskrat
Gray Fox	Fisher

Black Bear Skin.
Also,
DEER SKINS,

For which the highest prices will be paid either in trade or CASH. RICH'D MOSSOP.
Clearfield, Dec. 3, 1762

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following described property, viz:—One yoke of Oxen, three Cows, one Heifer, one Fanning-Mill, one Two-Horse Wagon, one pair Bob-Sleds, two Plows, one Harrow, one Cutting-Box, now in the possession of Philip J. Geinet of Union township, as the same belong to me and are only left with him subject to my order.
CASPER S. GELNETT.
Nov. 26, 1862.

A JOUR CABINET MAKER WANTED.—The undersigned will give constant employment to a good workman at liberal wages. Address, Clearfield, Pa. JOHN GULICH.
Nov. 19, 1862.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Girard township, about the middle of September last, a BLACK BULL, supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, &c., otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN BRONGEL.
Girard tp., Nov. 19, 1862.