



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Dec 26th 1862.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

The New York Tribune of Dec. 18th, contains an arbitrary notice of Major Wil-

son's late of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment, in its Boston correspondence, under date of December 16th, from which we take the following sentence. In speaking of Massachusetts' sacrifices in the present war, the writer says:

"We yield them up almost without a murmur—Webster, Stearns, Abbot, Sedgwick, men of the noble upper class of Massachusetts' men—for this is Massachusetts' war. Massachusetts and South Carolina made it, and we demand our full share in its duties and its sacrifices."

This is as true as Gospel. It is "Massachusetts' war"—and being so Massachusetts, and those who are in love with her, should be left to fight it.

If Massachusetts and South Carolina made it, let all the other States withdraw from the contest. The result might be doubtful—but would not be regretted by the rest of the world.

But Massachusetts demands "her full share in its duties and sacrifices," says the fanatic. Yet the draft, which was ordered in that State (we believe) before was in Pennsylvania, has not yet been made, and is now postponed until the 31st of January.

If she was so anxious to share its "duties and sacrifices" why is she so slow in filling her quota? Soldiers are much needed, and there is nothing in the world to keep the "noble upper class of Massachusetts men" from going into the ranks and sharing the "sacrifices" of this war of her own making.

But these "upper class" men are not fond of the "ranks," here they are thrown in contact with the hard-fisted mechanics, farmers and working men—the plebeians—of the land. They are very patriotic and valiant, when in offices and fat pay, and big stealings are offered, so that they can support the dignity of their "noble upper class," but where real hardships and sacrifices of the soldier are to be found and endured, Massachusetts is far in the back ground.

The Abolition Governor of Massachusetts promised "father Abraham" last summer that if he would issue a proclamation freeing the slaves, that the highways of New England would swarm with volunteers en route to suppress the rebellion.

Well, the proclamation was issued, and some three months have expired, and Massachusetts has not yet furnished even her quota of troops! A draft was ordered by the President; it was executed in Pennsylvania and elsewhere some two months ago; but in "loyal Massachusetts—who made the war," as is vauntingly claimed by one of her "noble upper class" men—notwithstanding Gov. Andrews' promise to the President, it has been postponed for the fifth time, until the 31st of January next.

We think it is high time our countrymen should see the hypocrisy of Abolitionism, as practiced upon the nation for the last twenty months, and appreciate it at its true value. The effort of the Governor of Massachusetts to escape the responsibilities of this war of Massachusetts' own making, is becoming more apparent every day.

The rebel steamer Alabama—or "200," as she is sometimes called—still continues her ravages among our merchantmen, to the great injury of our commerce and the alarm of the Administration at Washington.

A whole fleet of our fast-sailing steamers have been in pursuit of this privateer for months, but so far she has managed to elude them. It is now thought that as the President has so much faith in the virtue of Proclamations, he should level one at the Alabama, and see if he cannot "bring her to." A proclamation against this craft will no doubt prove as effectual as the one to free the slaves on the first of January; and since "uncle Abe" has got his hand in, and since proclamations are "dog cheap," we think he ought to give the Alabama the benefit of a broadside.—It would help him "not to escape history."

The New York Weekly Caucasian.

Illegal Arrests—Important Movement in New York.

In the Court of General Sessions in New York last week Recorder Hoffman charged the Grand Jury on the subject of the illegal arrests in that State. The statistics, both State and National, were clearly and fully explained, showing that in every instance where an individual was arrested and imprisoned without due process of law—that is, without warrant issued by proper authority—and detained as a prisoner beyond a reasonable time for a hearing before a proper magistrate, such arrest and imprisonment was in violation of the statutes both of Congress and of the State of New York; and it made no difference whether such arrest was caused by order of the President of the United States, or by any other person. One of the Jurors put this question to the Court:

"Suppose a man is a traitor against the general government, may not the federal government the power to arrest the party?" To which the Court answered:

"They have not, except by process of law. The federal courts are open for the arrest of traitors as well as others."

The Grand Jury were to take up the subject on Friday last, and had subpoenaed First Deputy U. S. Marshal Tammox to testify in an indictment of charges against Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and others.

Should a true bill be returned it will then be the duty of the Governor of New York to make a requisition upon President Lincoln—as the Governor of the District of Columbia—to deliver up for trial to the authorities of the State of New York, Mr. Stanton, and such other members of his Cabinet as may be called for—for the Court on this occasion distinctly declared that, "Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet, nor other officer, (not judicial,) has any lawful authority to order the seizure, or imprisonment, or removal from the State, of any citizen of the State, for any offence committed, or alleged to have been committed, within its borders."

Here, then, we are in a fair way to discover whether or not there is any such thing as States' Rights, and State Sovereignty; and whether or not the men now in power at Washington are supreme and above the law. Should the federal authorities prove stubborn, and refuse compliance with such demand of a sovereign State, we may expect quite an interesting time—a new leaf in the history of Abolition rule—a complication that will give "uncle Abe" a Southern "elephant" that will be as troublesome to dispose of as the present Southern one.

From all accounts, and for various reasons, we are led to believe that our army of the Potomac is just now in a worse condition than it ever was at any former period. We have no official reports, and the advices are of the briefest and most unsatisfactory character. Every private, and every line officer, is now beginning to learn, what the General officers knew the night before the fatal attack, that they were ordered to make the assault—not by their officers then on the ground,—but by the War Department and Cabinet up at Washington—and their surmises naturally led them to suspect that that sacrifice was not required of them as a military, but a political, necessity. With such thoughts agitating their brave hearts—and in view of the bleaching bones of their dead companions, and within hearing of the exulting shouts of their triumphant enemy, what may we not expect of them?

Is it any wonder then, under such circumstances, that their should be discord, confusion and disruption in the Cabinet? Where can the man now be found, who—looking at our present situation as a nation, and casting a glance back over the events of the last twenty months—can find the least cause of hope? Where and what are the advantages we have gained? For our part we can see no hope. All is dark, and leading to still blacker darkness.

STATE TREASURER.—We observe that the communication of our correspondent "Brady," recommending Colonel Patrick Kerr, for State Treasurer, meets a heavy response in different parts of the State.—As the United States Senator is claimed by the East, our Eastern Democratic friends should readily concede the Treasury to the West. No more competent man, or more whole-souled gentleman, or better Democrat than Patrick Kerr can be found. Let the legislature choose Mr. Kerr and all conservative men can say "well done good and faithful servants," well knowing that in the hands of as honest, capable and fearless a man as he is the financial interests of the State will be safe.

The Post Master General, has rescinded his outrageous order, excluding certain Democratic Newspapers from the mails. This is claimed by some of the Abolition press as an act of great magnanimity towards papers excluded. We are not aware that an individual should be considered magnanimous for doing what justice demands of him toward his fellow, much less is it necessary to award praise to an officer to do that which he is sworn to do—obey the law. He probably seeks exemption from punishment in this way.—But we are much mistaken if he succeeds. So great an outrage on the liberty of the press cannot go unpunished.

Highly Important from Washington—Resignation of Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward—Probable Resignation of the Whole Cabinet—Remored Resignation of Gen. Burnside—The Irrepressible Conflict Culminating.

The news from Washington is highly important. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Assistant, F. W. Seward (father and son) have tendered their resignations, and it is rumored that the whole Cabinet will follow suit. It is reported on the streets and generally credited, that General Burnside had tendered his resignation of the army of the Potomac. The Washington Star in its first edition on last Friday afternoon, says:

A majority of the Senate, in caucus, on the 17th inst., adopted a resolution which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence in their part in the Secretary of State, but which was modified so as to express to the President an unanimous recommendation of a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and communicate their action.

On being informed of the fact, the Secretary of State, on the same day, sent to the President his resignation, and requested that it might be immediately accepted. The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time, and in the same manner. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary still remain at their desks, awaiting the appointment of their successors.

The second edition of the Star of Friday states that a caucus of Republican Senators was held on the 16th when a resolution virtually requesting the President to dispense with the services of Mr. Seward, was discussed, but not adopted—it being understood that it was opposed to, and in favor of it. The radicals being in the minority.

The caucus again met the next day, when a substitute was carried unanimously, recommending the President to partially remodel his Cabinet—the conserving Senators believing that this would be an invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign. A committee of nine Senators—six radicals and three conservatives—conveyed the result of the caucus to the President.

It then appears that there is a bitter contest—a death struggle—between the radicals and conservatives of the Republican party. The radicals thus far seem to have the lead. Should the President lose the present conservative members of his Cabinet, and fill their place with radicals, he cannot expect the support of the conservatives; and should he be compelled to reconstruct his Cabinet and embrace therein both these elements of his party, he will have made no progress either way, and another Senatorial caucus will have to be held to tell him what he must do; and should he reconstruct it by excluding either section,—no matter which—we shall then have a new and very interesting chapter in the history of Abolition misrule. Suppose Mr. Lincoln should cling to the radicals, and fill his Cabinet with such men as Thad. Stephens, Ben. Wade, Owen Lovejoy, and such ilk, and turn his back upon such men as Mr. Cowan, Mr. Crittenden, &c., &c., what then? Why their first aim would be to establish a Military Dictatorship. These men have all declared that they do not want the Union restored as it was, and their only hope of preventing such a restoration now or hereafter, is to place the whole Military power of the country in the hands of a man equally as bad as themselves. This opportunity will be afforded them by the resignation of Burnside, who, it is not improbable, was forced to make the hopeless attack at Fredericksburg for the very purpose of thus affording them a favorable pretext for getting rid of him.

Progress of the Revolution!

State Issues Subordinate to the Will of the President and Military Commanders. Judge Swayne of Tennessee having charged the Jury in the criminal court at Memphis in a manner distasteful to Gen. Sherman, the Provost Marshal has issued the following order:

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Nov. 11, 1862.

The judge of the criminal court having charged the grand jury on certain points where a conflict of authority might arise, all persons will take notice that any attempt to execute State laws at variance with the orders of the President and military commanders, will be construed as a contempt of the authority of the United States, and will be summarily punished. The status of the negro is involved in the war now existing and will in its progress be clearly determined. In the meantime, runaway slaves must be treated as free, and people encouraged to give them employment as such. So far as the court confines its business to punishing murder, arson, burglary and crime mala in se, the provost guard is required to cooperate.

By order of Major-General-Sherman. (Signed) D. C. AUSTON, Provost Marshal of Memphis.

The foregoing is in exact harmony with the instructions of the President to the Military Governors, in Tennessee and other Southern States, in which he orders the election of members of Congress. He tells the Governors to hold the election, and conform to the State laws as near as possible; but hold elections at all hazards. In other words, hold elections whether you conform to law or not, so that you send enough Abolition members to Congress to overcome the Democratic element in that body at the next session. However, we can expect little else from our present rulers. These who have no respect for our national Constitution and laws, will find but little in the way to overcome the insignificance of State regulations.

The "Irrepressible Conflict." The

teachings of the Chicago Platform have been fully illustrated and practically demonstrated to the satisfaction of a large portion of the American people, by the present party in power, that we deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter into any detailed statement of the numerous wrongs that we, as a nation, have endured for the past twenty months at the hands of those men, who, on the 4th of March, 1861, took a solemn oath before God, and in the face of a glaring world, to "protect and defend" us in our rights—

Among the scores of crimes committed against the white race, by the present "irrepressible" regime at Washington, there are none that exceed in magnitude that "concoction in force"—as the Abolition journals term it—on the 13th instant at Fredericksburg, in which thousands of our brave soldiers were murdered to appease the god of a "military necessity," and to satisfy the imbecility, ignorance and treachery that is now fed and fostered at the national capitol. Big Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, all dwindle into utter insignificance when compared with this last catastrophe which has befallen our army. Disaster to our army on that occasion was almost universally predicted. Nearly every letter written home by the soldiers for three weeks previous asserted the same facts, and this opinion was as universal among the officers as it was among the soldiers. A council of war, it appears, was held on the 11th, at which all the General Officers were present, and the opinion among them was unanimous that to attack the enemy in the position he then held would result in a defeat. To which Burnside replied that there was no alternative, that he was ordered to attack the enemy no matter at what cost. This closed the discussion, and the Generals made their preparations for the coming struggle. The country has sorrowfully realized the result.

History fails to furnish us with an example in which a grateful and magnanimous people have so lavishly supplied their rulers with millions of men, and thousands of millions of money, to protect and defend them, and after all our present condition is infinitely worse than it was at the start: we are totally bankrupt, and our army defeated and demoralized, and likely to remain so as long as they are under the control of the authors of the "irrepressible conflict."

The Attack at Fredericksburg

The New York World, in commenting upon the late battle at Fredericksburg, says:

"We have no words of unkindness for Gen. Burnside. He is a very different style of a man from the braggart Pope, and deserves commendation rather than censure in his heavy misfortune. Gen. Burnside acted under strict orders; he was compelled to move upon Fredericksburg by peremptory directions from Washington, which dominated over his judgment and extorted his obedience. When he was ordered to Fredericksburg he had the promise of Gen. Halleck that his pontoons should meet him there, and they were delayed so long that the enemy occupied the heights. In this emergency a council of war was held; all the corps commanders opposed an advance; but Burnside held, in conclusion, that he was compelled to advance by orders from Washington. If Gen. Lee himself had dictated the dispatches of Gen. Halleck they would not have been different."

And upon this same topic, "fox" of the Baltimore Sun, sets the following testimony:

"The public, political and social, peruse with more than usual pertinacity the inquiry ordered in the Senators to the responsibility for the useless slaughter at Fredericksburg. The statement made on the behalf of Gen. Burnside is too plain and explicit to be evaded or doubted. He and all his chief officers decided in council, as it is well known here, that the attack would be futile and attended with vast loss. This decision was communicated in due form to the proper authorities here, and was promptly condemned and revised, and a peremptory order was sent for an attempt at all hazards. The President had admitted to Senators that he was at first opposed to the attack, but yielded his judgment to that of military advisers."

THE NEWS.

Our army still occupies its position on the north side of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. No movement of importance has taken place since their retreat to this side of the river. The enemy was strengthening his position by pushing his defensive works closer to the river. No official account of our loss has yet been published. It is variously estimated at from 10 to 15,000. Gen. Lee's official report of the battle puts down the rebel loss at 1800 killed and wounded.

On the same day of the battle at Fredericksburg the federal forces under Gen. Foster captured Kingston, N. C., taking some 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery.

From the Southwest the news is again becoming important. At last dates a fight was going on at Corinth, between the Confederates under Forest, and the Union troops under Gen. Dodge. Nashville is still threatened, and the confederate forces are reported as very strong at several points under Bragg, Breckinridge, Price, Morgan, &c.

Vicksburg is again threatened, and the Confederates are busily fortifying—the works extending eight miles to the rear of the city, mounted with 70 guns and 200 guns on the river front.

A happy Christmas to all our friends. As those turkeys failed to arrive, our happiness is postponed until New Years.

On our country is now at least \$2,000,000,000 of dollars in debt.

We have lost in killed and wounded, including those who have died of disease, not less than 300,000 of the best young men of the country—and all this because the mad and natural leaders of the Republican party refused to adopt the Crittenden compromise.

DIED.—In Pike town, Pa., on Thursday the 18th instant, Mary, consort of William Bloom, son, in the 56th year of her age.

New Advertisements. Jas. McMurray, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries Lumber, &c., Boonside, Pa. Dec. 21, 1862.

Wednesday, 24th December. OPENING AT H. W. SMITH & CO'S

A complete assortment of ladies Fashionable goods, consisting of Lappet Sleeves, Empress Hoods, Double Nubia, Cloth Coats, Red Shawls, W Long Shawls, Fancy Figured Dolmans, etc.

6 Different Styles of Coats. Don't delay in purchasing as the offer is par chase CHOICE goods is rare. Superior article of Wool & Horse 25 cts. Army Mixture, the most comfortable article in use. Comforts bought 1 year ago, for sale at old prices. Dec. 21, 1862.

TRIAL LIST, for January Term, 1863. Commencing on 24 Monday. Wm. A. D. Kerlin vs. Edward McGarry, John Hepburn vs. Isaac Bloom, Daniel Shirely vs. L. W. Weld, John Pateh vs. John Thompson, Fitch & Boynton vs. Abraham Ross, Goss vs. J. Kepler vs. Whitcomb & Sons. D. F. ETZWILLER, Prostr.

WESTERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. A meeting of the stockholders of the Western Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday, January 13th, 1863, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing one person to act as President and twelve persons to act as Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. G. R. BARRETT, L. J. CRAIG, Secy. President. Dec. 24, 1862.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions and Bonds for License at the January Sessions next, agreeable to the Act of Assembly of March 25th, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c."

TAVERN LICENSE. John Miller Dogge township, George Knarr, Jr. Birdy township, John Kline, Burnside township, Less P. Carson, Woodward township, James Bloom, Plum township, T. F. Knoble, Deatur township, Daniel Bible, Deatur township, Peter Bloom, Jordan township, George N. Culbra, Clearfield burgh, Isaac Rickert, Berria township. D. F. ETZWILLER, Prostr., Dec. 24, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned Executors of David Irvin, deceased, will expose to PUBLIC SALE at Luthersburg on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1863, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded east by Ingels tract, on the north by lands of Tilton Reynolds, south by Thos. Moore and Joseph Russell, and west by land of Ed. Fry, containing 50 acres more or less, and being part of survey No. 5579.

TERMS.—One half in Cash at date of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest. (CECELIA IRVIN, J. Ex'rs. JAMES IRVING, Jr.) Dec. 21, 1862.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. JOHN G. DALL. WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law. CLEARFIELD, PA. Mr. WALLACE will be at home until January 31st, and during the latter part of next January court week. Dec. 17, 1862.

LIST OF JURORS, for January Term, '63, commencing on 24 Monday. GRAND JURORS. Baectoria tp.—Thomas Washburn, Bloom—John Bridge, Bradford—J. H. Stewart, Isaiah H. Williams, Brady—R. W. Moore, Lever Elegg, Samuel Dunlap, Burnside—Samuel Brillhart, Thos. W. Kitchen, Chest—William McGarry, Clearfield borough—Jonathan Beynnon, Covington tp.—Hubert Hegnet, Deatur—Solomon Baumrock, Girard—Nicholas Bouslet, Graham—David McDowell, Knox—James T. McCracken, Lawrence—A. T. Bradley, John Frates, Morris—James Hollenbach, Pike—William L. Bloom, Penn—William P. Johnson, Union—John Dressler.

TRIAL JURORS. Baectoria tp.—John Harsh, Henry Byers, Bell—David McCracken, Boggs—Samuel Lambert, Bradford—Abelton Pearce, Abelton Earger, M. L. Gill, Brady—Andrew Liddle, John Nelder, John Hand, James Nelson, Eli Herman, Robert H. Bule, Andrew Wilson, Clearfield borough—Benjamin Babcock, Covington tp.—Charles Schuarts, Curwensville borough—Archy. Montgomery, John P. Dale, Ferguson tp.—Grier Bell, Foster Davis, Fox—Judson G. Bundy, Girard—John Nelson, Graham—J. A. L. Flegal, John Sanley, Guilch—Abr. Neving, Ulsie F. McCully, John Whitehead, Huston—Stephen Bundy, Karthaus—John Michaels, Jr. Edw. McGarry, Wm. S. Sankey, Wm. Harshberger, Knox—David Cathart, Lawrence—Geo. Hall, Wm. Mages, P. Autes, John Cassa, Levi Derrick, Lumber City borough—Nash Farwell, Morris tp.—Michael A. Brown, Wm. T. Rothrock, John Rayburn, New Washington bor.—James M. Ross, Pike tp.—Geo. Price, Samuel Bloom of A. Penn—Elisha Fenton, David Lee, Union—John P. Dale.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED. A male teacher to take charge of the Pennville School is wanted immediately. Salary \$24. Apply to JOHN LEGAL, Secy. Pennville, Dec. 19, 1862.

J. P. KRATZER, DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Front Street, Above the Academy Has just received a general assortment of WINTER GOODS.

- Ladies Cloth, Blouses, Flowers, Shawls, Cassimere, Hosiery, Tweeds, Head, Neck, Cashmere, Dress trimmings, Lingerie, Collars, Cuffs, Mittens, Underwear, Prints, Muslins, Mantillas, Valencias, Linens, Dusters, Gingham, Tickings, Shawls, Mcbair, Laces, Rags, Fur's, Bonnets, Cloaks, Blouse Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Blouse, Dress-Trimmings, Head Neck, Caps, Nubia, Hoods, Bontage, Curts, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Gounfurs, Grenadine, Vells, Table Covers, Bedsteads, Blankets, Shawls, Shirts, Caps, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hoos and Shoes, Gum Shoes, Buffalo Shoes, extra, Collars, Gloves, Hardware, Quincenware, STOVENS, Musical Goods, COFFEE, BACON, MACKEREL, TEA, FLOUR, SHAD, SUGAR, SALT, SALMON, RICE, CANDLES, COD-FISH, MOLASSES, WINES, HERRING.

Tin-ware, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Stationary, &c., &c. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Druggs, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Churns, Wash boards, Tubs, Buckets, Irons, Pans, Window Blinds, Wallpaper, Cat Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bed-cords, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Stove Blacking, All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool, Shipping Furs and all kinds of country produce. Nov. 19, 1862.

RICHARD MOSSOP, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, Clearfield, Pa.

MUSLINS at Sensation prices DELAINES at Sensation prices COBURGS at Sensation prices ALPACAS at Sensation prices Just received at MOSSOP'S GINGHAM at Sensation prices CHINIZ at Sensation prices PRINTS at Sensation prices GLOVES at Sensation prices CRAWATS at Sensation prices SHAWLS at Sensation prices BONNETS at Sensation prices COLORED MUSLINS at Sensation prices LINEN at Sensation prices CRASH at Sensation prices CURTAINS at Sensation prices TABLE CLOTHS at Sensation prices FRINGE at Sensation prices LACE at Sensation prices HOSIERY at Sensation prices RIBBONS at Sensation prices TRIMMINGS of all kinds & in any quantity Always on hand at MOSSOP'S CASSIMERES at Sensation prices SATINEES at Sensation prices TWEEDS at Sensation prices JEANS at Sensation prices VESTINGS at Sensation prices SHIRTINGS at Sensation prices CLOTHING such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Now for sale at MOSSOP'S HARD WARE such as Saw, nails, Forks, Knives, Spikes, Hinges, at MOSSOP'S LIQUORS, such as Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Cognac, etc., etc. FRUITS, such as Prunes, Raisins, Figs, Filberts, &c. at MOSSOP'S GROCERIES, say Flour, Raisins, Shoulders, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Spices, Candles, Coal Oil, etc., etc. Always at MOSSOP'S BLACKING at Sensation prices ROPES at Sensation prices SHOWER at Sensation prices FOOT at Sensation prices LEAD at Sensation prices CAPS at Sensation prices At the store of RICHARD MOSSOP.

Always keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of goods required for the accommodation of the public. Dec. 12, 1862.

JOSEPH R. MCMURRAY Merchant, AND DEALER IN LUMBER, New Washington, Clearfield County, Pa. December, 3rd, 1862. ly

STRAY STEER.—A brindle Steer straying on the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, about the 17th of November last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. Dec. 10, 1862-31. AMOS LAW.

STRAY HEPPER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Graham township, September last, a YOUNG HEPPER, supposed to be about 18 months old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges &c., otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. Dec. 10, 1862. JOHN HOLL.