



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Jan. 7th 1863.

The Week of Prayer

According to a notice in our local column it will be seen that the present week is observed as the "fourth annual week of prayer."

This movement was inaugurated several years ago, by the concerted action of several of the Christian churches; and in some countries, and indeed in some parts of our own country, special and marked attention has been paid to it.

But they must not lose sight of these conditions of prayer, without which their "murmuring" is but empty babbling. They must not only beseech God to grant that which is purely right, and strictly in accordance with his divine attributes, but they must forbear asking, not only for those things that are wrong, but for those things also that are not needed.

God is not ignorant of our wants; your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him; and while we earnestly commend the efforts of our professing Christian friends in this behalf, we would respectfully ask their careful observance of these indispensable conditions to the God answering prayer.

We have the assurance of the Divine Word, that our prayers will be answered, if we ask for what we ought, and in the right manner. "But," says an eminent divine, "if we are more concerned for the temporal things of this transitory life, than for the eternal welfare of our souls, and make such things as those the principal objects of our prayers, we must not think much of it if God does not hear us."

"You ask and receive not, because you ask amiss," says St. James. Hence, in our prayers, we must seek first the kingdom of God, and his justice, and as for the rest, God will grant them as it seemeth good for us. If we have suffering and crosses, and seek for deliverance from them, we must pray with perfect humility, submission, and conformity to the will of God; and in order, then, to pray to the purpose, and with a hope and expectation that our prayers will be answered, we must humbly ourselves before God with a lively sense of his boundless power, goodness and mercy, and with a devout conviction that his promises can never fail.

These are the essential conditions of God-answering prayer; and now, looking at the forlorn condition of our once happy land, filled as it is with all the wicked passions of our perverse nature—with avarice, covetousness and vainglory—and encompassed round about with all the perils that a wicked people may rightfully fear;—when this is our condition, how appropriate, how necessary, yea, how indispensable is it that at least one week out of the fifty-two should be specially dedicated to the supplicating of divine mercy. All those, therefore, who feel that we, as a nation, still occupy "praying ground," and are still upon "pleading terms" with Jehovah, should avail themselves of this opportunity to "ask" in such manner that they may not "receive amiss."

Let all our praying friends, then, implore God that the rulers of our nation may be blessed with wisdom; that they may be right; and that this demoralizing, profitless and exhausting war—this horrible fratricidal strife—may cease at once and forever. Let them ask that our hearts and our minds may be filled with heavenly affection, and that all uncharitableness may be driven from us; that peace, and concord, and Christian fraternity may again cover the whole land; that all our sins may cease; that their souls may be saved; that they may know how to do good; that they may know how to love; that God will send us good to flow from the perpetration of a wrong. Let us, in due reverence, beseech the Almighty to stretch forth his all-powerful arm, and stay this useless, bloody strife; let us ask that we may be restored to the "paths our fathers trod," and from which we have so widely strayed—when peace, concord, fraternity, and universal charity, were our national characteristics—blessing us with a degree of prosperity and happiness unequalled by any other nation.

But if we ask for more carnage—for a further prosecution of a war that has already filled our land with the widows and the orphans' wails—a war that cannot possibly result in any good, but now waged for a purpose abhorrent to our race, if not transgressive of God's law—we must not "think much of it if God does not hear us," "because we ask amiss."

The President has signed the bill for the admission of Western Virginia to the Union as a State—a "military necessity," we presume.

The Purpose of the War

In his inaugural address, President Lincoln used the following language: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I am loath to exercise one to do so."

This declaration was accepted by the country as an assurance that, whatever might be the efforts of the Republican Abolitionists, their President would stand as a shield for the protection of the institutions of the sovereign States—that no attempt to interfere with the institution of slavery within the States, could be successful during his term.

Congress declared, in July 1861, that the purpose of the war was the "restoration of the Union." The country took Congress at its word, and hundreds of thousands of the youth of the nation, rushed to arms.

At the same time there were those who had their doubts, believing that the real purpose aimed at by those at the head of affairs, was the destruction of the institution of slavery, and the elevation of the negro to an equality with the white race; and that this pretended desire to "restore the Union" was only a cloak to conceal their real purpose—well knowing that a frank disclosure of such a purpose would be fatal to all attempts at raising men and means to prosecute the war.

Congress has since repudiated, on several occasions, to re-avow a "restoration of the Union" as the purpose of the war, and several of the most prominent members have repeatedly declared that a "restoration of the Union" and war, was not the purpose of the war.

Our readers are perfectly familiar with the progress of affairs up to this time; how the contest has progressed step by step, until the idea of a feasible restoration of the Union as it was, is almost abandoned; and how the desire that those who have control of public affairs either expect or desire a restoration of the now discovered and belated States, have watched the unfolding of the drama, and have read the history of the past, to but little purpose.

In the face of this solemn declaration of Mr. Lincoln, quoted above, as to the sincerity of which he has now, as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, issued his proclamation declaring "forever free," the very slaves which he then declared "he had no legal right to do."

He now claims that the "war power" gives him authority to do this. What is this "war power," and whence does it come? Is this "war power" greater than the Constitution? Does it empower the Executive to violate or disregard the Constitution at will? If it does, is it very strange that the discovery was never made before. We rather suspect that there is no authority for it—that it is a bold usurpation—having no foundation any where except in that "higher law" we have heard so much about.

The Proclamations.—Two highly important Proclamations will be found in our column this week. The first is by Jeff. Davis, President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the second is from President Lincoln.

The latter gives freedom to the slaves in the States and parts of States, in rebellion, and wherein the authority of Mr. Lincoln is denied. If the slaves, whose welfare is here sought to be promoted, attempt to avail themselves of the "blessings" here offered, the result will be, either that they will massacre the whites, or the whites will massacre them. In either event, what kind of consolation will it be to "Abraham's bosom?" But in no event can this proclamation aid in rescuing the now discovered States; but must form an insurmountable obstacle to any reunion, or even a fraternity of feeling at any future period. If anything was wanting to render a restoration of the Union impossible, it is found in this last mad act of an infatuated Administration.

The proclamation of Davis, it will be observed, is found, at least in part, upon the then threatened (and now promulgated) proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. It is thus that we may soon look for the raising of the Black Flag on both sides, and neither mercy or quarter shown on either. Who is most to blame? That is left for impartial history to determine.

How Sincere.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, addressed a letter to each member of the legislature, soliciting an opinion on the President's threatened emancipation proclamation, and the answers received indicate that at least two-thirds of them are in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if the proclamation is enforced. The legislature met on Monday last, and it was thought the Governor would urge an immediate separation. The correspondent says the State militia will go with the South, and that Humphrey Marshall has stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

THE WAR NEWS.

GREAT BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO, TENN. A severe battle was fought at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 31st ult. The accounts are somewhat confused, but we give below such extracts as appear the most reliable. The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, and the Confederates by Gen. J. E. Johnston.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Nashville, and the following important dispatches have been received.

Nashville, January 3. It is reported that Gen. Bragg was killed in the fight today. There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are received. Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone river. A heavy rain has fallen all day. The following officers are among the slightly wounded: Col. Miller, Col. Blake, of the Fourth Indiana; Lieut. Col. Neff, Col. Wall, Capt. Fife.

Heavy cannonading has been heard today all around. The rebels attacked our left, but were terribly repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro; the rebels attacked and destroyed the hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebel army at Richmond are furnishing strong reinforcements to the enemy.

A spirited engagement took place at Lavergne, between a party of mechanics and engineers in the United States service, under the command of Col. Raines, and Gen. Wheaton's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed, with the loss of 25 killed.

All the contrabands captured by the enemy in the United States wagon trains, are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro pike. Major Hindman and Capt. King, two were wounded, were captured by the rebels while in an ambulance. They were taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road. Gen. Willich was not killed, but wounded and taken prisoner yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry in person and attacked Gen. Wheeler's rebel Cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Col. McKee is reported killed. Our lines of officers is heart-rending. There was fighting from daylight yesterday till this morning. At five o'clock last evening, the enemy were being terribly slaughtered. In the first day's fight, we had it all our own way, but the right wing fought itself into a bad position. On the third day, we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, sustaining but slight loss ourselves.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded Union Officers.

Brigadier General Hill; Lieutenant Colonel Garache, Chief of Gen. Rosecrans's staff; Brigadier General Willich, of Indiana; Colonel Kell, Second Ohio; Colonel Shaffer, Acting Brigadier General; Col. Farmer, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Cotton, Sixth Kentucky; Lieutenant Colonel Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana; Major Carpenter, Nineteenth regulars; Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Capt. Garrett, Nineteenth Illinois; Col. Carpenter, Eighteenth Wisconsin; Lieut. Colonel McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Great Battle at Vicksburg, Miss. The Union forces under Gen. Sherman, attacked the Confederates at Vicksburg on Saturday the 27th ult., and continued, or renewed the attack, on Sunday and Monday. The fighting was said to have been very severe, resulting, finally, in the staining and capture of one of the positions held by the rebels. The battle took place in the rear of the city, beyond the reach of our gunboats, though the Benton is said to have participated, having several of her crew killed, and her commander, Capt. Gunne, mortally wounded.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT. Of this affair it is up to Tuesday the 30th, and that the fight was then still progressing, and claiming all the advantages on their side—that the federals were driven to their boats on Monday, with the loss of 400 prisoners and five stand of colors. They acknowledge but trifling loss on their side.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The following pledge was given to the people of this locality about two years ago by our neighbor of the Journal: "The new Administration will stand by the Constitution as it is."

What we want to know is: if arresting and imprisoning citizens without warrant, and discharging them without a trial; if admitting new States formed out of portions of other States without the consent of the Legislature first obtained; if emancipating the slaves in some of the States of both Union men and rebels; and taking money out of the public Treasury to pay for the slaves in some other States; "is standing by the Constitution as it is."

Our opinion on those points is: that there is something "going wrong." We may be in error, and therefore wish our neighbor's opinion on the above points.

Wakening Disclosure.

Official investigations have just brought to light that here in this city of New York, the government has been defrauded in one single department of expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, within the past year. A hundred persons have been named in the front of the money, in which this business has been carried on will be learned in another column. It is sickening to think of the things as they are occurring in the midst of us. It is said that affairs are no better in other parts of the country, and that a large part of the money thus far expended in the war has gone into the pockets of patriotic scoundrels.

Patriots indeed! At a crisis when we would suppose every man would give time, money and labor to help the government in its death struggle with a formidable rebellion, we have thousands of noisy parasites shouting for the government and robbing it of millions; cutting the sinews of war, and entailing burdens insupportable on the generations to come after us.

These facts are now proved. The swindlers are known; they are here within reach of the law, their property can be made to pay back the sums they have stolen, and to prevent they can suffer the punishment their infamous crimes deserve.

Will one of them suffer a particle? We shall wait and see.—N. F. Observer.

We are pleased to learn that the editors of the Observer have at length been able to see the practical point in the present war—plunder. They have been so perfectly blinded by the God of War, that the country has been robbed of millions of treasure right under their own noses, yet they have been unable to see what was going on until now. Better late, than never.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.—The late disastrous overthrow of our army at Fredericksburg, has produced a multitude of effects upon the abolition and Secession editors and newspapers throughout the country.

The New York Tribune, Boston Commonwealth, and Chicago Post, leading Abolition journals, are very severe upon the civil and military authorities and denounce it as a slaughter, without any equivalent whatever; while such journals as the Philadelphia North American and Harrisburg Telegraph and a few other Abolition kites in this State claim and herald it forth as a glorious victory!

The North American goes so far in its rejoicings as to say, "though our loss was immense, the sacrifice is amply compensated from the fact that we have learned the true position and strength of the enemy." We had thought that the strength and position of the enemy had been found out on several previous occasions, and that the engagement in question, after being unanimously decided against by all the Generals in command, was unnecessary and uncalled for.

The Richmond and Charleston papers, take the same view of the fight that the American and Telegraph do, and the editors are shouting themselves hoarse, and are also claiming it as a great victory!

As we are an earnest advocate of "free speech and free press," we will allow those Abolition and Secession editors and papers to explain their apparent antagonism to their readers, which we presume they can easily do under all circumstances.

MEDIATION.—Rumors of foreign intervention again reach us from Washington. The Washington Republican—believed to speak the sentiments of the Administration—gives credit to these rumors, remarking that foreign nations cannot be expected any longer to permit their own people to suffer, without making an effort to remove the cause, and that therefore the friendly offers of France and perhaps other European governments would be tendered to our government early in January.

We incline to credit these rumors.—Our Jacobin Congress and Cabinet have the wolf by the ears, and they would be very glad if some person would step in and help them to let go the said wolf. They find the contest a little too big for them, and would like to be relieved from its fulfillment. "No union with slave holders" was the cry of their enemies, and they think intervention is the road by which they can best make their escape.

BELLY.—The puff the Journal gave Shoddy clothing, horse contracting, re-hairing, chip-shed, linen-patrols, gun contractor General Cameron, last week.

If that don't touch Simon in the raw and make him come down with the dust there's no use trying. Perhaps the puff was only intended as the "amende honorable" for the vote of Gen. Patton, ensuring the Winnebago Chief; or some of the assistant editors may think that the two Generals are at the oven, and have adopted this method to restore good feeling and bring Simon down with good grace, or knowing that Gen. Patton's time is about out, the concern may be trying to wed themselves for the future to Cameron.

It has been ascertained without a doubt, that a number of our soldiers were frozen to death during the cold snap the beginning of December some on the Rappahannock and others in the hospitals near Alexandria. While this happened to the white soldiers of the army, hundreds of lazy and worthless negroes are basking and revelling in four story brick houses in the Capitol of the nation, under the very nose of the President. And besides being warmly housed, they are also fed and clothed at the expense of those and their kindred who were frozen to death.

Wanted

Wanted.—A whole lot of snow, by our lumbermen. The highest price will be paid.

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RICHARD MOSSOP,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. (Clearfield, Pa.)

MUSLINS at Sensation price
DELAINE at Sensation price
COPURUS at Sensation price
ALPACAS at Sensation price

GIQHAMS at Sensation price
GILINTZ at Sensation price
PRINTS at Sensation price
GLOVES at Sensation price
GRAVALS at Sensation price

SHAWLS at Sensation price
BONNETS at Sensation price
COLORED MUSLINS at Sensation price

LINEN All to be had at MOSSOP'S
CRASH at Sensation price
CUCIANS at Sensation price
TABLE CLOTHS at Sensation price
FRINGS at Sensation price

LACE at Sensation price
HOSIERY at Sensation price
RIBBONS at Sensation price
TRIMMINGS of all kinds & in any quantity at Sensation price

CLOTHING such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Now for sale at MOSSOP'S

HARDWARE such as Sawmills, Forks, Knives, Spoons, Hinges, at MOSSOP'S

LIQUORS such as Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Cognac, etc., etc. Fruits, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, Raisins, Figs, Filberts, etc. at MOSSOP'S

GROCERIES such as Flour, Butter, Sugar, Malt, Soda, Crackers, Spices, Candles, Coal Oil, etc. Always at MOSSOP'S

BLACKING at Sensation price
TOBACCO at Sensation price
SOAP at Sensation price
DEAR CATS at Sensation price
At the store of RICHARD MOSSOP, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Always keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of goods for the accommodation of the public. Nov. 12, 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.

Lavins Cloths Ribbons
Poplins Satinets Flowers
Skullies Cassimeres Hosiery
Cassimeres Tweeds Head-Nets
Lavalles Cottonades Dress-trimmings
Ducals Drillings Lace
Silks Jeans Collars
Prints Muslins Undersleeves
Overcoats Mantles Mantles
Chintz Linens Diapers
Ginghams Tickings Shawls
Mehair Lavalles Boys

Furs! Bonnets' Cloaks
Belmont Skirts
Beop. Mitts, Shawls
Dress-Trimmings, Head Nets,
Caps, Subas, Hoods, Suits, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Comforts, Blankets, etc., etc.

CLOTHING.
Coats, Pants, Over-Coats, Gaiters, Shawls, Flannel Hats, Caps, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Buckles, Buttons, Collars, etc., etc.

Hardware, Groceries, Soap, Candles, Musical Goods, BOOKS, etc.

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 Ingorsoll's tract, on the north by lands of Thos. Reynolds, south by Thos. Moore and Joseph Burt, and west by land of Eli Fy, containing 50 acres more or less, and being part of survey No. 3879.

MEAT MARKET!

LOPOLD & LION—BUTCHERS.—Now occupy the basement of the Clearfield House, on the corner of Market and Front streets, Clearfield, Pa.

All kinds of meat constantly kept on hand. The public are respectfully invited to call in and acquaint themselves with our terms and prices. Dec. 31, 1862.

STRAVHEUER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Bradford township, about the middle of August last, and sold Stearboest 15 months old. The owner is required to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. JACOB GREEN, Jan. 7, 1863—pl.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or selling, or in any way trading with three span of horses and two yoke of oxen, now in the use of Joseph Burkler, of Huzon township, at the same being to use and are in this use subject to my order. HIRAM WOODWARD, Huzon tp., Jan. 7, 1863 pl.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Assets: Bills discounted \$44,185 00 Pennsylvania State Stock 47,043 11 Specie 4,581 65 Due from other Banks 19,769 43 Bank Notes of other Banks 11,064 00 U. S. Treasury legal tender & demand 4,140 00 Checks, Drafts, &c. 3,322 60 Over drafts 692 90 Furniture 315 29 Cost of Office, &c. 784 75 Loss and Expenses 27 80 \$141,637 26

Liabilities: Capital Stock paid in \$50,000 00 Notes in circulation 25,249 00 Due Depositors 12,916 24 Due on cert of Deposit 18,187 61 on Cashiers' order 418 35 Interest and Exchange 1,736 31 \$116,687 46

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier, Clearfield, Jan. 7, 1863.

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All kinds of meat constantly kept on hand. The public are respectfully invited to call in and acquaint themselves with our terms and prices. Dec. 31, 1862.

STRAVHEUER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, about the first of November last, and sold a red and white spotted cow. The owner is required to come forward, pay charges, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. MATTHEW GORDEN, Dec. 31, 1862—pl.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note of TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS and SIXTY CENTS, given by A. Westman to Samuel ARMED, dated Nov. 20, 1857. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not pay the same unless compelled by the process of law. AUGUSTUS WHITMAN, Dec. 24, 1862.

TRIAL LIST, for January Term, 1863, commencing on 24 Monday.

W. A. D. Kerlin vs. Edward McGarvey, John Hepburn vs. Isaac Bloom, David Shirley vs. J. W. Wild, John Patten vs. John Thompson, Fitch & Buggins vs. Abraham Goss, Goss vs. J. Kepler vs. Whitcomb & Sons, D. F. ETZWEILER, Prothy., Dec. 24, 1862.

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 two persons to act as Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. G. R. BARRETT, L. J. CRANK, Sec'y., Dec. 24, 1862.

Jan. McMurray, Matt. Irvin, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries Lumber, &c., Bunside, Pa. Dec. 24, 1862.

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