

A Good Thing.—A report recently went the rounds of the papers, that a certain New England Senator was suspected of taking a bribe to secure the discharge of two prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison in Washington, on the charge of treason, and placed there by the fiat of Secretary Stanton. Immediately Senator Hale of New Hampshire, rose in his place in the U. S. Senate, to make personal explanation. After alluding to this reported ease of bribery, he went on to relate the facts in two cases in which he had been employed as a lawyer, by two of Stanton's prisoners in the old Capitol, from one of which he received one thousand dollars, and from the other two thousand dollars; and then appealed to Senator Johnston of Maryland, to know if he had done anything amiss. Mr. Johnston, without hesitation, replied that he could see nothing wrong in it, as he had done the same thing himself.—This was as clear as mud. But Mr. Hale seems to have thought this not quite sufficient, and moved the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on the subject.

Now, we don't pretend to be capable of deciding so important a point as is here raised—nor would it make much difference if we were. But we cannot fail to see that Senator Hale, and Senator Johnston, and Senator anybody else, could not fail to make a very "nice thing" in this way. All they would require would be to have Stanton as a partner. Let Stanton catch the birds. Then Hale & Co., could pluck them. Next to Mr. Chase's mill for grinding out "greenbacks," this would be our plan for replenishing an exchequer. Mr. Stanton would need to be only a little particular as to the kind of birds he was to cage. Those who were most wealthy, and could shell out the biggest pile, would be the most desirous in his estimation; and with these sympathizing, patriotic, high-minded, honorable Senators Hale, Johnston & Co., would represent their cases in the darkest light possible; and innumerable difficulties had to be overcome, and that nothing but money (simply a lawyer's fee) would save them. The report of the committee is anxiously looked for. It will no doubt be a curiosity.

"Changing Front."

This was the caption to an article in the last Jacobin organ of this place, taken from the N. Y. Herald. To show that the Herald has really changed, and how it has changed, read the following taken from that paper of a recent date: "The facts that have been brought to light in the Sickles case, coupled with the practical demonstration which we have had in that of the Chesapeake of the worthlessness of the new gunboats built for the Navy Department have aroused such a general feeling of indignation as to lead to a vigorous effort for the removal of Secretary Welles. In this, we understand, not only our most influential, but the leading conservative men of both political parties will join.—Superadded to incompetency of the most glaring character, a case can now be made out in which it will be shown that the mismanagement by which the commerce of the country has suffered so severely is chargeable to something worse than stupidity and ignorance. The pressure that will be brought to bear upon the Executive will be very great, and by any other man would not be disregarded, but we anticipate no result from the movement. The faculty and intellect of Mr. Lincoln, whose personal partialities are concerned, pass all belief. What is to be done with a man who allows such influences to interfere with his duty to country? Had he a spark of the patriotism attributed to him he would long since have dismissed from office the white-bearded old fool who nominally presides over the Navy Department, but who is the mere cat-in-a-hat of such men as Fox, Lenthall and Isherwood, now being pilloried in our courts. We abandon "Honest Old Abe" as a high class case. We have helped him, we have praised him, and helped him in every way, but can get no good out of him. To use one of his own homely similes, he is a crooked stick, that cannot be bent, and that will have to be broken.

Strong as is the evidence that will be laid before him of the corruption and incompetency of his pets of the Navy Department, we repeat, that it will have no effect on Mr. Lincoln. To the \$150,000,000 already squandered on bad vessels we shall go on adding \$150,000,000 more. It is only the old story repeated of Nero fiddling while Rome is burning. What does it signify that the flames of our captured merchantmen light up the ocean, and that the rebels receive regularly their foreign supplies, provided that "Honest Old Abe" can crack his jokes and Father Welles stroke his beard undisturbed? We must go on grinning and enduring until "the coming man" kicks down this pleasant edifice of self delusion."

REVOLT AMONG COLORED TROOPS.—The Boston Courier has the following information from its New Orleans correspondent, who writes on the 12th: "Our military authorities have just had a foretaste of their wisdom in entrusting important military post to 'colored troops,' by a revolt at Fort Jackson which the newspapers in this department, 'by authority,' will inform you was 'only an altercation between an officer and some of the men; and soon quieted.' I have my information from the lips of the officers in command of that post, the garrison which consisted of five hundred colored soldiers and officers and 20 white men, (though some of the colored men are white as some of their officers) and so serious had become the revolt that the officers themselves declare, had they attempted to exercise any authority over their command, every white man would have been killed, and the negroes had been in possession of the forts which cost the United States Government so much life and treasure and so many months delay to get into our own hands. It has been decided that this regiment of colored men must be 'mustered out of the service,' in consequence of this 'altercation between an officer and some of the men.'"

Gen. McClellan's Report of his Operations in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. McClellan's report was transmitted to the House today. It consists of seven hundred and sixty-five foolscap pages, and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows: "I shall not, nor can I, while living, forget that when I was ordered to take command of the troops for the defence of the Capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all the ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back, defeated, before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him broken and dispirited down the Potomac into Virginia. The army had need of rest, after the terrible experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of their leaving the Peninsula—the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam—it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessities to effective duty. Their shoes were worn out; their blankets were lost, and their clothing was in rags. In short, the men were unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us, I led the army across the river, reinvigorated, refreshed, and in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement, while my advance guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from my command. I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved a nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if by this report the Army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds enable the nation to which it belongs.—Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast and trustworthy, I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success under myself or under other commanders to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. They have proved their loyalty in much sorrow, suffering and danger, and through the very shadow of death.—Their comrades, dead on all the fields where we fought, have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence, than the survivors to the justice of a nation's gratitude. The report covers the period from the 26th of July, 1861, to November 7th, 1862.

From the Armies of General Grant.—The Cincinnati Gazette publishes detailed accounts from Chattanooga and Knoxville to the 16th inst. At the former place all was quiet. The railroads through Tennessee and the country bordering on them have never been so free from guerrilla depredation since the war began as now. An immediate movement of Grant's army is not to be expected.—Indeed, the rebel leaders would like nothing better than to have him undertake a winter campaign before providing himself with additional transportation, and resting and recruiting his fatigued and reduced regiments. At Knoxville Gen. Foster is busily engaged in perfecting the organization of his troops, and rendering them comfortable for the winter. Longstreet has not yet left the State, and it is thought that he will try and remain until he can secure forage and provisions and then retreat through North Carolina, or by the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, if that route is repaired. Our forces were too much fatigued by the siege of Knoxville, and its labors and anxieties, to pursue him with great vigor. In reference to the whereabouts of the rebel army, a Chattanooga letter says: "Although the exact whereabouts of the rebel army is not known, we are quite safe in assuming it to be in the vicinity of Dalton, covering the Atlanta Railroad, and the advance down the Valley of the Coosa to the line of Coosa. Hardee is at present in command; but almost all rebel authorities agree in representing this to be a mere temporary arrangement, and say that they will soon have at the head of their army in Georgia a man who will redeem all the errors of his predecessor, turn their disaster at Chattanooga into a glorious victory, and make the world ring with the fame of the Confederate arms. As to who this man will be, opinion is at present divided. The defender of Charleston, or the leader who has so long held Richmond against the powerful armies of the Union, would be received by the rebels here with a universal burst of enthusiasm, and would be able even to make them dash themselves to pieces against the defences of Chattanooga. In the mean time, let no loyal man imagine that our work in this region is ended, or that we can now, whenever we shall see proper, walk over the course to Atlanta with impunity. He who thinks thus, suffers himself to fall into an egregious error, and knows nothing of the nature of the country that lies between Chattanooga and that central city, which is in more than one respect, the heart of the Southern Confederacy. Under such leaders as those who would head our columns in a march to Atlanta, I dare not doubt our success; but I confidently believe that an advance by Gen. Grant from Chattanooga, during the present winter, is of all things that which the rebel leaders most desire. There are many excellent lines of defence between Chattanooga and Atlanta, at each of which the rebel leaders may fight a battle, with the certainty of being able to retreat in safety even if defeated.

Among the advertisements in the Richmond papers is one which notifies the residents of the rebel capital that among the attractions of the "Confederate Reading Rooms" are files of the principal Philadelphia and New York journals.

Bills are to be reported to the present Congress to bring Utah, Nebraska and Colorado into the Union as States.

ONLY THINK OF IT.—At the election on Friday last, in Lawrence township, every officer elected—except the Overseers of the Poor—belonged to that class which a certain correspondent said, were "steeped in profound ignorance." It is too bad that they should have so little respect for the "wealth and intelligence" of the community.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC For 1864.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and days of the week (Sunday to Saturday). It provides a calendar for the year 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, Has just opened a large assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Goods FOR LADIES.

Such as cashmeres, merinos, reppes, delaines, plaids, pascas, brilliants, poplins, alpaca, muslins, prints, silks, dusterolth, gingham, nankeen, linen lace, edging, velvet trimming, collette, brocade, belts, dress buttons, hosiery, vails, nets, corsets, collars, bonnets, hosiery, hoop skirts, halonates, mantles, coats, shawls, furs, notions, bonnets, hats, ribbons, flowers, plumes, &c. MEN'S WEAR. Such as cloths, cassimeres, satinet, dannel, jeans, tweed, cottonade, muslin, Italian cloth, velvet, plush, check, ticking, denim, drilling, linen, straw, serge, canvas, padding, heavy vestings, center flannel, coats, pants, vests, overcoats, shawls, boy's jackets, overalls, drawers, over-shirts, undershirts, boots and shoes, hats and caps, &c., &c. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Such as carpet, oilcloth, blinds, curtains, tassels, cloths, looking glasses, lamps, churns, tubs, buckets, brooms, brushes, baskets, washboards, wooden bowls, sieves, hat trays, coffee mills, and corks, bags, wall paper, carpet chain, cotton yarn, candle wick, work baskets, lanterns, umbrellas, buffalo robes, trunks, carpet legs, axes, augers, musical instruments, violins, flutes, files, strings, &c. Hardware, queneers, glass ware, stone ware, Groceries, drugs, confectionery, medicines, flour, bacon, fish, salt, grain, dried fruit, Nails and spikes, glass and putty, oils, vinegar, tobacco, cigars, candles, spices, powder, shot, lead, grindstone, ruffing, tops, carriage trimmings, shoe findings, school books, &c.—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Exeter, (24 hours, 195 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division. Time of Passenger Trains at Emporium. Express Train leaves eastward 4 40 P. M. Express Train arrives westward 1 32 P. M. Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven. Elegant Sleeping Cars accompany the Express Train both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia. For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Cor. 15th and Market sts. And for Freight business at the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 15th and Market sts., Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; J. M. Dril, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore; H. H. Honors, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Phila.; Lewis L. Hower, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Phila.; Jos. D. Torres, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport Jan. 21, 1863.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE. THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and on hand at his establishment in GRAHAM'S ROW, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery of different qualities, from a single piece to a full set, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash, or in exchange for old gold and silver. CLOCKS of every variety on hand, at the most reasonable prices. All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired and warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. Sept. 19, 1863. H. F. SAUGLE.

CHEAP STOVES. THE undersigned in order to accommodate the citizens of Curwensville, and the public generally, has just received a lot of COOK and PARLOR STOVES, for wood or coal, which he will dispose of very cheap for cash or produce. JOHN D. THOMPSON. Nov. 4, 1863. tf.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER SMITH, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, deceased, having 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. MARY SMITH, Adm'r. CYRENUS HOWE, Adm'r. Dec. 2, 1863. 6t.

NOTICE TO Collectors of State and County Taxes. The Collectors of Taxes for 1863, and previous years, will take notice that no exonerations will be granted by the Board of Commissioners after the 24th day of December, A. D. 1863. Collectors neglecting this notice will be compelled to pay the full amount on their duplicates. By order of the Board, WM. S. BRADLEY, C'Y.

ESTRAY. CAME trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Lawrence township, Clearfield co., Pa., about the 1st of Nov. last, a RED HEIFER, rising two years old, with some white on the belly and a little on the end of the tail. The owner is hereby required to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs. Dec. 9, 1863. AMOS READ.

ESTRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, residing at Morrisdale, Clearfield county, on or about the 19th of October, last, a dark brindled COW, marked with letter D on left hip, supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs. EDMUND WISE. Nov. 23, 1863. pd.

THOS. H. FORCEY, J. BLAKE WALTERS. MERCHANTS, and General Dealers in Lumber, such as SQUARE-TIMBER, SHINGLES, BOARDS, &c., and also in GRAIN of all kinds—for all of which the highest prices will be paid—at Grahamton, Clearfield county. Nov. 29, 1863. y

ESTRAY COWS.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Bell township, in August last, TWO COWS, and one HEIFER.—one Red Cow, with white face, the other a Brindle, with white face, and a two year old heifer. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, &c., or they will be disposed of as the law directs. December 9, 1863. pd. T. A. McGHEE.

ESTRAY STOVE PIPE.—For sale at the cheap store of John D. Thompson, in Curwensville, at 15 cents per pound. Nov. 11, 1863.

AUDITORS' NOTICE. IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of Elizabeth M. Smith, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased. The undersigned who was duly appointed and sworn to, to ascertain the claims against the estate of the above named deceased, in the borough of Clearfield, on the 9th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons having any claim against said estate, are required to attend if they see proper. THOS. J. McCLELLAN, Auditor. Dec. 23, 1863.

THREE CENTS REWARD. The subscriber residing in Lawrence township, Clearfield co., Pa., WILLIAM EDWARD WATSON, All persons are hereby cautioned against signing, testifying, or in any way, making any agreement, or doing any act, or anything of the kind, or in any way, making any account, as I will pay no debt or expense whatever of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return to me. J. P. STEINER, Clearfield, Pa. Decatur twp., Dec. 19, '63. pd.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GLEN BOYD NEW STORE AND VERY GOOD.

THE undersigned, having removed to the new building opposite the old House, on Pine street, Glen Boyd, Clearfield Co., Pa., is now offering to the public THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT THIS PLACE. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. His stock has been selected with particular regard to the wants of the people, and will consist of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, STONEWARE, WILLOWWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, OILS AND PAINTS, FLOUR AND BREAD, GLASS AND NAHA, FISH, SALT, ETC. OF EVERY SIZE AND QUANTITY. Together with all other articles necessary to complete the assortment of a first class store. All kinds of LUMBER and Coal, at the lowest market price. As he is receiving new supplies of goods weekly from Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the public can see that he will always be prepared to supply all the wants in the market. JOHN BOSS, Glen Hope, Dec. 27, 1863.

FOR SALE. A GOOD TWO-HORSE WAGON, with a new harness, and all the necessary tools, for sale at a low price. Clearfield, Dec. 16, 1863. G. L. BIRD.

Go and see the New Goods of J. E. WATSON'S. Marysville, Clearfield county, Pa. CHEAP for CASH or Shingles. Dec. 16, '63. JAS. E. WATSON.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. MERRELL & BIGG. at their store in Clearfield, have for sale FODDER CUTTERS, an indispensable article for each farmer. They will sell cheap for cash. Dec. 11, 1863.

TWO STRAY STEERS. Came to the premises of the undersigned in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., about the middle of Nov. last, one red steer with some white on the face and horns about two inches long, supported by three years old; the other red and white stripes over the shoulders, supported by three years old; the other red and white stripes over the shoulders, supported by three years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, &c., or they will be sold as the law directs. Dec. 16, 1863. PRICE A. ROWEN.

Estate of Levi Murray, deceased. CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: In the matter of the estate of Levi Murray, deceased, the appraisement of the Real Estate of said deceased, set out in the will of said deceased, was on the 28th day of Nov. 1863, read and confirmed by the Court, and the same is hereby published for the satisfaction of all persons interested, and that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of next month, the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court, Dec. 9, 1863. pd. J. G. BARBER, Clerk of Court.

Estate of Philip Erhard, deceased. CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: In the matter of the estate of Philip Erhard, deceased, the appraisement of the Real Estate of said deceased, set out in the will of said deceased, was on the 28th day of Nov. 1863, read and confirmed by the Court, and the same is hereby published for the satisfaction of all persons interested, and that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of next month, the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court, Dec. 9, 1863. pd. J. G. BARBER, Clerk of Court.

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