

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 31, 1861.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrone Station. GOING EAST. Fast Line, 9.17 P. M. | Mail Train, 11.55 A. M.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Committee hereby calls a County Convention, to meet in the Borough of Clearfield on Friday the 16th day of August, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates and transacting other business.

A. C. FINNEY, Chairman of County Committee.

TALL TIMOTHY.—Mr. Jacob Hoover of Lawrence township, left at our office several days since, one of the tallest stalks of timothy we have seen this season. It measures 6 feet 3 inches; and, we presume, will be hard to beat.

SNAKE BITTEN.—We have been informed that on Sunday last, a little boy 5 or 6 years old, son of George Weiser of Boggs township, was bitten by a copper-head snake on the ankle. Remedies were immediately applied and the boy is doing well.

THE WEATHER.—During the past month the weather has been exceedingly dry. In fact, the grass was drying on the stalk, and the corn and buckwheat were suffering much. On Sunday last, however, we had a fine rain, which has revived all the growing crops; and with a favorable season we may yet have a good yield.

WANTED.—Fifty men to enlist in the West-Branch Greys, to rendezvous at Clearfield on short notice. This company has been accepted by the Governor under a requisition from the President for ten additional regiments. Now is the time. Be quick. The country calls to arms. All desirous of enlisting will please report themselves immediately at Clearfield, to Z. C. McCullough, Capt., or L. R. Morrell, 1st Lieut.

PERSONAL.—We hereby tender our thanks to several gentlemen at a neighboring Post-office, for their unceasing efforts to get non-paying subscribers to return the Journal. If there are "more of the same sort left" in the neighborhood, we ask you gentlemen, to continue your efforts in our behalf, as we save money by having all such subscriptions stopped. Private.—(in a corner, and thumb in button hole.)—Wouldn't they, however, be acting like honest men if they would pay the amount they owe us?

A "SKRIMMISH."—We learn that a small "skrimmish" came off on Chestnut Hill, one day last week, between a female and male biped. The first we shall name Union and the other Secesh. Secesh entered the culinary department of Union, and made use of some language that was not palatable to the latter. Words passed, Union seized a stick of stove wood and hit Secesh on the top-knot. Secesh springs to the door, but before he could make his exit, the stove wood "hit again." Out he goes, down the yard, into the road, on the way singing "hurrah for Union!" Once on the road, Secesh thought he was safe, but Union was not satisfied and let the stove wood fly, which struck Secesh on the neck and cut him. Secesh now retreated in the best order possible; and no doubt concluding that the "Union was still safe." So ended the "skrimmish" of Chestnut Hill.

REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

- The following Vigilance Committees have been appointed by the County Executive Committee: Clearfield Boro.—John Shuckweiler, L. R. Merrell, B. K. Shope. Curwensville Boro.—Jas. Brown, E. A. Hipple, Thos. Fleming. Pike township.—Wm. Caldwell, Porter McClure, Benjamin Hartshorn. Penn township.—John Russell, Elisha Fenton, Samuel Weidner. Bloom township.—H. C. Leech, Charles Cleaver, A. Holden. Brady township.—A. Shea, William Reed, Joseph Blish. Bell township.—John F. Lee, H. L. Henderson, David Bell. Burnside township.—John Mahaffey, E. B. McMaster, Jackson Patchin. Chest township.—Jonathan Westover, Aaron Pierce, L. J. Hard. Jordan township.—John Swan, Thomas Strong, Joseph McNeil. Knox township.—John L. Rex, Abraham Walker, Thomas McKee. Ferguson township.—Samuel Richards, James Glen, George Davis. Becaria township.—James H. Green, Lyonel Weld, Samuel Hegarty. Guelich township.—David High, George W. McCarty, Jas. A. Hegarty. Woodward township.—William B. Alexander, Joseph Ficus, Isaac Goss. Decatur township.—George W. Cline, Martin Kephart, Abraham Goss. Boggs township.—John Blair, David Adams Jr., Edward Abbott. Bradford township.—Joseph Winery, Alexander Forney, I. S. Shirey. Covington township.—John Reiter, Joab Rider, John B. Hugeney. Girard township.—Peter Lamm, Obasie Migra, Amos Kries. Goshen township.—John Sankey, Jas. E. Graham, Thomas H. Spence. Huston township.—Josiah Washburn, Charles Becker, Thomas Hewitt. Lawrence township.—Nathaniel Rishel, W. L. Antes, James Irwin Sen. Karthaus township.—Edward McGarvey, Wm. White, James Wiggins. Lumber City Boro.—John McQuilkin, G. H. Lytle, John Ferguson. Morris township.—Thomas G. Snyder, Benjamin Spackman, Joseph Brenner. New Washington.—James L. Cook, James M. Ham, L. C. Hamory. Union township.—Henry Bailey, Joseph Brubaker, Mathias Holloper. Fox township.—C. E. Lyman, A. W. Heath, John Matkins. Graham township.—J. P. Nelson, P. W. Wollis-ler, John Ammerman.

How GEN. SCOTT RECEIVED THE NEWS.—"This is no defeat—no defeat. The odds are against us, temporarily, through inaccuracies of details; but Manassas, and Virginia, and the Union are ours." Such is the language of the veteran soldier, after gathering all particulars. Such, too, is the language of every officer, soldier and citizen in the capital.

LETTER FROM CAMP BIDDLE.

GREENCASTLE PA., July 17, 1861. Ed. "JOURNAL."—Sir: Just in proportion as the Army increases in number, so do newspaper correspondents also increase in number; and as I have not as yet seen any correspondence from our quarters to your paper I thought proper to drop you a few lines.

We left Camp Curtin on Friday last, at noon, and passed over the Cumberland Valley R. R. to this place, a distance of 61 miles, where we arrived at 7 in the evening. We at once proceeded to the place of encampment which is situated one half mile south of town in a splendid grove. Here we pitched our tents. The place is a delightful one, and presents a striking contrast to the monotonous, cheerless Camp Curtin. The sturdy oaks under which our tents are planted afford us shelter from the sweeping tempest and pelting rain; and when the sun pours down upon us his rays of blazing splendor, these same monarchs of the forest serve as a canopy to shield us from his molting powers. And surrounding the camp, you are greeted with scenery of the most delightful that ever charmed the eye. The beautiful fields of golden grain, the verdant fields of corn, the lofty towering Alleghenies in the distance, with their beauteous crest amid the clouds, all render our camp pleasing and agreeable. Again, we are surrounded by friends the most kind and generous, who take every opportunity to make us comfortable. Provisions of the best are brought to the camp by the basket full, and freely distributed among the men.

Our officers are also kind, agreeable and gentlemanly. Col. W. V. Ricketts, the commander of the Regiment, is worthy of the greatest praise for the obliging manner in which he treats his inferiors in the ranks, and the character and qualification of other superior officers, are also worthy of commendation. But as it is contrary to general orders for privates to extol or disparage the officers, I shall refrain from doing so, and shall content myself by silently appreciating their conduct.

Nothing of any particularly exciting nature has occurred since our debut here. We have been out several times on scouting excursions throughout the country, with the expectation of meeting some friends of Jeff. Davis, but were unsuccessful in our enterprise. Once or twice the guards on the railroad and telegraph line have been fired upon; and on one instance, a shot was actually fired into our camp, but no occasion has any fatal injury been done, yet it shows that we are not altogether cleansed of secessionists from our midst.

Our situation is 10 miles south of Chambersburg, 10 north of Hagerstown, and 3 from the Maryland line. How long we shall remain here, I am unable to say, but not long, as we are under marching orders now, and are only awaiting the arrival of improved muskets, which will reach here in a few days. The most cheering news greets us from every portion of the U. S. Army, and the men here express every anxiety to share in the good work that is going on, and the glories which crown the results of their labors. The men here are with five or six exceptions all well and in good spirits, and "ready to march at a moment's notice."

With the promise of giving you a more interesting letter on another occasion.

Yours, &c. G. W. C.

[We thank our correspondent for his letter, and hope he will not forget us in the future. We are at all times glad to receive information from our volunteers. Will not others follow the example of our friend G. W. C., and write us a letter? Weekly if possible.—Ed.]

WESTERNPORT, Md., July 24, 1861.

FRIEND ROW.—I reached this place on the evening of the 22d. At Hopewell I met Col. McCalmot's 10th Regiment P. A. R. V. C., which was about to return to Hopewell. The Colonel had been ordered to Cumberland, but had just received orders to return and proceeded to Hagerstown. The people of Cumberland were much disappointed when I told them of the return of the 10th, as they had been anxiously waiting for it. At C. I found but one company of the 5th, the balance having been ordered to New Creek, but on arriving there I found that they had left just half an hour previous for this place. Kane's Rifle Regiment was at New Creek, but I did not see Capt. Irvin, as he and his company were out on a scout. I however, saw H. D. Patton, R. F. Ward (now hospital steward), John W. Heald and several other persons from Clearfield. On arriving at this place, I found some changes.—Lieut. Larimer is now Captain of company E. (Centre Guards); Lieut. Bigler, Quarter-master of the 5th; W. M. Bahan Ass't. Quartermaster; and David Betts, Clerk. Capt. Lorraine had been left without an officer. Private A. M. Smith, is now 1st Lieutenant of the Cadets. Lieut. Bigler still holds his position in the company, as the other is considered only a special duty. Westernport is in Maryland and Piedmont in Virginia. The streets being very narrow here, most persons take the two towns for the same place. They are situated in the mountains, and contain but few good buildings. The troops are all quartered in houses. The Cadets occupy Union Hall, a brick building belonging to the Masons and Odd-Fellows. I write this letter in the anti-room. The building is good. We sleep in the Hall, the furniture being carefully put away, and use the lower story to eat in, &c. The rest of the 5th are quartered in the machine shops, iron works, &c., of the Railroad company. The rebels burn a number of bridges near here, the bridge in this place and some cars and locomotives. All has been quiet here since my arrival. On Wednesday some of Kane's scouts discovered a rebel force of 700, but before reinforcements could be got they had fled. When I can get some ink I will write again—a pencil not being quite the article for writing.

Yours truly, M.

How COL. SIEGEL'S MEN FIGHT.—A Secessionist letter, by one who says he was an eye witness, after giving a brief account of the Carthage fight, and making out a Secessionist victory, of course, has this paragraph: "After our boys had cut off the wing of the enemy with their four cannon, the best they had, they were compelled to cut them down before they would give up the guns. The cavalry, in which our Johnston boys played a conspicuous part, charged on them, and in many cases they would not surrender until they were cut down. The boys had to ride up and cut their heads off. They got all their principal officers, one of whom refused to surrender, shooting two men after being surrounded. They of course riddled him."

PATRIOTISM OF THE SAILORS.—Over fifteen hundred United States sailors, stationed in our men of war abroad, have sent to their flagships a request to be drafted "in some ships serving against the rebels." One corvette, having only three hundred and thirty men all told, records the names of three hundred and one who want to fight. A petition from one vessel's crew ends thus: "Surely among the ten thousand blue jackets serving on the coast, there must be a few hundred that cannot burn for the fray as we do." It is said that the captain of this ship told his men that they were ordered to fight, and would soon have "hot work enough to do."

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Mrs. General McClellan is in Cincinnati. Good for Secessionists, and other vermin—Lyon's powder.

Any merchant may make his house a custom house by attention to its duties.

My son, I dislike your low ways. Pray, father, would you have me turn highwayman?

The portrait of ex-President Tyler has been taken down from the rotunda of the Capitol.

Prentice says that James B. Clay, of Kentucky, is "a fourth-rate man, bearing a first-rate name."

Why is the last act of Hamlet peculiarly Irish? Because it begins with a funeral and ends with a fight.

Gen. Lyon has ordered the Missouri river blockaded, and boats bound down are now stopped at Leavenworth.

Jeff. Davis's tears of repentance are pitiable tears (privately). We guess old Abe will dry them up before long.

At the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, there are 60,000 Minié-rifle bullets and 70,000 cartridges made daily.

The census of the borough of Titusville, Pa., the location of several oil wells, shows a population of 1,672, against 450 one year ago.

Ex-Secretary Floyd and the "Floyd gun" are alike in one respect at least. They have both proved themselves capable of going off with a heavy load.

Be not afraid to work with your hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds; not he who goes and comes."

The Charleston folks are trying to prepare machines for blowing the blockading ships into the air. That would be a summary plan of "raising the blockade."

The Mobile papers are urging the necessity of confiscating all property in that city which is owned by northern citizens. A large portion of the city is owned by northern people.

The Secessionists in all of the blockaded ports are ambitious of going extensively into the infernal machine line. Secession itself is one of the most infernal machines ever invented.

Gen. Beauregard has one essential quality of a good general—secrecy. He told an inquisitive person lately that if his own coat knew what his intentions were, he would burn it up.

It is a curious fact that Robert Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the professional instructor of McClellan at West Point. He taught him tactics, and had an apt pupil, it appears.

The Louisville Democrat makes the following clear statement of a plain fact: "Secession has played its last card in these States; it has started down hill, and will roll on to the bottom, increasing its velocity as it goes."

The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday last, says that every body in that locality is just now propounding the important question, "Where is all the specie?" "Coppers," it says, are "scarce as meteors, and as for silver, the light of a quarter or a dollar is as a flux seed poultice to diseased oculars."

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation convening the State Legislature on the first Wednesday in November next, for the purpose of choosing electors for President and Vice President, and two Senators in Congress. He has also issued writs of election for members of Congress from the several districts, the election to be held on the same day.

One day recently, the workmen in cleaning away the rubbish of the Neil House, at Columbus, at the depth of about fifteen feet encountered some timbers that still retained the "old fire," and when exposed to the open air burst out into flame. It has been over eight months since the fire took place which destroyed the premises, and still the mouldering embers remain beneath the ruins.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.—The result of the battle of Sunday, by clearly revealing the strength of the Rebels' forces concentrated at Manassas and the nature of their fortifications, has at least served to show how inadequate were the numbers sent to dislodge them. Armed with cannon of small calibre, and weakly supported by cavalry, the national troops were prepared to cope with superior numbers, entrenched behind heavy field pieces, stationed in masked batteries, constructed with the best engineering skill, in a region which, by its topographical features, singularly lends itself to purposes of military defense. A system of fortifications constructed and arranged as those at and near the Manassas Junction are now disclosed to be, could not be expected to fall except before the cautious approaches of an army appointed with siege trains necessary for such heavy work. Batteries which are evidently the result of patient labor, extending through many weeks, are not to be reduced in a day by the dash of light flying artillery, however efficiently served, or to be taken by storm, however impetuous and yet cool may be the valor of the national troops.

And under this latter head the events of Sunday speak none the less eloquently because success failed in the end, to crown the efforts of the rebel force, which heroically essayed an unequal task. The desperation of their courage is sufficiently shown by the very enterprise which they undertook in the face of such odds, as well as by the losses which they are known to have suffered in making the attempt to carry works so formidable. Succeeding for a time in the object proposed to themselves, and (as all unite in testifying) every where driving the secession forces back to their entrenchments when they appeared in the open field, the brave volunteers were called off by their commander only when further effort was seen to be futile. Veterans could not have shown a more determined spirit of hardy daring. In effecting their retreat a portion of the national troops were thrown into disarray, by a panic which took its origin among the non-combatants accompanying the expedition, it is now proven that the withdrawal failed to assume to proportionate the rebel force, which consequently part of Gen. McDowell's army, as that officer continued to hold undisturbed possession of his camp at Centerville, the most advanced position yet held by the national forces in their late forward movement.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR BORROWING.—A late letter from London states that there is no attention now paid to the rebel Commissioner in England, and that the people at large dread the idea of a war with the United States. He asserts that Mr. Yancey has as much chance of negotiating the rebel loan in that country as he would have of selling a mortgage on "an uncaught whale in the Arctic Ocean."

VOTE OF THE "CONSTITUTION" IN GEORGIA.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 13th, learns from a correspondent at Milledgeville, that about one hundred counties have been heard from, and a little over 18,000 votes have been polled in them. "Ratification" is about 400 votes ahead. The result is considered doubtful, though probably the Constitution has been ratified by a very small vote.

The Latest News.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail.

A fight took place at Lane's Prairie, Missouri, the 25th between 15 Home Guards from Rolla and 65 rebels. The Guards were surrounded, but a few volleys dispersed the rebels, killing 1 Lieut. and wounding 3 privates. Our loss 3 wounded.

Late advices from Fortress Monroe state that Hampton has been evacuated by our troops, and that a number of houses were burned in that place, and a portion of the bridge destroyed to prevent communication.

It is said that Gen. Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry, and now occupies the Maryland Heights. It is also said that his force now numbers from 35,000 to 40,000 men.

Gen. McClellan and Cadwallader, have had an interview with Gen. Scott. Nothing is known of their decisions, except a determination to prosecute the war vigorously.

On Saturday a detachment of Federal troops dispersed 150 rebels at Forsyth, Missouri, killing three, and took a lot of blankets, provisions, lead, etc., valued at \$20,000.

It is stated that rebels intend planting batteries on the Potomac, for the purpose of cutting off our communication with Fortress Monroe.

A flag of truce came to Newport News on the 28th, with a proposition giving our troops 24 hours to leave or be drove out.

The rebels at Bull's Run have refused to bury the dead Fire Zouaves, and those of the 14th New York regiment.

At Hickory Hill, Missouri, 28 rebels, 40 horses and two teams were taken by the Federal troops.

One hundred and twenty-five new regiments have already been accepted by the Government.

Gov. Morgan of New York, has called out 25,000 additional troops.

UNCLE SAM PAYING HIS DEBT.—This army is passing through the land it occupies, and leaving a trail of destruction. An assessment of damages in the neighborhood of Alexandria, was made by the Board of Examiners, and the amounts assessed were paid. One man, whose house was occupied as the headquarters of the commander of one of the divisions which was bivouacked upon his land, received three hundred and fifteen dollars. A neighbor, whose wheat field and house were similarly occupied, received one hundred, and another one hundred and fifty dollars, all in gold. One of them was heard to say he had not for a long time seen so much real money, and that he would willingly give all he had received to be allowed to go back to Manassas and tell his friends how much they were deceived about the Union army, and that it was not coming among them to ravish their women, and destroy their property, and carry off their negroes, but to protect the people from the way in going home. His neighbor said that if he went back to Manassas he would be impressed into the service of the rebel army, and either hung for having received Federal gold, or prevented from returning to his family.—Army Letter.

As an evidence of the desperate fighting at Bull's Run, a masked battery was taken and sent to the Federal forces, and during the eighth assault, the battery was carried and destroyed, with immense loss to the rebels. Mr. Russell, of the London Times, who was with the army of Gen. McDowell, declared that the assault of our troops exceeded those of any he had ever witnessed by the best trained soldiers of Europe. There was coolness and precision in all their actions, and as long as they were left alone to deal with the enemy, they fought like heroes. The trouble came, however, when they were engaged by the panic of those who were only idle witnesses of the fight.

The attack on Bull's Run is said to have been premature, and contrary to the program laid down by General Scott. It was not intended that any engagement should take place until General Patterson had come up with his forces, but it was not supposed by General McDowell that Patterson would make his junction at the time expected, and he having failed to do so, the plans of General Scott and General McDowell were thus frustrated, and the column of General McDowell being unsupported by a body of men which he had a right to expect would have been present to sustain it was outnumbered by an overwhelming force.

PRIZE VESSELS.—A telegram from Washington on Saturday says: The propeller Reliance arrived at the Navy Yard to-day, having in tow a couple of prize schooners, the Brunette and the Ringdove, captured a short time since near City Point, by the steamer Yankee. Their cargoes consisted of pig-iron, nails and vitriol, and were valuable. The Brunette was loaded at Philadelphia, the Ringdove at Baltimore. The cargo of the former consigned to Richmond, that of the latter to Norfolk and Petersburg.

WATER FOR HORSES.—French horse doctors have discovered that a horse can live longer without solid food than without water. He can live twenty-four days without the former, and but a few without the latter, though without solid food. A horse which had been deprived of water for three days drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.

A soldier has just arrived from the battle field who had a very narrow escape from death. He was struck in the back of the neck by a bullet which came out at his mouth, breaking out three front teeth.

Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservative of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons, who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 11th of July by Rev. J. R. King, Mr. WILLIAM F. ROHN and Miss DELANAH NELSON, all of Nelsonville Clinton Co. Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mathew Conrad late of Burnside township, Clearfield county Pa., 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.

FRANK SHORT, Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

D. O. GROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penna. May 14.

L. J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 16.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, one door north of the Post Office, on Second street. Sept 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, (and District Attorney) Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new Row, Market street. May 26.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office the same that was formerly occupied by Hon. G. B. Barrett. Sept 60.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, one door east of the "Raftsmans" Journal office. Nov 10.

FRANK SHORT, Boot and Shoe-maker. Shop on Second street, (nearly opposite Reed and Weaver's Store.) Clearfield, Pa. May 4, 1859.

KRATZER & SON, Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, Grain and Produce. Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [12

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's new brick building, on Second floor. July 3, 1861.

CHAS. H. POWERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, up stairs in Graham's new brick building. Business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to. July 5, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the "Clearfield Co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes and repairs coffins, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 59.

D. W. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kyrtown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Jeweler, in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Shaw's new Row, Market street, opposite the "Raftsmans" Journal office, Clearfield, Pa. Nov 10.

J. B. McNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practicing in Clearfield, and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov 10.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

JOHN RUSSEL & CO., Tanners and Carriers, Pennville, Clearfield Co. Pa. Keep constantly on hand a large stock of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. Hides of all kinds taken in exchange. July 15-54.

D. JEFFERSON LITZ, having located at Granton, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. He may at all times be found at his office or at the residence of J. E. Walters, when not professionally engaged. March 13, 1861.

JOHN HUIDEKOPER, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county. All business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. He can be found at the banking house of Leonard, Finney & Co. Sept. 31, 1859.

D. R. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. B. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

DENTAL CARD.—A. M. SMITH, offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations upon the teeth executed with neatness and despatch, and being familiar with all the late improvements he is prepared to make artificial teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's New Row, Clearfield. Sep. 15.

J. G. HARTSWICK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 1860.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [Jan 31] ROBERT LLOYD.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF LEONARD, FINNEY & CO., CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted. Deposits received. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities kept on hand. Office, on Second street, in the room lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esq. JAMES T. LEONARD, : : : : : D. A. FINNEY. WM. A. WALLACE, : : : : : A. C. FINNEY.

FLOUR!! BACON!! GROCERIES!!!! PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS; LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS, Tobacco, Segars, &c. FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-f. O. B. MERRILL.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! CHAIRS!!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!!! The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furniture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Litz's foundry, a large stock of CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, manufactured out of the best materials, finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once and get them while they can be had at the lowest rates. Feb. 27, 1861. JOHN TROUTMAN.

STIRRING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!!!—Exciting Foot Race between the Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!!! Cross recaptured!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had been a pair of Frank Short's French-calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Shorty is not much put out at missing his custom; but would announce to all Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinemahoning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of any style or pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed & Weaver's Store. FRANK SHORT, N. B. Findings for sale. Aug. 29, 1860.

A. M. HILLS, DENTIST.—Proper attention to the teeth in proper time, will be a great assistance to every one, in point of health, comfort, and convenience. Dr. Hills can always be found at his office, on the corner of Front and Main streets, when not attending to business. He has the contrary appears in the paper. All operations in the line of his profession performed in the latest and most approved styles, and guaranteed for one year against all natural failures. Clearfield, Pa., October 14th, 1860.

DR. LITZ'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Peppermint Cure, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Peppermint. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and painting done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. April 7, 1858. EDWIN COOPER.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The undersigned having taken the Lutheran Hotel, situated in the town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The house has been re-fitted and newly furnished, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Clearfield, Pa., May 28, 1861. WILLIAM REED.

NEW STONE WARE MANUFACTORY IN CLEARFIELD, PA.—The undersigned taking this method of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Stone Ware in the Borough of Clearfield, and that he is now prepared to supply all who may want them with Milk and Cream Crocks, Jugs, Jars, &c., at low prices, and that they can be bought elsewhere. He solicits a share of patronage. FREDERICK KEITZINGER, Clearfield, Pa., May 25, 1861-f.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL.—For instruction upon the Piano, Melodion and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing. Terms.—For pupils under six years old \$3.00, for seven to ten years old \$1.00 per hour each; for all pupils over six years old \$10.00 per year—two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Melodion, Guitar or in Harmony. Payable one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of each term. Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 1, 1860. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

BOGGS TP. FARMS FOR SALE.—One containing 124 acres—25 cleared and under good fence. A log barn, 25 by 26, plank house 16 by 15, log barn, stables and all necessary out-buildings thereon. Log house, 12 by 12, with a well attached to house. The land is well watered and has an orchard of wood and fencing timber. There is an orchard of large grafted trees, and a young orchard on place, all in good fruit. It is convenient for pasturing droves. Also, a small tract of 2 acres—10 cleared and under fence—balance well timbered. This land has a log house and stable thereon. For terms apply to October