

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 6, 1861.

GEN. J. C. FREMONT.

Much has of late been said in reference to the incompetency and extravagance of Gen. Fremont, in the management of the Western Millitary Department. Adjutant-Gen. Thomas and the Secretary of War made a visit to this Department, several weeks since, to ascertain some tacts in reference to the charges made. Last week, Gen. Thomas' report was published, and after a careful reading, we must say, that it is rather an extraordinary document. In reference to one of the charges made, Gen. Thomas says: "Captain Edward M. "Davis, a member of his (Fremont's) Staff, re-" ceived a contract by the direct order of Gen. " Fremont for blankets. They were examined " by a board of army officers, consisting of " Capt. Hendershot, 4th Artillery; Capt. Har-" ris, Commissary of Subsistance, and Capt. "Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The " blankets were found to be rotten and worth-" less. Notwithstanding this decision, they " were purchased and given to the sick and " wounded in the hospitals." Mr. Davis having read this report, wrote a letter to Adjutant-General Thomas, dated at Philadelphia, November 1st, in which he says, that "Gen. Fremont did not give him any contract for blankets or anything else. He purchased blankets in his official capacity and denies that they were condemned as rotten and worthless. When the report of the Board reached Fremont he expressed great displeasure and required the blankets to be returned. The only fault that could be found with his purchase was the economy practiced in making it-the average price being one dollar and forty cents for each blanket. They were part cotton. He can only account for the misstatements from the fact that when Thomas was in St. Louis Davis was confined to his bed and that Thomas presumed from the reports that he had the whole truth before him in reference to these affairs."

From the statement of Quartermaster Davis it would appear that Gen. Thomas, in his report, has been mistaken in reference to this "blanket contract;" altl.ough, perhaps, so informed. And, if mistaken in this respect, might not Gen. Thomas be mistaken in reference to some other charges made. And, in relation to Fremont's extravagance, it is understood that "one of the reasons why the " President hesitates to issue an order super-" seding General Fremont is, that it appears " that on the whole, no other Military Depart-" ment has been managed with such economy

But, why was this exparte report published It was proper enough for Gen. Thomas to make his report to the War Department, for the information of the authorities. However, should not Gen. Fremont have been furnished with a copy, and time given him to make his defence, before it was published? Is it not doing great injustice to Gen. Fremont in permitting this damaging official report to go out, while he was too far off to meet and answer the charges? If the object of the publishing of the report was to weaken the hold Gen. Fremont has upon the public esteem, it will fail of its design. The American people like fair play, and will not see a brave soldier cried down without a chance to make defense; and more especially as in the present case, when he is at the head of his victorious troops driving the rebels before him.

We do not desire to defend General Fremont, or any other officer, where he is censurable; but we think, that justice at least demands that he should be allowed a hearing before he is condemned.

John C. Breckingings.-This member of that "small patriot band" has at last written a letter to his late Kentucky constituents, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, and announces his intention of exchanging his seat in that body for the musket of a soldier, and says that the Union is dissolved, and the United States no longer exist. If this be the case, why did he occupy his seat as a Senator and draw his pay after eleven States had Seceeded, and after war had been declared and a number of battles had been fought? Was it not the better to enable him to carry out his treasonable designs in respect to the secession of Kentucky? We also see it stated that Mr. Breckinridge arrived at Richmond on the 21st October-"the large crowd extending a most enthusiastic welcome to him, and that Mr. B. made an appropriate speech to the hearty greetings of the multitude." So then this traitor has at last gone over to his "southern brethern," and received a "most enthusiastic welcome" because of his treason against the government of the United States. The day may not be far distant, howover, when he will receive his just reward.

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE .- On the 20th inst., off Willmington, N. C., the Gemsbok captured the English brig Ariel from Liverpool, loaded ostensibly with salt, while attempting to get into that place, after her papers had been indorsed by the Sabine off Georgetown. The Commander admits that it was his intention to get into Willmington if he could.

England is building 54 new war vessels.

COTTON DETHRONED

Late revelations from Richmond show how really helpless the South is becoming, says the Pittsburg Gazette, under the withering, day afternoon October 31st. effects of the blockade. Our readers will recollect the appeals made by Southern leaders to the planters to subscribe a part of their forthcoming crop of cotton to the National loan, and to take Confederate bonds in pay. These bonds, they were assured, would be at a premium, while the Government, armed with King Cotton, had no fear of being able to command the sinews of war, and maintain the credit of the Government. Cotton was to work wonders. Everybody had faith in cotton. Cotton was king.

The plan took with the planters. They had no money, but they had cotton growing, and this they could spare to sustain the Government, and the Government bonds, they thought, would doubtless sell on a pinch, though we think there must have been some suspicion that they would not be very easily negotiated at par. The Government got the promise of cotton, and the planters the promise of the bonds, and here matters rested until the crop began to come in, when the planters became anxious to realize. Their necessities were urgent, but the ports were blockaded, and orders had gone out that no cotton should be shipped to the seaports, or Memphis, where it might fall into the hands of the Federal troops. What was the planter to do? He had been struggling through difficulties all summer, and now winter coming on, he must provide for the wants of his family and of his slaves. There were his bales, but they could not be eaten, and were not useful for clothes in their

In despair, the planters go to the Government for aid, and offered to sell their cotton for Treasury Notes. Here was a rare opportunity for the Government to show its faith in

Treasury Notes could be turned out by the thousand, with little trouble and expense, and the cotton would belong to the Government. Was ever such an opportunity to prove the legitimacy of King Cotton. So thought the planters, but so thought not Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Notes were valuable, because negotiable. They would pay soldiers, and buy food and clothes for the army; but cotton, under a stringent blockade, was worthless. Cotton was dethroned. It was not worth as much as linen rags-the promises to pay of a rebel government. The Secretary had no notion of depreciating his Treasury Notes, and thus destroying his only resource, by an issue of fifty millions of this paper, to relieve the planters. He can hardly maintain their credit now, as they are at a terrible discount for specie. So, the poor planter, who has so long trusted in the potency of King Cotton, finds himself absolutely turned out upon the cold charities of the world for a subsistence. His case is a hard one, but it is only the beginning of his troubles. His slaves must be fed. This necessity is imperious. He cannot turn his back upon them, as the Secretary turns his back upon him. Cotton will no longer feed them. Food is scarce and high. The Secretary tells them to quit raising cotton, and turn their attention to corn. He ought to have told them this last Spring, while he was glorifying King Cotton. It is cold comfort now when the slaves connot wait until corn grows.

Already accounts reach us of slaves put on half allowance. There must be terrible suffering among the planters, as the slaves must be fed somehow, and unless a market is found for cotton, they must be ruined. The only hope we can see for them, is in our great navalexpedition. If that should succeed in capturing New Orleans, and opening up a Southern port, their cotton might reach a market. In any event, one thing is clear, Cotton is no longer King. The Yankee tars have dethroned it.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS .- From published

statistics, it would seem that \$395,700 worth of arms purchased in foreign countries, have arrived at New York since the first of August last. Many of these, it is said, have been sent to St. Louis for the use of the Western army. Of the sum named \$230,000 have been expended for guns and muskets, while only \$150,000 have been expended for the more efficient rifles. A cotemporary says : "The Government " might have expended the whole sum in pur-"chasing Enfield rifles or the improved fire-. arms manufactured in England, rather than " in procuring guns and muskets which are of "little use comparatively." Why this was done the government alone knows; but, we presume they could not be had; and as it was necessary to supply our army with arms, they furnished the best that could be procured. But while the government has done this, why are the officers in command of that "western army" condemned for not furnishing their men with better arms? Are not those who made the purchase of arms to be more blamed "for their inefficiency" than those who are now using them in an enemy's country? Would it not benefit the Union cause if certain parties (who are trying to crush out a brave man without a hearing) would suspend their tirade until the whole truth was presented in reference to these guns? If they are of "little use comparatively," as our cotemporary says, let the blame attach to those who are responsible, and not to those who are innocently

REMOVAL OF RRISONERS .- The political prisoners, who have been confined at Fort Lafayette, have been removed to Fort Morgan, in Boston harbor. The object of the removal was to secure the safety of the prisoners, and to protect the officers in charge from being constantly annoyed by persons for permission to "see the crowd." Fort Morgan is not near so accessible from Boston as Fort Lafavette is from New York, and therefore the change in all respects is considered a good one. There were one hundred and nine prisoners at Lafavette at the time the removal took placeseveral of whom were released.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter from Lieut. General From Missouri-From the Lower Potomac-From Scott was received by the President on Thurs-

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ! Washington, D. C. Oct. 31. such circumstances made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging army officers retired from active service. As killed. this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep re- els, according to their own account, number gret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the order of a President who out strongly of late. They captured and has treated me with distinguished kindness brought back Major White, who was a prisonand courtesy, whom I know upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without him to Gen. Price's camp. Last night aboutsectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientions in the performance of every duty and of unrivalled activity and presever- of them twelve miles south of here, and bringance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I | ing all the rest in, and they are prisoners in now officially address for the last time, I beg our camp. The rear of our army are coming to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received General Hunter's commands are expected at your hands and have the honor to remain.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at nine o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve, upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being over toward Budd's Ferry, having a flag of seated the President read to the General the following order:

WINFIELD SCOTT."

"On the first day of November, A. D., 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances. The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army While the President and the unanimous Cab inet expressed their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public service rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag when assailed by the paricidal rebellion. [Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen.

"PRESIDENT .- This honor overwhelms me. It over-pays all service I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims sion of approval by the President with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are untiring. As they are loyal and their course is the right one. Mr. President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayers to God for this administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies and that speed-

The President then took leave of Gen'l Scott giving him his hand and saying "he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection," and

"General, you will naturally feel solicitious rendered you and their country such faithful have fallen back to what they consider an imservice. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at here and Richmond. their earliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privatations of your counsel and society which they so long enjoyed, the provision to render their situation as agreeable hereafter

Each member of the administration then gave his hand to the veteran and retired in profound silence. The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany Gen. Scott to New York.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 1, 1861. "GENERAL: Is is my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress. In seperating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from Difficult creek, near Edward's Ferry. One of riod of our history. Although you cannot on the arm by the explosion. The shell is remain in active service, I yet hope that supposed to have been from a light battery. while I continue in charge of the depart- The steamer Powhatten arrived at the navy ments over which I now preside, I shall at | yard this morning, having run the blockade all times be permitted to avail myself of last night. Last night a field battery attached the benefits of your counsels and sage ex. to the brigade of Gen. Sickles, fired from the perience. It has been my good fortune to Maryland shore on the rebel steamer George enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for o. Page, lying in Quantico Creek, two miles off. ver thirty years, and the pleasant relations of Several shells exploded over her, and one hit that long time have been greatly strengthened | her, causing a speedy evacuation of her crew. by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the turned the fire briskly, throwing shot and Department and convulsed the country for the | shell clear to the Maryland shore, but no damlast six months. In parting from you I can | age is reported. only express the hopes that a merciful Providence which has protected you amidst so many trials will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend. and servant. [Signed,] SIMON CAMERON, To Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, present.

anything else is poorer still.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

M'Call's division-Steamers running the rebel

blockade-Sickle's Brigade-etc., etc., Springfield, Mo., Oct. 28 .- Major White of the prairie scouts whose command started with Major Zagonyi for Springfield had been quite "The Honorable Simon Cameron, Secretary of ill, and was captured by the rebels while rid-War :- Sir : For more than three years I have | ing in a buggy after the fight was taken severbeen unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or al miles out of town by a guard of twenty rebwalk more than a few paces at a time, and els, but was rescued by a party of the Green that with much pain. Other and new infirmi- County Home Guards and is now here. The ties-dropsy and vertigo-admonish me that a loss of Fremont's body guard in their desperrepose of mind and body with the appliance ate charge of Friday last was fifteen killed, of surgery and medicine are necessary to add | twenty-three wounded and twenty-six missing. a little more to a life already protracted much | Three of the wounded have since died, and beyond the usual space of man. It is under doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from fifty to staty killed and forty or fifty in the Southern States of our so late prosper- | wounded. The rebels were commanded by ous and happy Union, that I am compelled to Colonels Johnson, Frazier, Price and Turner. request that my name be placed on the list of | The latter two of whom are said to have been

SPINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 29 .- The total number of killed, wounded and missing of the reb-80. The Home Guard appeared to have come er, and the fourteen rebels who were taking twenty of them charged on Lieut. Col. John H. Price and twelve other rebels, killing one up to us by forced marches. General Pope and here this evening, and General McKinstry's sir, with high respect your obedient servant, to-morrow. All our troops are in the best spirits, and full of enthusiasm. General Fremont has taken possession of the flouring mill in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army. General Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle. The rebel officers thought that the body guard that made the attack upon them was 2,500 strong, and on their retreat swore at their men for acting like a pack of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, which they drooped in their flight. Our advance is at Ozark, fifteen miles south of

Washington, Oct. 30 .- A few days ago the rebels sent a small boat from Quantico creek truce. When she had approached within two or three hundred yards of the Maryland shore a barrel with something attached to it was thrown overboard and the boat immediately turned and put back to the Virginia shore. The barrel was supposed to contain an infernal machine. A foraging expedition was despatched to Shroud's farm, four miles northwest from Fall's Church. A picket was here captured and sent to headquarters, and voluntarily disclosed the fact that the rebel pickets were stationed a short distance from the farm. Capt. Norton accomplished the object of his mission. A reconnoisance was made yesterday by Gen. Sickles and staff, accompanied by a squad of Indiana cavalry, along the shore of the Potomac, about forty miles below Washington, when they were fired at by a battery on the Virginia shore. One of the shots fell short, and another passed over them. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have a large number of flat boats at Occoquan creek, manufactured at Fredericksburg, and designed for crossing the Potomac.

St. Louis, Oct. 31 .- Intelligence has reach, ed here that General Siegle bas attacked and defeated Gen. Price's rear guard, at Bolivar, and taken Gen. Rains prisoner. This, however, can only be true in part, as Gen. Siegle was in Springfield on Monday last. If a fight before they are all obliterated by this expres- has taken place, at or near Bolivar, it must have been with some of the force belonging to Gen. Asboth's division.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- A contraband who came within the lines of Gen. Hancock, today, reports that he left Manassas Junction on Wednesday night, that the rebels have extensive fortifications at Centreville and an army of 50,000, and that their camps extend within two miles of Fairfax Court House. At Manassas they have about 10,000 troops. The outer pickets of Gen. McCall's division were driven in last night, indicating an advance of the rebel army. A large party was sent out to meet them, when they retreated. Their object was evidently to capture the men on the outposts. Signal lights were plainly visible last night in the direction of Leesburg, and also Centreville. The rebels are again showing themselves on the outer line of our pickets. Yesterday afternoon about 2000 of rebel cavalry were discovered by a reconnoitering party, within four miles of our lines; yet still about the gentlemen of your staff who have this shows that the bulk of the rebel forces

Washington, Nov. 2 .- The steamer Baltimore is used to convey stores from Old Point to the flotilla below the rebel batteries, and was at Wad's Bay last night when the Powhattan came up. Four sloops, a Jersey schoonwhich will be made for them will be such as er and a pungy came down past the batteries yesterday early in the afternoon. They with one exception took a course through the Swash channel next the Maryland shore, and although the confederates wasted a large quantity of ammunition in firing at them none of them were struck. One of the sloops, commanded by a German, kept close along the Virginia shore running the gauntlet of the confederate batteries and escaped unharmed from the heavy fire aimed at it. Thirty or forty shells were thrown from the confederate batteries over to our entrenchments on the Maryland shore yesterday, but they did not impede the progress of the work. Some of our thirtytwo-pounders answered with three or four rounds, but it is not known whether our shots reached. Yesterday afternoon a shell was thrown from the Virginia shore, striking the tent of Lieut. Brown, who has command of battery G. First Pennsylvania artillery, at your high position at this momentous pe- the persons in the tent was wounded slightly The rebel batteries on the Virginia side re-

> THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA .- A soldier of the 25th Ohio, in a letter dated Cheat Mountain Summit, Oct. 22nd, says:

"Yesterday morning a big negro came running into our camp, waving a white handkerchief over his head. He reports the rebels in camp to be in a suffering condition, without clothes and very little to eat-starving and freezing. He says there is one Louisiana regiment in camp, of 500 men, and they have re-Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea of impressing all the lawyers and quack doc- in the rebel camp at 5,000. Very many have both one year for \$3 50. Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine of twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one both one year for \$3 50. Godey's Lady's Book extra to him who sends us the club. For each both one year for \$3 50. tors into the military service—because their died, and much sickness prevails. He says and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50. elub of One Hundred, The Daily Tribune will be charges are so great that no one can stand after the engagement we had with them, they reported that they killed eighteen hundred of our men. The truth is we left not a man, careful and pay the postage on your letter. Man without money is poor; man without dead or wounded, on the field, and only two were buried by the way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

OPENING DAY,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SMITH'S CORNER, CLEARFIELD.

Shawls, Gauntlets, Sonntags, GAUNTLET GLOVES.

Beaver Cloaks,

Scarfs, Woolen Hoods, stylish and fashionable,

And particularly worthy the attention of econom H. W. SMITH & CO. November 6, 1861,-july10.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicine are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilions Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.-The I undersigned having taken the Luthersburg Hotel, situate 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. Charges moderate may23 WILLIAM REED.

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

FURNITURE ROOMS!

Benner & Barrett,

Respectfully announce to the public that they FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

fronting on the Market lot and nearly opposite the Court House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building, in all its different branches. All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce or lum ber to suit the business. Their stock will consist of

PARLOR, ROCKING AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c.

Parlor, Sofa, Centre, Card, Dining, Extension and Breakfast Tables

Sofas of all Kinds, Varieties and Patterns.

Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, &c. Bedsteads-Jenny Lind, High Posts, Cottage, French Posts, &c.

Mattrasses-Hair, Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn husk, of the best materials.

Looking Glasses of all sorts and sizes. Also glasses for old frames. Also, What-nots, Wash-stands. Work-stands; Hat-racks, &c.

COFFINS made to order on short notice, and

Poplar, Cherry, Maple and Lin wood Lumber

THE LADY'S FRIEND-GODEY'S LADYS BOOK FOR 1862 .- The world's favorite. For 32 Years the Standard Magazine, Pronounced by the Press of the United States, the best Lady's Magazine in the World and the Cheapest. The Literature is of that kind that can be read

aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book. The best Lady Writers in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other

The Music is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores pregnable position-Manassas Gap and Juncbut most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtion. These are their strongholds between tained except in "Godey

Our Steel Engravings .- All efforts to rival us _n this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's Immense Double Sheet Fashion-Plates. -Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give

Far Ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America .- Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style.and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them Other magazines cannot afford it We never spare money when the public can be benefited. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicale, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our

so called fashion magazines Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine. are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Imitations .- Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey. Drawing Lessons .- No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts are such as can be found nowhere Cooking in all its variety-Confectionerythe Nursery-the Toilet-the Laundry -the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book. Ladies Work Table,-This department compri-

ses engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears. Model Cottages .- No other magazine has this

lepartment. Terms. Cash in Advance. - One copy one year,

\$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

Special Clubbing with other Magazines .-Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent sent gratis for one year.

A PPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL AS.
SESSMENT.-Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Clearfield county, will meet at the following places from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., of each day for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assen-

CHARLES J. PUSEY,

Goshen tewnship—at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections on

Directors and Translated for President

be held at Madera on Monday the 4th day of No.

vember, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

October 18, 1861-p.

Directors, and Treasurer of the Madera and Osceola Turapike and Plank Road Company, will

Monday the 11th day of November A. D. 1861. Girard township—at Congress Hill school house, on Tuesday the 12th day of November. on Tuesday the 12th day of November.
Covington township—ar the house of Jacob
Maurer, on Wednesday the 13th day of November. Karthaus township—at the house of B D Hall & Co., on Thursday the 14th day of November. Morris township—at the house formerly occupied by Thos. Kyler, on Saturday the 16th day of

November. Grahem township—at the house of Jacob Ru-bler, on Menday the 18th day of November Bradford township—at the house of Wm. Hoover, on Tuesday the 19th day of November. Boggs township-at the house of Edward Al. bert, on Wednesday the 20th day of November Decatur township—at Centre school house, or Thursday the 21st day of November.

Woodward township—at the house of John Whiteside, on Friday the 22d day of November Guelich township-at the school house in Janes ville, on Saturday the 23d day of November. Beccaria township—at the house of Samuel M. Smith, on Monday the 25th day of November. Knox township-at Turkey Hill school house on Tuesday the 26th day of November.

Ferguson township—at the house of Thos. P. Davis, on Wednesday the 27th day of November. Jordan township-at the public school house in Ansonville, on Thursday the 28th day of November Chest township-at the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's, on Friday the 29th day of November New Washington Bor .- at the public school house for the Borough, on Saturday the 30th day

of November. Burnside township-at the house of John Young on Monday the 2d day of December. Bell township-at the house of Aseph Ellis on Tuesday the 3d day of December.

Lumber City Bor .- at the public school house for the Borough, on Wednesday the 4th day of Penn township-at the house of W. W. Anderon, on Thursday the 5th day of December

Curwensville Bor .- at the house of Isanc Bloom r., on Friday the 6th day of December Pike township—at the house of Isaac Bloom jr. on Saturday the 7th day of December. Bloom township-at the house of James Bloom

Sr., on Monday the 9th day of December.

Brady township—at the house of G. W. Long.
now Wm. Reed, on Tuesday the 19th day of December. Union township-at the house of R. W. Moore on Wednesday the 11th day of December

Fox township—at the house of John I. Bundy, on Thursday the 12th day of December Huston township—at the house of Jesse Wilson, on Friday the 13th day of December. Clearfield Bor .- at the Commissioners office in Clearfield, on Monday the 16th day of December.

Lawrence township—at the Commissioners of fice in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 17th day of De An appeal from the valuation of Unseated Lands will be held at the Commissioners office in Clear-

field, on Thursday, the 2d day of January 1862 at which time all persons interested must attent as no appeal can be taken after that date. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, Oct. 9, 1861. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE-NEW VOLUME On the seventh of September, 1861, THE twenty-first year of its existence; the THE DAL LY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity. Justice and Freedom, endearoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material ad vancement of our country. It has simed to be omend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In parsuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or oth ers' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to

encourage and stimulate Productive Industry.

through free grants of Public Lands to actual set

tlers and cultivators, as also, through the protes-

tion of immature or peculiarly exposed branches

from too powerful foreign competition, are smong

the aims to which this journal has adhered

through good and evil report, and which it stead-

fastly commends to American patriotism and As to the Civil War now devastating our coun try, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was ev er before knewn-a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many-a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War and witnessed the forbearance, meek ness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold t our clear duty, with that of every other citizen. to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their of forts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and he supremacy of the laws. And, though the Re ellion has become, through usurpation, deception terroism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we be lieve the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, carnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and daration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an omer

In a crisis like the present, our columns mas be largely engrossed with the current history the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not how ever, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops Markets, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among it cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to 'make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continu-ance of the generous measure of patronago histoerto accorded to our journal.

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