

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 20, 1861.

Assassination Contemplated .-- The Charleston Mercury of the 10th November has the following sentence : "The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are all safely in jail, where " one drop of Southern blood be shed by the "Charleston." From the Norfolk Day Book we also learn that "Col. Corcoran, three cap-" tains, and eighteen lientenants, all of whom " were captured in the action at Manassas. " have been selected by lots to be hung, by " way of retaliation for the hanging of Capt. " Baker and the crew of the Southern priva-" teer Savannah." From the items we have quoted it would appear that the rebels have determined on murdering Col. Corcoran and his brave companions, in case the Southern pirates are hung. This threat is no doubt made to intimidate the Government in the execution of the laws of the country; but the rebels must remember that there are thousands of prisoners held upon whom the heavy hand of the Government may fall should the traitors proceed with their bloody work of assassination. We do not say that such will be the course of the Government, but necessity may compel it to resort to stringent measures, in its endeavors to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to remind traitors that the power still exists to punish those who rebel against its authority. With Beaufort in the possession of our troops, and Charleston menaced, the Mercury man and his rebel cohorts, may hesitate before they will murder innocent men only because they have dared to fight for the maintainance of their country's honor, and their country's flag. Should they, howty must rest with them; for, be assured, the

Nolin, Kentucky, has written a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, in which he relates the tollowing in reference to the leader of that "small patriot band:" "On his memorable journey home from Washington, shortly before his death, Senator Douglas remarked to a distinguished Kentuckian whom he chanced to meet at Indianapolis, 'I know your man Breckinridge better than you do yourselves. Mark my words, sir; within a year from this time John C. Breckinridge will be a General in the rebel army!' The result shows how thoroughly Mr. Douglas did know his former friend. The year has but half past since the prediction was made, and to-day Mr. Breckinridge holds a commission as Brigadier General in the rebel army under Buckner, at Bowling Green."

MURDERED BY GUERRILLAS .- A gentleman from Lewis county, Virginia, says that a most | ing broadsides into Fort Beauregard, on the horrible state of affairs exists there just now. He informs the Wheeling Intelligencer that five Union men have been shot by roving guer- | hican having for the time being got aground, rilla, near Weston in that county, within a week. They lived within a scope of four miles. Great excitement prevails in consequence in Lewis and adjoining counties, and the Union men are fleeing the country as best they can, taking with them what little effects have been spared from the general ruin. The history of such times, in such a region, will make a sad chapter in the great book that will one day be written about this most wicked re-

BEAUFORT .- This place is accessible by two inlets-the south channel of St. Helena Sound, in depth seventeen feet at low water, and the south-east channel of Port Royal entrance, having twenty feet. The tide rises nearly seven feet along the South Carolina coast; consequently Beaufort can be approached by the largest class of vessels. The water at Charleston bar is only about eleven feet at low water, and is no better situated for internal trade than Beaufort. If the place is permanently occupied and the Government should open a cotton port there, a city may arise that will throw both Charleston and Savannah in Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston the

A MISCOUNT .- The traitor Breckinridge, in a long and windy address to the people of negro laborers at his command to work on the Kentucky, speaks of the "twelve States which | new entrenchments. A terrible panic prevails " compose the Southern Confederacy." His egotism must be very great indeed, to suppose that Kentucky is out of the Union because he is in the rebel ranks. Occurring events will probably satisfy him ere long, that the State is a little too big to hang to his skirts, that no demagogical acts can take her out of the

must have no half way measures, but must for once demonstrate that we have a Government, by reducing rebellion to submission, and punishing the ringleaders of the monstrous

fight had occurred at Guyamus, Mexico, between the foreigners and natives. The American consul was imprisoned and three American consul was imprisoned and three American shot. It is said that 35 Americans put
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ican consult and protected a icans shot. It is said that 35 Americans put fire. When our brave fellows landed, to take Gelles over on the other side to-day.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS. GLORIOUS VICTORY BY THE FLEET. The Port Royal Forts taken.—The Fleet landed at Beaufort.—The inhabitants fied to Charleston.—The official reports, etc., etc.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Captain Stedman arrived to-day at noon, bringing the official dispatches from the expedition. He is also the bearer of two rebel flags, one a palmetto flag, two brass cannon, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Capt. Stedman reports that the captured forts are magnificent with covered ways and bomb proofs. All that our troops had to do was to occupy them and they can be held against any force. He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost as previously reported. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines. On Tuesday the smaller gun boats rounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning the 7th the men-of-war and gun boats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 91 a. m. and was hotly carried "they will abide the issue of the trials of our on by both sides and lasted four hours. At the " brave privateersmen of the South. Should end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat. Rebel loss not known. "Northern Courts for defending the South on Fifty bodies were found by our men and were " the seas, it will be paid with interest in buried. All their wounded except two were carried off. Two forts were captured-Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twentythree guns and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point mounting nineteen guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks, of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science and pronounced by our Engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander of the post, informing them of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. (Query? who was the traitor?) The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gun boats under command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes who were seen in great numbers and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands as if expecting to be taken oft. They seized the letters in the post office at Beaufort. After the capture of the forts the whole army about fifteen thousand men, were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers of the navy. A detailed account of this battle ever, see fit to act otherwise, the responsibili- was from three to four thousand men under will be submitted hereafter. General Drayton of South Carolina. Our vic-Government will do its duty so far as in its thing but their lives, which they saved by runfory is complete, the enemy leaving every ning. The boats from the Wabash were the first to land after the fight, and Capt. John A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—A gentleman in Rogers was the first man on shore. The boats returned loaded with valuable trophies of all kinds. One of our officers finding an elegant cavalry sword with solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols. etc., etc., were scattered about in every direction and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of whom were wounded, All hands connected with the expedition are represented as acting in the most gallant manner. Among the more efficient vessels were found to be the new gun-boats, and of which the Navy Department had 23 constructed for such purposes, and their success both in the gale and under fire was perfect. Commodore Drayton, who commanded the Pocohantas, is a brother of General Drayton who commanded the rebel forts, and Cap-

Monroe says that of Thursday morning the entire fleet formed into two grand lines for the fight. The steamer Beinville flanked the movement which was in a circle, first delivernorth-west, and as the fleet came round raking Fort Walker on the south-west. Both Forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Mowere considerably damaged. The bombard. ment lasted between three and four hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came down. The rebel loss is sopposed to be 200. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard. The rebels retired across Scull creek to a village 25 miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand. The negreos had already begun to destroy Beaufort-the white population having fled to Charleston by small steamers through the inland route. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defences of his posession before making any orward movement. In the Forts was a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description. Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, place buoys and erect lights, and the position will be made a perminent base of operations. Every one entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced though it should cost the entire fleet. The fleet stood between six hundred and eight hundred yards off the Forts, and used five second fuses, and poured shell into them at the rate of two thouaand per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship. The Wabash was struck several times as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting position when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of next day thirteen minute guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a Brigadier. General Sherman has hundreds, perhaps thousands, of at Savannah and it is believed that the capture of that city could be easily effected. Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts and their abundant supply of ammunition, as the subsequent discoveries proved, not a single vessel of our fleet was sither sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled. The gun-boat Pawnee which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more severely than any of the war-vessels engaged, and yet she was not dis-John J. CRITTESDEN.-This gentleman, it abled in the slightest. A round shot went is said, has given up all idea of "compromis- torough her ward room and another ball daming" to the end of the war. He says "we aged the second lieutenant's room, causing some havoc among the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage. The ship lost six killed and two others of her gallant fellows wounded. Your correspondent regrets that he is nuable to furnish the names of the killed and wounded. The flag-ship Wabash escaped with a slight injury to her main mast by a

tain Stedman who brings the despatches, is

The Tribune's special report from Fortress

the son of a former mayor of Charleston.

to draw down the traitorous banner, an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the rebel officers, but doing little damage and injuring no one. It was found on examination that the rebels had before evacuating the place arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors. Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that the halyards of the flag should be drawn down the mines would be sprung, ffring the magazines and blow up the whole work and involve the victors in a common ruin; but it did not go off and soon the brave old flag, the stars and stripes waved in triumph from the rebel flagstaff. The magazines were found to contain large quantities of powder and a vast quantity of amunition shot and shell, and various descrtptions of projectiles-the latter chiefly of English manufacture. The Susquehanna had three men wounded. The list of cansulties gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doing well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days. The town of Beaufort is entirely deserted except by the negroes. The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, Off Hilton Head Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 8, 1861. SIR :- I have the honor to inform you that esterday I attacked the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head-Forts Beauregard and Walker-and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hour's duration, and driving away the squadron of the rebel steamers under Com. Tattnall. The reconnoissance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at first at a distance of 800 and afterwards 600 yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time. The action was began on my part at twentysix minutes after 9 o'clock, and at half past two the American ensign was hoisted on the valuable information. Among the papers was flag staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on Fort Beauregard. The defeat of the enemy terminated in their utter route and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without any attempt on their part to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with forms of privates, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the encumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground and held the forts on Hilton Head until the arrival of General Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation. We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of heaviest calibre and of the most improved description. The bearer of these despatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags and two small brass field pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which we send home as suitable trophies of the success'

> I have the honor to be, very respectfully, ir obedient servant, O. F. DUPONT. Flag Officer Com'dg U. S. A. Squadron. P. S .- The bearer of despatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebel-

> lion broke out. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy. FLAG SHIP WABASH, Off Hillon Head, Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 8. 1861. Sin :- I have to report the following casualties in the action of yesterday in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point, to wit : Killed 8, seriously wounded 6, slightly wounded 17-total 31.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your S. F. DUPONT, obedient servant. To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of Navy.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, Off Hilton Head, Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 9. 1861. Sir :- Since writing my official dispatch I have sent the gun boats to take possession of Beaufort to protect the inhabitants, but I regret to say they have fled and the town is abandoned to the negroes, who are reported to me as being in a lawless condition. The light vessels which I hoped to save were destroyed in the destruction of the forts by the rebels. Post offices were visited and a number of docu-Skull creek at the mouth of Broad River and Charleston and Savannah.

Resp'y, your ob't serv't, S. F. DUPONT. Flag Officer Com. U. S. A. Squadron. To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of Navy. The following is a portion of a private letter

from flag officer Dupont to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy : ON BOARD OF FRIGATE WABASH, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 9. 1861.

My Dear Mr. Fox :-- During the disheartening events of our passage my faith never gave way, but at some moments it seemed appalling. On the other hand I permit no elation at our success, yet I cannot refrain from telling you that it has been more complete and more brilliant than I ever could have believed.

is full up to the eve of it and I think will inwell as a more detailed narrative. This I will, however, forward in time for the Secretary's

though I passed five times between the forts. I had a flanking division of five ships to watch Old Tatnall, who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of ours should they be disabled.

I could get none of my big frigates up. I thought the Sabine would have gotten clear to pursuing, appalled at the crime you are comthe St. Lawrence. I sent no word and the Savannah was blown off. I do not regret it now except on their ac-

count. I believe my plan was elever. I stood against the tide and had the management the country, you have lawlessly seized upon the Dividend declared, better in consequence. Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away.

never missed. An eight pounder rifle shot went through our main mast in the very centre, stitutional government; and these threatenmaking an awful hole.

but I saved perhaps a hundred lives by keep-

ing under way, and, being in close, we found their sights graduated at 600 yards. tense and not a gun was spiked. In truth I possible with civilized man. never witnessed such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its reflect upon the tenor and consequences of effect upon the spectators outside of her was

on shore the troops were powerless to cheer, Gen. Sherman was deeply affected, and the land are insufficient to deter you from pursu- Liabilities of stockholders soldiers are loud and unstinting in their expres- ing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech principal \$2.312.75 tas had but one sions of admiration and gratitude. The works you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain Liabilities of stockholders

Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild established by your own hands-in order to

down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters. I have already a boat at Sewell creek and Carolinans, we have come among you as the communication between Savannah and loyal men, fully impressed with our Constitu-S. F. DUPONT. Charleston is cut off.

HEAD-QUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS, &

Port Royal, S. C. Nov. 8. ADJ. GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C: I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Md., on the 21st October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 22nd. In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 29th, when under the convoy of a naval squadron under commodore Dupont, and after the most mature considerations of the objects of the expedition by the flag officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., and thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras. It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port Royal bar not until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling. Up to this date the transport steamers Union, Belvidere, Osceola and Peerless have not arrived; two of them are known to be lost, and it is propable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo and the Roanoke a portion of her cargo to save the lives of the regiment on board. The former will be unable to again put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoisance of Port Royal Bay it was ascertained that the rebel had three field works of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned and covered by a fleet of three gunboats under Capt. Tattnall, late of the U. S. Navy, besides a strong land force which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Drayton. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton's Head, and the other two on Philip's Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head; though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the and Pine timber sticks, for which the owners are batteries on Bay Point at the same time. Our original plan of co-operation had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a large part of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the the troops should have landed was from five to six miles, measuring around the our transports, altogether too great a distance for successful debarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by a naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet and the delay in the arrival of the vessels that were indispensible for the attack it had to be postponed until the seventh inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat and it is not my province to render any report of this action but I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing and manauvering of our fleet against that of the rebels and their formidable land batteries was a master-piece of activity and professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves as a tactical operation. I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the flag officer of the naval squadron and the officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to

be fully appreciated. After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled and many of the guns | Elegant worked Collars, clegant worked Skirts, dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there. Many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found some half a mile distant. The Island for many miles was found strued with uniforms, accourrements and baggage of the rebels which they threw away in their hasty ments, letters, &c., obtained. I have covered retreat. We have also come into possession of about forty pieces of ordnance most of have cut off the communication between which of the heaviest calibre and most approved models, and a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage. It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Poutelle, assistant in the coast survey, assisting me with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country. His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommended that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by T. W. SHERMAN, the War Department.

Brig. Gen. Commanding. After landing and taking possession of the forts General Sherman issued the following on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which Proclamation to the people of South Carolina. In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have land-I have been too much fatigued to send a de- ed on your shores with a small force of nationtailed official account of the battle. My report | al troops. The dictates of a duty which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovterest you, but I have contented myself with a ereign State, and to a proud and hospitable succinct account which I think will be liked as people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclamation that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no de-I kept under way and made three turns sire to harm your citizens, destroy your prosperity, or interfere with any of your lawfu! rights, or your social institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stands appalled at the course you are mitting against your own mother, the best and most enlightened and heretofore the most Total liabilities this day, prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your forts, arsenals, and other property belonging Gold. to our common country, and within your bor-They fought bravely and the rifled guns ders and with this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your coning the existence of a government which you They aimed at our bridge, where they knew are bound by the terms of a solemn compact they would make a hole if lucky. A shot in to live under and faithfully support. In dothe centre let water into the after magazine, ing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the When they once broke the stampede was in- odious sentiment that self-government is im-

Fellow citizens, I implore you to pause and your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the intense. I learn when they saw the flag flying | devastation of your property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our imbne your hands in loyal blood of your counpossession of the Forts, they found the rebel I have an expedition to Beaufort to save the trymen, your kinsmen, for no of Nov. 1861. T. J. M. Cultough. Not'y Pub.

flag at the Fort at Hilton Head still flying, and light vessels, but they were fired instantly other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy of a great people—a confederacy with joy and revenge. They have been shot set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in

peace, prosperity or quietness. tional obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shalt be performed as far as in our power, but be not deceived the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If in the performance of this duty other minor but important obliga- about eighty five acres cleared and under a good tions should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rightly dependant on the law of the State, must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies created by insurrection and T. W. SHERMAN,

Brigadier General Commanding. Headquarters, S. C., Port Royal, Nov. 8,1861.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

## VULCANITE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Attention is especially called to this article, as' substitute for gold in inserting teeth. Many persons who have trard all kinds of metalic bases prefor this, and in those cases where it is applicable, it will in a great measure become a substitute for gold, silver or platina. Its chief advantages are, cheapness, lightness and perfect adoption to the mouth; it having a soft fieshy feel to the parts of the mouth with which it comes in contact.

A. M. Hills is prepared to put up teeth on the Vulcanite Base, with Goodyear's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation, and can only be had through their regular agents. As there are very many kinds of spurious gums in use, of a very inferior quality it will be well for persons desirous of procuring teeth on the Vulcan-ite Base to be well acquainted with the moral re-

sponsibility of the Dentist they employ.

Persons desiring teeth will do well to call and examine specimens, both in and out of the mouth. Dr. Hills will always be found in his office on Friday and Saturday, upless notice appears to the contrary, in the town papers, the previous week.

NOTICE TO OWNERS .-- On or about the 4th of October, came floating down the river and was lodged by the subscriber on his premises. in the borough of Lumber City, a number of Oak requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

# Brilliant Opening intervening shoal from the anchoring place of OF FALL FASHIONS AT THE NEW CASH STORE OF H. W. Smith & Co.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully called to the following notice. We have just received and opened the very latest and most fashionable

styles of NUBIAS, WOOL HOODS, Zephyr Wool Gauntlets, Berlin Wool

Gloves with gauntlets, Wool Scarfs, Zephyr Wool Shawls, large and small; heavy double all wool Shawls, Chenile Shawls, Cloth Cloaks, and every variety of Zephyr. A superior article of gauntlet Kid Gloves, gauntlet Lisle Gloves, gauntlet Buck Gloves, gauntlet Cash-

mere gloves, childrens' Cashmere Gloves, childrens' Lisle gloves, and a good assortment of Ladies', Childrens', and Infants' hosiery. Also

ELEGANT WORKED SETS, Dress Goods. All of which will be sold cheap. ADDENDA-The Sontags will be opened for sale in one week from this date.

## WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES .- We have just received from Howell & Brother of Chestnut street, two choice

styles of Paper. Also, window shading, plain and H. W. SMITH & CO. figured. Clearfield. November 13, 1861.

C. KRATZER & SON, Merchants, and dealers in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12] W. M. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office, in Graham's new brick

building, on Second floor. July 3, 1861.

they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. Hides of all kinds taken in exchange

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional servi-Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recent ly occupied by Han. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

#### SEMI - ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank, November 1st. 1861. ASSETS. LIABILITIES Capital stock paid in,

58 \$15,010

" 10s 7,040 " October 3d, 1861, \$23,715, this being the greatest amount since last statement. Due Banks of this State, not of this State. this being the greatest am't ) \$4.003 50 } 820 43 Notes and bills discounted, under pro Pers'l prop'y held by bank. Real estate, taken for debts, none. Penn's 5 per cent loan. par val. \$30,511 93-present 28,495 87 Due from banks and bankers, 3,306 07 Notes of other banks, Checks, drafts, &c. 1,814 88 Over drafts &c. Expenses plates, &c. 764 75 } Expenses. Interest and exchange,

Notes in circulation

Due depositors, Due certificates deposit, Due individuals Liabilities of Directors as principal Dr. \$2,112 75 Liabilities of Directors as endorsers. \$3,709 97

\$77,156 54 \$77,156 54 The above statement is correct to the best of my

17.974 94

PAINTS, OHLS, DYE-STUFFS;

LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Tobacco, Segars, &c., FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by

HARM FOR SALE .- The following described farm, situated in Docatur township Clearing, Co., Pa. two miles and a half west of Philipshurg on the Glen Hope road, containing one knaded and twenty-one acres and allowance. There are state of cultivation; with a large, well finished frame bank barn, a comfortable howed by bone and a well firshed frame dwelling little and other out buildings erected thereon, never fair springs of water at the buildings, and a large well selected assortment of bearing fruit trees.

The wood land being well timbered and under laid with a four and a half foot vein of stone each The above farm affords rare inducements to pur chasers. For further information enquire of R. D. SHOWALTER, Philipsburg.

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

ment, to wit:

Beccaria township—at the house of Samnel 2:
Smith, on Monday the 25th day of November.

Knox township—at Turkey Hill school house on Tuesday the 25th day of November.

Ferguson township—at the house of The 2:
Davis, on Wednesday the 27th day of November. Jordan township-at the public school horse Ansonville, on Thursday the 28th day of Nover Chest township—at the school house near sa Rorabaugh's, on Friday the 29th day of November

New Washington Bor .- at the public relies house for the Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of November. Burnside township-at the house of John Y-and on Monday the 2d day of December. Bell township-at the house of Aseph hills of Tuesday the 3d day of December.

Lumber City Bor .- at the public school hause for the Borough, on Wednesday the lik day of Penn township at the house of W. W. Ander son, on Thursday the 5th day of December Curwensville Bor .- at the house of Isase Bloom ir., on Friday the 6th day of December.

Pike township-at the house of Isaac Bloom is 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. Lorg now Wm. Reed, on Tuesday the 10th day of De

Union township—at the house of R. W. Maure on Wednesday the 11th day of December. Fox township-at the house of John 1. 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 Deccaber Lawrence township—at the Commissioners of fice in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 17th day of De-

An appeal from the valuation of Unseated hards will be held at the Commissioners office in the field, on Thursday, the 2d day of January 1st at which time all persons interested must alter as no appeal can be taken after that electric.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. WM. S. DRADLEY, Clark Commissioners Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

VEW-YORK TRIBUNE-NEW VOLUM On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the THE DAI LY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger For more than twenty years, this journal has la bored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeat oring to meliorate the condition of the oppresse and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material at vancement of our country. It has aimed to b right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In purwing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for them selves 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 area To develop the minds of the young by the mugeneral, thorough and practical Education and it encourage and stimulate Productive Industry through free grants of Public Lands to actual so tlers and cultivators, as also through the rece tion of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotica and

As to the Civil War now devastating our cour try, we hold it to have originated in a Kabellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was erer before known—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 coulwithout a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, week ness, and long-suffering with which the Federa Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen to lers, and to second with all our evergies their of forts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. And, though the Re bellion has become, through usurpation, deception terroism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we be lieve the American Republic far stronger, an that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hear and hands will insure its overthrow. But on a questions affecting the objects, the scope, and de ration of this most extraordinary contest, we do fer to those whom the American People hav clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an ener

In a crisis like the present, our columns ma be largely epgrossed with the current history the War for the Union, and with elucidations its more striking incidents. We shall not, how ever, remit that attention to Literature, to For eign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Cr Markets, &c., which has already, we trust won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among 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 comprehensive newspaper. faithful history of the times, not merely in the main 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 afford ed, we may still hope to 'make each day a critis on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hith erto accorded to our journal.

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