

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 27, 1861.

THE "EASTERN SHORE."-Since the news that four thousand of our troops have gone to the "Eastern Shore" to drive out a couple of thousand rebels and protect the Unionists from being drafted into the secesh service, it becomes interesting to know exactly where the locality is. The "Eastern Shore" is applied to the eastern part of Maryland and the eastern part of Virginia to the south of Maryland, which are divided from the mainland by the broad Chesapeake Bay. The Virginia part runs to a point at Cape Charles, dividing the bay from the ocean, and is composed of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, the former inclining to be loyal, and the latter or more southern, decidedly secesh. The greater portion of the rebel troops that fled out of Accomac county, Va., on the recent approach of 4,000 of General Dix's command, via, Worcester county Maryland, made tracks for Northampton county, Va., the lower end and done in pursuance of the treasonable purof the "Eastern Shore" peninsular. A majority of the rebels in both these counties have laid down their arms, and many of them have taken the oath of allegiance.

BECOMING ALARMED. - The Louisville Jour nal says: We hear of more reports from the confederate states than the booming of victorious cannon. The secession press is alarmed and lets out wholesome truths. The Raleigh, (N. C.) Standard declares that, "unless the movement (of our naval expedition) is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than one half the counties of this state will be attached to the Black Republican government before the Union Congress as, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he meets." It seems too that the public officers may deem expedient for the safety and good in North Carolina are as ready to secede from order of the State." secession as the people, for the same paper says : "It is very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in that di- tion ordering an election for the Second Conrection, owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists." This is

J. P. BENJAMIN.-This gentleman, who is Secretary of War under the rebel Government, is "a member of a prominent social club in New York city. Since he joined the enemies of the country, repeated attempts have been made by loyal members of the club, to have him expelled; but as yet the resolution has been laid upon the table by a vote of the society: The case was finally let rest, with the hope that his dues would not !be paid, when his connection with the society would ceasebut lo! when the time came round bis dues were paid and he still preserves his rights of membership." The club must be strongly tinctured with southern sympathies, or they would not retain the traiter as a member.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW .- A grand military review of our troops took place near Washington, on Thursday the 21st November. This was the most extensive review that has taken place; being composed of 70 regiments of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 17 batteries of artillery, comprising, Gen's McCall's Heintzleman's, Smith's, Franklin's, Blenker's, Porter's and M'Dowell's divisions. The President, Cabinet, Gen. McClellan and other distinguished personages were present. The line was formed in a semi-circle, and was four miles in length. The great review was witnessed by twenty thousand persons.

MASON AND SLIDELL .- Much speculation continues to be indulged in relation to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained the Minister of her Britannic Majesty's Government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that in this as in other matters he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. - Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, whose mismanagement at Harper's Ferry and in the neighborhood of Winchester, it is generally believed, lost us the battle of Bull Run, has made his defence and throws the blame on General Scott. As Gen. Patterson waited four months, and until Gen: Scott had gone to Europe, before making his statement, it may be prudent to wait until General Scott's reply is received, before the public accept an exparte defence so long de-

PATRIOTIC .- The Pennsylvania Thirteenth, the organ of Colonel Rowley's regiment, says in its last issue -i. We won't go home 'titl the safety of the Union is assured. If we have wives, they can get husbands easier than they can get a country. If we have gals, they can select boys among the Home Guards if they can't wait for us; so we are content to await any other issue that may turn up in the fu-

WINTER QUARTERS .- Small wooden houses. large double canvass tents of heavy material, joined outside by a like one from New Bed-and comfortable log tents, are going up in localities likely to be occupied by the troops during the winter. The men will be well cared for. The horses have so far, been ex-

NORTH CAROLINA SECEDES AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.
HATERAS INLET, N. C. Nov. 18.—The provisional State government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past, was formally instuted to-day by a convention of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of

The following ordinances were unanimously dopted:

By the People of the State of North Carolina, as represented in Convention, at Hatteras,

Monday, Nov. 18, 1861. "Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained and published by authority of

the same : "1. That this Convention, on behalf of the the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices, the incumbents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution.

"II. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, Acting Governor Clark, therefore Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and de-clared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

"III. That the Constitution of this State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as contained in the Revised Code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the National Constitution, or in derogation of its

"IV. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last, proclaiming the Secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such Secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made poses of the conspirators against the Union, is hereby declared ab initio null and void.

"V. That whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and maintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with chapter 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practically and expedient, in any district or districts now unrepresented. And, in view of prevalence of armed rebellion and disorder in many portions of this Commonwealth, the Governor is hereby directed to issue his certificates of election upon presentation of such evidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

"VI. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointments, and to do such acts

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be reassembled upon the call of the President. Governor Taylor has issued his proclamagressional District, to be held on Wednesday,

The great seal of the State in possession of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, is a beautiful and very appropriate device. The Goddess of Liberty, representing the Union, bears in her hand a scroll containing the Federal Constitution, to this class, and yet in all the capture of prisonthe benefits of which North Carolina, typified by the Goddess Ceres, is suing to be admitted. In the distance is a ship emblematic of the

commerce of the State. Thus has another of the seceeded States formally returned to her allegiance. May God speed the work now inaugurated in this good ld Commohwealth, until her whole people shall be redeemed from rebel tyranny and

REBEL TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—Rebel aspirants for European recognition have carried to Europe formidable schedules of vessels that have run the blockade. They took good care, however, not to mention that of the five hundred which they pretended to count up, nine out of every ten were mere insignificant row boats that dodged about the rat-holes, of the internal waters. Here are some of the gleams of truth which flash out through the New Orleans Crescent. Coming from the source it does, the importance of the testimony can hardly be over-

"There has been much talk and a great many comments on what has been termed running the blockade. Reports-and they will prove to be simple reports-say that five hunfred and sixteen vessels have run the blockade since the 16th of May last. This is a very wild estimate, even if it is supported by returns or statemente in the departments at Richmond. The blockade was enforced off the mouths of the Mississippi river on the 26th day of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced of Mobile and Pensacola about the same time. Vessels were allowed to leave these ports till the 8th of June. So far as New Orleans is to be considered, the last arrivals There have been some arrivals and departures existence. of schooners from the bayous on the gulf. There have been some coasting vessels on the coast of Carolina evading the blockade; but all will not count up five hundred and sixteen. On the other hand, the Hessian steamer South tempting to run the guantlet between New Orleans and Texas ports. There have been only three or four vessels from Europe-one the Bermuda—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders, have met with success on the Carolina coast. It is five months, and only one via the lakes from a

SAILING OF THE STONE FEET .-- The stone fleet, not, however, with pomp or banners, sailed from New London, Ct., Nov. 20th Twelve or fifteen vessels departed from this port, all bound south and all laden with stone. The crafts were old whalers, some of the largest size, but a hard-looking set. They have spent their lives nudging the icebergs, and have been industrious in their vocation of seeking material to illuminate the world and to make life tolerable at night to those who slept not. An immense quantity of midnight oil have they gathered in their day. They go now to illustrate the ideas of commerce which prevail in the darker portion, girt with sand-bars, of our disturbed republic. A screw is fixed in their bottom which can be worked from the deck. When it is screwed out, the water, in a stream as big as a man's leg, cated my wishes to the Governor of Louisicomes in, and the vessel is sunk. The stone ana, who is fully informed as to the manner of er on board his ship.

THE PRESIDENT AND A "SERVILE WAR. From Forney's Philadelphia Press.

Before Mr. Lincoln was elected President the Southern politicians, aided by a number of sympathizers in the free States, predicted that | cend those of either Charleston or Savannah. in the event of a Republisan triumph, an appeal would be made to the slaves of the South to rise against their masters, and that large bodies of the free colored men of the North would be mustered into the Federal army, for the purpose of awakening an answering sympathy among their brethern held in servitude. Mr. Lincoln was elected. He was supposed to belong to the ultra Republicans. He had made a memorable speech, in which he was quoted as declaring that the country must eventually be all free or all slave-and yet, from the day of his inauguration, he has taken no step people of North Carolina, and acknowledging which can be construed either into an attack upon the institutions of the South, or into an endorsement of the exaggerated construction given to the platform upon which he stood. In fact, the very responsibilities and troubles of the position have made him an eminently national Executive. Charged with being a sectional man, he has looked upon the whole country, and has done no one thing which can justly be regarded as favoritism for his own particular region, or undeserved opposition to the Southern States which so bitierly autagon-Let us recount a few of his acts to show how

well he estimates his obligations and anticipates his destiny. He waited long and patiently before accepting the awful reality of a war with the South. He listened, with singular indulgence, to the appeals and propositions of the Peace Congress, and, even when Sumter fell, he spoke of the Southern traitors in language of moderation and magnanimity. With the flerce opposition of the pro-slavery leaders rankling in his mind, and surrounded by the bitter enemies of these men, he nevertheless instructed the chiefs in our military service to do no act that might awaken the prejudices of the Union slaveholders in the South against his administration, and the cause in which the American people are now engaged. General Fremont, a man born in the South, whose proclamation against slavery was received with electrical enthusiasm by the Republicans of the Northwest, was advised by this Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, to modify his proclamition, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and in response to the appeals of such patriots as Holt and Crittenden of Kentucky, and Gamble and Phelps of Missouri. And what else ? To prove that this is not a war upon the institutions of slavery, we need only call the attention of our readers to the fact that whenever slaves have escaped from their masters, and have gone into Union camps-instead of being assisted on their way to Canada-they have been detained, set to work and an account kept of their labor, so that they may be returned to their loyal owners, and in many cases hundreds have been returned whenever their owners have come forward to prove their loyalty to the Constitution, and their right to this description of

So much for the accusation that one part of Mr. Lincoln's theory, and one object of the present war, was an appeal to the servile population of the South. Now as to the charge by the North : not only has no appeal been made to the free people of color in the free States, but nothing has been done to induce them to rise in the slave States. In the District of Columbia, and in the border State of Maryland, there are nearly forty thousand of ers no single free man of color has been taken in arms. Nor has any effort been made to induce them to enlist against the Southern people. We have repeatedly said that if Slavery is destroyed in the South it will not be by any act of Mr. Lincoln, or the Federal army, but wholly because of the ingratitude and recklessness of the rebel leaders themselves. The only instance in which the free colored people have been invoked to take arms has been that of General Jackson, when he called upon the free negroes of Lonisiana to arm in detense of New Orleans. General Jackson was a Southern man. He was defending a Southern city, and, in making this appeal, he was defending the institution of slavery. Mr. Lincoln has frequently been asked to imitate the example of Jackson. What if he had followed this example, and issued a proclamation, copying the words of the following memorable proclamation, issued only a few weeks before the great victory on the plains of Chalmet, in January, 1815? It is significant that, in all the charges against the present Republican Chief Magistrate, he has never issued such a proclamation as the ful-

ANDREW JACKSON.

Proclamation to the free colored population of Louisiana: Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall

As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Governerement. As fathers, husbands, and brothers you are summoned to rally around the standvia Balize, were on the 28th of May last. ard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be lead away by talse representa-Carolina has captured seventeen schooners in at- tions. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, misleading foreign governments to make as- there will be paid the same bounty, in money sertions of this character, that the blockade is and lands, now received by the white soldiers easily avoided, when not a vessel has entered of the United States, viz : one hundred and the port of New Orleans via the river for over | twent-fout dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily ra-tions and clothes furnished to any American

> On enrolling yourselves in companies, the fajor General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellowcitizens. Your non-commissioned officers will e appointed from among yourselves.

Due regarde will be paid to the feelings of reemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and grati-

tude of your countrymen. To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communienrolment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address. ANDREW JACKSON, Headquarters, Maj. Gen. Com.

At Allentown, Pa., a young lady is subsisting like a chameleon on air, she not having

PORT ROTAL HARBOR .- Port Royal is the / West : its natural advantages infinitely trans-It is large enough for twenty armadas like that now riding securely within its enclosure. There are twenty-three feet of water on its bar at low tide; indeed, the presence inside of such vessels as the Great Republic the Wabash, and the Atlantic, whose superiors in size | ladies are unremitting in their attentions to and draught do not exist in the world, sufficiently attest the capacities of the bay. The land is comparatively high, the climate salubrious-none of the malaria so common in this region infest the neighborhood; on the Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual contrary, the South Carolinans have been wont stylewill be charged double price for space occupied. to resort to this spot in the summer for its coolness and health provoking airs. Since as at the North in the balmiest days of June or September.

The position of Rort Royal is equally admirable, whether considered in a military, naval, or political light. It is between Savannah and Charleston, and doubtles within a few days the communication between these important towns will be cut off. The network of inland, waters that extends in either direction New Goods, New Goods. will enable us, if we choose, to transport troops on gunboats, either to Savannah or Charleston, without going within range or the guns of Fort Pulaski, at the former place, or Samter or Moultrie at the latter. We can thus attack the two largest towns in South Carolina and Georgia at their weakest points, besides being able to run up into the country and annoy and frighten them wherever they make a military demonstration.

VEGETABLE RICHES OF SOUTH CAROLINA .-An exploring expedition, in force, was made from Hilton Head, on the 12th, through some of the inland streams :

"They landed first at a spot known as Skull Creek-perhaps it is a golgotha ere nowwhere, at high water, a boat drawing twelve feet of water can pass without obstruction. Lieut. Holbrook had orders to seize all Quartermaster and subsistence stores, and here he sent ten in advance, and commenced a reconnoisance. Going up the beach, which is alive, fairly, with oysters and cultivated beds, he met a sloop called the Family of Savannal. commanded by Capt. Johnston, of Bluffton, S. C., which laid high and dry at low tide. His men dug under her, and althogh tide she came away with a jerk from the Parkersburgh. He found at this point a corn house, wite 2, 000 bushels of corn in the car-a white and very fine sort of corn, and by aid of old flour barrels he managed, through perseverence and good luck, to get aboard of the propellor 500 bushels. He also found 51 bales of cotton in a shed, on what is called "Pinckney's Island," owned by the widow Pinckney. There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope Island, unginned, to make, at a safe calculatian, 3,000 bales, and corn-houses filled to the top-say 10,000 bushels in the ear."

A FIGHTING NEGRO .- A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, describing the battle of Belmont, says: "During the thickest of the fight the body servant of Gen. McClernand, a hibited conspicuous courage. He was close by the General during the whole engagement, cheering the soldiers and swearing that he would shoot the first man that showed the white feather. Many of us laughed heartily Chear at the fighting darkey, while the bullets flew like hale about us. In the course of the fight, Cheap a Captain of one of the companies was struck by a spent ball, which disabled him from walk-The mulatto boy, who was mounted, road up to him and shouted out, "Captain. if you can fight any longer for the old Stars and Stripes take my horse and lead your men." He then dismounted and helped the wounded officer into his saddle. When he was walking away, a rebel dragoon rushed torward at the officer to take him prisoner. The darkey drew bis revolver and put a ball through the rebel's head, scattering his brains all over the

END OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHWESTERN IRGINIA .- It is understood that the troops of Gen. Reynolds' command are being divisioned for active service in other quarters of the country. Advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up their line of march in a few days for Gen. Kelley's headquarters at Romney, and in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement, in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of the Potomac. The advance camp of Gen. Reynolds, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly entrenched blockhouses. The rebels who have heretofore threatened his advance, have pretty much all disappeared.

INFANTRY RECRUITS .- Some time ago, Mr. Leonard Hawkins, of Starksboro', Vermont, sented him with three sons at a birth, and asking him to name them. The letter was referred to the Secretary of War, who named them respectively, Abraham Lincoln, Gideon Welles and Simon Cameron; and in acquainting the happy father of the fact, the Secretary expressed the hope that the boys may live to do honor to their parents and their country. A few days since the father replied to the letter, stating that he had named the children as suggested, concluding by remarks complimentary to the President and his Administration, and expressing the belief that they will prove competent in the present political struggle.

A MODERN BREAST-PLATE .- The Scientific said, is being extensively worn by officers and men in the Federal army before Washington. It is composed of thin spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and lining of a common military vest. It has two leaves, which ap at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It weighs only three pounds and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exercise. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, and it can resist the thrust of a sword or bayonet, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at a range which would otherwise be fatal to life.

A Romantic story is told by a cotemporary of Captain Wilkes. In his younger years he was smitten by the charms of a young lady, who reciprocated his affection, and they were engaged to be married. But the young sailor had a rival in the son of a wealthy tallow chandler of New York, who influenced the mind of the "stern parent" against his daugh-ter's lover, and the result was that Charlie Wilkes was dismissed, and the lady became Mrs. John Slidell. Charlie Wilkes went to sea again, and never saw his lady afterwards, nor his rival, till he received him as a prison-

SHOCKING MURDER.—In Holliston, Mass., an elderly woman and her daughter named Reaves have been murdered by Alvin Finch, who beat out their brains with a flat iron and then burned the house down. It was thought he was laboring under delirum tremens when he committed the awful murder. He has been arrested.

Contrary, in the down papers, the product the papers, the product the committed the salutation of the first and was lodged by the subscriber on his premises. In the borough of Lumber City, a number of Oak and Pine timber sticks, for which the owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take it away, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 13, 1861.

C. W. MOORE

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau et., New York. posed to the weather, but sheds will be erected of whaling propensities, who has been appointfor their protection.

of whaling propensities, who has been appointed commodore.

of whaling propensities, who has been appointed commodore.

partaken of any food for a period of nine
arrested.

of whaling propensities, who has been appointed commodore.

THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE. - A correspondfinest harbor on the South-eastern coast, the ent says:-The most distinguished and influ-only excellent one between Norfolk and Key ential-I may also say fashionable-ladies of Baltimore, amongst whom are Mrs. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. Bonapart, Mrs, Albert, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Dr. Makenzie, Mrs. Morris, and a host of others, are now active members of our "Union Relief Association." This Association have five rooms, and is doing an immense amount of good. The the sick.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To insure attention, the CASH must accomp our arrival the weather has been as delicious Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt. put up in patent sacks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of November 27.

R. MOSSOP.

J. P. KRATZER, Has just received a general assortment of Fall and Winter

DRY-GOODS. Delains, cashmers, reps, valencess, incrinos, al paceas, prints, coburgs, ginghams, ducals, chintz, silks, muslins, cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, sattinetts, flannels, drillings, linen, debages, shawls, cloaks, and dusters.

CLOTHING. Over-coats, dress-coats, business-coats, pants, vests, shaw.s, under-shirts, drawers, neckties, fine linen shirts, Byron collars, choakers, cravets, hats, caps, fine calf-skin boots, heavy kip boots, shoes. GROCERIES.

coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, candies, essence of coffee, pulverized sugar, crackers, starch, soda, sperm candles, black tea, saleratus.

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE. Nails, spikes, forks, spades, shovels, springs, saws, planes, axes, augers, smoothing-irons, scissors. meat cutters, knives and forks, steelyards, penknives, white stone tea setts, tureens, dishes, glass

Nublas, hoods, gloves, hosiery, collars, hoop-skirts, balmoral-skirts, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes, bonnet frames, ruches, lace, braid binding, zephyr, yarn, fringe, buttons, trimmings, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Oil cloths, buckets, school books, wall paper, twine rafting rope, coach varnish, moss, curled hair coach trimmings, velvet, plush cotton tape, coal oil, linseed oil sperm oil, glass, etc. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce Clearfield, Nov. 27, 1861.

JUST FROM THE EAST. RICHARD MOSSOP DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &C.,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. FOR THE LADIES. Cheap Always on hand a large stock of La-Cheap dies goods-such as Coburg Cloth, Alpacas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, Chintz, Kerchiefs, Nu-

bies, Bonnets, Gloves, etc. FOR GENTLEMEN. Cheap Always on hand Black, Blue. Brown Goods and Grey Cloths, Fancy and Black Cheap Casimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, Tweeds. Plain and Fancy Vestings. Shirting, etc., etc. etc. READY-MADE. Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under- Goods

Cheap shirts, and other Flannel shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Gum Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other articles. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ch as Unbleached and Bleached Cheap Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen and cotton table cloths, Oil cloth,

Goods pets, curtains, fringe, etc Goods HARDWARE, &C. If you want Nails or spikes. Manure Goods Cheap or other forks. Saw-mill or other Goods Cheap saws, Smoothing irons, Looks, Hinges, etc., go to Mossop's where you can buy cheap. IF YOU WANT

Cheap Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Cheap Shoe and Stove blacking, Manilla Goods
Cheap and hemp ropes, Ink, Paper or Goods Pens, Powder, Shot or Lead, Goods Goods etc., buy them at Mossop's. Goods IF YOU WANT Shoe Last or Pegs, Palm or Fancy Goods Soap, Starch, Wall Paper or Win-Goods dow Shades, Lamps, Lamp tubes or Wicks, coal oil, etc , go to

Mossop's cheap cash store. IF YOU WANT Good extra family Flour, White or Good, brown sugar, hams, shoulders or Goods sides, coffee; Imperial, Young Goods Cheap Hyson or black tea, buy them at Mossop's cheap for cash. Goods IF YOU WANT Cheap Tallow candles, fine or coarse salt, Goods Syrup or molasses, cheese, dried

apples or peaches, water or sodo crackers, call at Mossop's where you can buy cheap. IF YOU WANT Cheap Port wine for Medical or Sacramen-Gands tal uses. Sweet wine, old Monon-Goods gahela or rye whisky, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy at Mossop's cheap cash store. Goods Goods IF YOU WANT

Raisens, Figs, Prunes or dried Currants; filberts, cream, pecan or ground nuts, candies, Liquorice Goods or Liquorice root, buy them at Mossop's cheap and good. IF YOY WANT Cheap To buy any other article cheap, be Goods

sure to go to Mossop, for he sells Goods cheaper for each than any other Goods person in Clearfield county. Goods person ber 27, 1861. ap 27 59. Goods Cheap November 27, 1861.

VULCANITE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Attention is especially called to this article, as' a substitute for gold in inserting teeth. Many persons who have trird all kinds of metalic bases pre-fer 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 fleshy feel to the parts of erto accorded to our journal. A. M. Hills is prepared to put up teeth on the ulcanite Base, with Goodyear's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation, and can

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 Vulcanite Base to be well acquainted with the moral responsibility 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, unless notice annears to the

Friday and Saturday, unless notice appears to the ntrary, in the town papers, the previous

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. dissolved on the 13th of June, 1861, by the withdrawal of H. D. Patton. The books of the late firm are in the hands of Hippie and Faust who are authorized to settle and collect all debts due said H. D PATTON E. A. HIPPLE DAN'L FAUST

July 3, 1861. PLOUR! BACON!! GROCERIES!

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS; LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Tobacco, Segars, Ac., FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb 27, 1861-tf. O. B. MERREI

No. 2. WAKE UP !- The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clears and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds Blacksmithing on short notice and in the recbest style, at the Old Shop alongside of the Town Hall. Edge tools of all kinds made and dresses in the best manner, and warranted to give entire in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off jobson account of not being able to do them. All I ask is a trial, and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the JAMES HAFF

Clearfield Pa , August 13, 1861. N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Passmora cannot ex-ente, will be done on very short notice

HARM FOR SALE .- The following describe farm, situated in Decatur township, Clearle on the Glen Hope road, containing one hunge and twenty-our acres and allowance. There are and thenry-five acres cleared and under a goo state of calification; with a large, well finished frame bank barn, a comfortable hewed log house, and a well finished frame dwelling house and other out buildings erected thereon, never failing springs of water at the buildings, and a large and 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 con-The above farm affords rare- inducements to purcharers. For further information esquire of R. D. SHOWALTER, Philipsburg. Oct. 23, 1861 .- 6m. Centre, Co. Pz.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS! JOHN & JERRED F. IRVIN.

The undersigned give notice that on the 13th April they extered into partnership in the mercantile business in Chrwensville, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J. F. Irvin They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &C., &C., specially adapted to the wants of the community and will sell the same at the lowest cash prices. Also, a large resortment of Boots, Shoes, Hat-

and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality, all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable. READY-MADE CLOTHING. at prices to suit the times. Now is the time purchase. Call in and examine out stock before you purchase your goods; and we feel candidate

that we can supply you with all Binds of good at as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. Give usa trial. May 30, 1860. JERRED F. IRVIN N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are re-

quested to call and settle.

EW-YORK TRIBUNE-NEW VOLUMS On the seventh of September, 1864, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the THE DAILY 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, endeav oring 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 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 themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its one track To develop the minds of the young by the must general, thorough and practical Education and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry through free grants of Public Lands to setual set tlers and cultivators, as also through the profestion 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 patriolism atphilanthropy.
As to the Civil War now devastating our cour-

try, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was erer before known-a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many-a Rebellion des gue to raise higher the walls of easte and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to and this War and witnessed the forbearance, in ness, and long-suffering with which the Federa Government sought to avert its borrors, we bold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen ru lers, and to second with all our energies their ef forts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. And though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception terroism, and spoilation, fearfully strong we be lieve the American Ropublic far stronger, an that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and do ration of this most extraordinary contest were fer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an eme-

In a crisis like the present, our columns mas be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not have ever, remit that attention to Literature, to I'm eign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops Markets, &c., which has already, we trust, wen for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a rivid and faithful history of the times, not morely in the do 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 afforded, we may still hope to 'make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continu

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum) . SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum) . . WEEKLY (52 issues per annum).
To Chess-Semi-Weekly: Two copies for \$5 five for \$11 25; ten copies to one address for \$20 and any larger number at the latter rate. For \$

club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send The Daily Tribung gratin Weekly: Three copies for \$2; eight copies for \$10, any any larger number at the rate of \$1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra