

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 4, 1861.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE. The arch-traitor Jeff. Davis, on the 12th November, laid his message before the Rebel Congress at Richmond. To say that it abounds in falsehoods, is to speak charitably of it. He talks of the rebellion, as a purely defensive War, when it is notorious that the reverse is the fact. He boasts of abundant harvests and increased ability to prosecute the war, yet intimates clearly that the rebels must expect to forego many of the luxuries and comforts of life. He asserts that Kentucky was "invaded" by Federal troops, when the fact is that no Union soldier set his foot on her soil until invited there by her fairly chothe message contains more misrepresentation -barefaced lying, self-assurance and impu-

"If we husband our means, and make a ju-

dicious use of our resources, it would be diffi-

cult to fix a limit, the period during which we

dence, than the following :

could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and invade us must exhaust his means, while they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. It, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might feel ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on these with whom they have been without the consent of Congress; when maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so sacred trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dangeons upon themere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people, we may be content to live at peace, but our separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effetually, while asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose, not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim, It captured, to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offen-

der against all law, human and divine." Outrageous as this language is, it nevertheless shows that the leaders of the rebellion are determined to repel every suggestion of settlement by compromise-that they "will accept no alternative"-and the concluding sentetence of the above paragraph clearly indicates that they are ready to raise the black flag "cross bones and scull," and murder every Union man they take prisoner.

A Noreworthy Fact .- The Semi-Traitorous Press in the loyal states, that clung to the fortunes and attitudes of John C. Breckinridge until they were forced from their friendship by the fear of a halter, are now tuning their lungs in the denunciation of the President for having appointed Hinton Rowan Helper Consul to Buenas Ayres. Mr. Helper's sin, in the estimation of these doughtaces, is the fact of his having compiled a book from official sources, to show that slavery was a burden and a disgrace to the country-figures from the same source to prove that slavery was an expense and an exhaustion to those who persisted in its maintainance. Because he done these things the ultra Breckinridge press of the north, forgetting that Helper was born in a slave State, forgetting that he lived where a true knowledge of the attrocities of slavery could be attained, now denounce his appointment. The fact is that the same press which denounce the President for appointing men of the ability of Helper to positions of honor and trust, only wait for the propitious moment which they so fondly anticipate, of denouncing the President for attempting to suppress rebekion and refusing to recognize the southern

The editors of the Tribune have been shown shinplaster found at Port Royal, made by the great Bank of the State of South Carolina

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from English a disunionist,

PRENTICE ON GEN. CAMERON'S SPEECH.

On the 20th of November, Col. Forney gave From East Tennessee -From the Potomac-From a supper in honor of Mr. Prentice, who was on a visit to Washington. After supper quite a number of those present expressed their opinions in reference to the aspect of National affairs. Sec'y Cameron, it is reported, expressed the opinion that, "as a last resort, to put down rebellion, we ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty." Sec'y Smith said, "the Administration contemplated no such policy." And as Sec'y Cameron did not question the truth of Sec'y Smith's protestation, it is fair to presume, that Cameron stands merely as his own representative, and that the Administration is not responsible for a private opinion, expressed at a private supper party. In reference to Mr. Cameron's "speech," Mr. Prentice in writing to his paper, the Louisville Journal, holds the following

"We need not say that, in this difference between Mr. Cameron and the Administration, we agree heartily with the Administration, as set forth by Secretary Smith, is both right and expedient; the policy recommended by Mr. Cameron is both wrong and inexpedient. It is wrong and inexpedient in a measure utterly fatal. Moreover, it is in other respects unworthy of a virtuous and enlightened nation. It is wrong, because it proposes a step not merely unconstitutional, but radically and permanently inconsistent with the ends of the Constitution. It proposes to annihilate one of the great institutions of the country as a means of preserving the country. In short, it proposes to preserve the whole by destroying a part. The policy is thus illegitimate and sen authorities. No paragraph, hewever, in absurd. If our antagonist were a foreign enemy the case might be different, for in that event the end of the conflict would be simply to master the enemy, but in the present conflict the end is not only to master the enemy, but to so master him as to preserve the country in its full constitutional integrity. The chief and real end of the war is the preservation of the country; the mastering of the enemy is but a means to this end. What in a foreign conflict would be the end is in the presept conflict but a mode of securing the end. This is a distinction which from the nature of things, must characterize civil war in all free governments. It is a vital distinction. It, however, is a distinction of which Mr. Cameron appears to be either ignorant or oblivious. Of course the waging of the war in such a way as to destroy a constituent part of the country for whose total preservation the war is carried on would be so far forth to sacrifice the end to the means. The policy, as we have said, is illegitimate and absurd. Nor does it derive the smallest comfort from the fallacy that as slaves are property they should be set free with as little reluctance as cattle in a paddock. Slaves are property, but to set the slaves of the South free would be not merely to confisso recently associated. They shrink with aver- cate so much property, but to extinguish at a nection. When they see a President making | country. It would not only dissolve the castthey behold judges threatened because they | the die as well as melt down the coin. It words, it would, as we have contended above, destroy a costituent part of the country for whose preservation entire the war is prosecuted. The policy, therefore, is wrong, being illegitimate and absurd."

> The Philadelphia Ledger of November 26th, a neutral paper, contains the following editorial notice of Mr. Prentice's article :

"Nor VERY DECENT .- Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, had a private party given to him in Washington a few days ago. Mr. Secretary Cameron, at the party, is reported to have said that "as a last resort to put down rebellion, we ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty." This is not what Mr. Cameron said. He was speaking of the power and resources of the Government to overcome the rebellion, declaring that it would be put down beyond all preadventurethat the great white race of the North would re-establish this Government in every State of the Union, and in the effort were bound to avail themselves of every means in their power. The end was not yet, and when the last card in this game was played, it might be shown that the South's boasted source of strength was its great element of weakness. He was not for massacre, and a war upon woman and children; but the slaves would be duly organized and armed, and, governed by the rules of modern warfare, allowed to aid in the spread of human liberty, and in crushing out this most unholy rebellion. Mr. Cameron's purpose seemed more to show the South's utter inability to stand against the North, than to present any policy of the Government, or indeed of any fixed purpose of his own. His allusion to any slave participation in the war, as we are informed by one who was present, was only as a remote contingency, unlikely to happen, and which happening, removed all hope of ultimate success by the rebels. Mr. Smith, another member of the cabinet, dissented from this sentiment. The Louisville Journal, Prentice's paper, of Friday last, came out in a very flerce philippic against the Secretary of War, and denounced him as being intellectually and morally disqualified for his position, and said the "time has unquestionably arrived when Mr. Cameron should be compelled to retire from the cabinet. His remaining in it longer will be a disgrace to the administration and a sore evil to the country." This is certainly very low abuse, considering that Mr. Prentice received the remarks of Mr. Cameron, praises and all, without a murmur of dissatisfaction. If he was offended at the sentiment, no time was so appropriate to object to it as at this social and private assemblage, where the sentiments uttered were of a freer and less guarded character than they would be in a public set speech, and where the author of them would be at liberty to give the qualifications which his words undoubtedly admitted. To make these convivial utterances at a private party the subject for public comment and abuse in the newspsper, and to vulgarly assail the official character of the Secretary of War therefor, seems a most unwarrantable abuse of hospitality and of social good breeding."

SINGULAR HISTORY .- There seems to be a fatality about the office of Vice President of the United States. Asron Burr, the third Vice President, was a rank traitor and conspirator; John C. Calhonn, the sixth Vice President, was another virulent conspirator against our national life; John Tyler, the ninth Vice President, and by an accident President, is now a zealous rebel; and John C. Breckinridge, thirteenth Vice President, dares not to show himself in Washington, for fear of the halter he so richly deserves as the most sneaking traitor of them all. Will not some ingenious speculator devote a little consideration to the

Oregon to fill the vacancy in the Senate occaa "Peace" democrat, which means in plain overland mail route was murdered and robbed of his mules and clothing by the Snake Judians. INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

Port Royal and Tybee Island-Fort Monroe.

We have very late and perfectly trustworthy information direct from East Tennessee, and indirectly from other portions of the South. We shall not particularize the claims through which this information is received, but give our word that we know them to be worthy of and hopeful than now. They stand dauntless | the American Union. and incorruptible, and if there is any change they are becoming more ardent and confident in the good and great cause of national unity of our troops with the enemy, and our triumand free government which they regard as one phant success. It is true that the enemy, and inseparable, now and forever. The secessionists whisper that their attempted revolution must end in a failure. It is true, as ru- obtained some temporal advantages in the way mored for a few days, that there are camps of Union men in Tennessee, twelve hundred in one, and seven hundred in another, each man | cal strength than either their superior military with his rifle and a pound of powder, and a prowess or the righteousness of their cause. corresponding quantity of balls, and regarding his powder as far more precious than gold. In the late bridge burning three important bridges in Teneessee and two ir Georgia were entirely destroyed, and two others greatly damaged. The roads were in bad order before the bridges were burned, and the rolling stock is in bad condition. It will be impossible for the road to be so far repaired as to permit the a federal army to force its way through Cumberland Gap, and if a vigorous advance had been made there, the capture of Zollicoffer's army would have been absolutely certain. Not a man could have escaped. Zollicoffer's effective force in Kentucky has not at any time exceeded seven thousand men, and he cannot now muster six thousand. The number of rebel troops guarding the East Tennessee Railroad when the bridges were burned was the beautiful fabric of our Union-the diffiof Wildcat, our troops, had pushed vigorously forward, the loyal East Tennesseans would have taken possession of the railroad and held it for their own use instead of destroying it; | with it. and they would have taken a large amount of provisions and military stores collected at is complete, let us turn our attention to the Knoxville and other points for the use of the rebel army. The falling back of the Cumberland Gap expedition will have a most distressing effect. The sturdy loyalty of the East | quently they have become bold and infatuated, Tennesseeans appears in the returns of the recent Confederate election for President and In Roane county, where a thousand votes are usually given, less than three hundred and fifty were polled, John Baxter, a submission gress" the "invincibility of their arms, and Union man, (that is, one who is in favor of accomplished fact,) run for the Confederate than permit the election of an ultra secessionist. | they must depend on their own resources, thus The Union men had about eight thousand majority in the district, but refused to vote, and the secessionists had a very small, but nearly unanimous vote. In Knox county, where the Union men had three thousand two sion from the bare idea of renewing such a con- blow the institution of slave property in this hundred votes, Baxter, the submissionist, lighten them in regard to the triumphant sucreceived but eighty votes. The Union men would have nothing to do with the election, but treated it with contempt. In many places would not alone pluck the fruit of the tree, but | the polls were not opened, and in some whole to freeman; when they see justice and law cut up by the roots the tree itself. In other counties not a vote was cast. The lines between the Union men and the secessionists are very sharply drawn. Every man knows whom he may trust and whom he must distrust. The devotion of the Union people to the government is unalterable, and many of men more than seventy years of age, acting as guides on the mountains in the night for those whom they knew to be the friends of the government. The women will not take the money for any assistence they may render the Union men. Cases are mentioned in which poor women whose husbands are exiles, have with tears in their eyes refused to touch gold offered and urged upon them for provis-

> ions furnished those who were laboring in the cause of the Union. On Sunday night Gen. Elsey's Orderly, a young man named West, who had enlisted in Winshester, after the countersign had been given out, mounted the General's horse, and rode out of camp towards Fairtax. Giving the Rebel pickets the password nothing wrong was suspected. He rode directly along the Little River turnpike through Fairfax until he came to Anandale. Here he found our pickets and was brought in to head-quarters, when, after telling his story, he was released and went home to his father, who lives here. He thinks that the rebel strength does not exceed sixty thousand at Manassas and that they have but about one half their army on the Potomac. They lie west of Centreville towards Brentsville and Leesburg and over the Bull Run battle field. They have fifteen batteries of artillery, but no heavy seige guns and four or five cavalry regiments. They have no entrenchments except trifling dirt works, all of which are in the rear of and at Centreville, and are really nothing but breastworks for riflemen. Beauregard is not there, but went South, as was previously reported. Gen. Johnston is in command. A large proportion of the troops are Virginians, and are armed with all kinds of guns, and hundreds are without any uniforms. But few of the cavalry have uniforms or full equipments. Most of the men are well clothed in common homespun, which is very thin and weak, but they have not suffered yet from the cold. Their tents are so thin that they will not turn the rain, and so when it rains heavily it rains through. They have plenty of corn meal, flour and meat, but no coffee, sugar or salt. He says that many of the Virginia and Maryland troops would generally desert if they thought we would receive them, and that a proclamation from President Lincoln that all would be received who left, would thin out their ranks. He says there was some dissatisfaction in the South Carolim and Georgia troops after the taking of Beaufort, who wanted to go home, but now they are willing to stay, being assured that it is of no account and that the federals will soon be driven off. He says they offer our men when taken prisoners, the choice of enlisting with them or going to

> taken a few days ago enlisted. The U. S. steamer Flag arrived at Port Royal an the 24th Nov., and reported that Tybee Island, after being slightly shelled by the U. S. gunboats Pocahentas, Seneca, Augusta and the Flag, to which there was no response, was taken possession of by the hoisting of the American flag by a force of marines. The Tybee Island is at the mouth of the Savannah river, and within mortar distance of Fort Pulaski. On the Island is a strong mortello tower with a battery at its base. The rebel works were evacuated. This intelligence is gratifying to every lover of his country, as it cuts off all approaches to Savannah, and the flag of the Union once more floats over the territory of Georgia.

Richmond, and two of the New York men

Edward Cuthbert, a planter who was taken evidence of refinement and taste, but alas! the prisoner on Ladies Island, near' Beaufort, has marks of the despoiler is upon it, in the shape for twenty cents. It is three inches square, sand such is the acarcity of the paper in the South, that it is printed upon the back of a list of conspirators against the nation which list of conspirators against the nation which stand. Large quantities of cotton, uninsured, were still found in the storehouses and barns. heen landed at Fort Lafayette. Contrabands of broken windows and disrupted seats, which continue to arrive at Port Royal. Gen. Sher- I observed were being used by Sore throat diseases prevail among our troops. Beaufort is still unoccupied by our troops, but two gunboats are anchored off the town.

The Prince of Wales has gope to Turkey.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP PIERPOINT, Va., Nov. 23, 1861. DEAR Row :- While the telegraph and printing presses are heralding all over the land, with lightning speed, the news of the day, permit your humble correspondent, through this appointed medium, to transmit to you some of the few crude ideas, which soldiers are apt to form while performing their respective parts the most absolute confidence. The Union in the great drama, which at the present time men of East Tennessee were never more loyal is of such absorbing interest to the people of

Almost in every direction the cheering news comes to us of the repeated engagements since this unholly and wicked rebellion has assumed its present gigantic proportions, have of victories, at a huge sacrifice, over our arms, which have been more the results of numeriat 4 p. m., distant about 8 miles. Yesterday

But while those who have the direction of affairs, pertaining exclusively to this war, have suffered our troops to be drived back at different times, they have not been unmindful of the interests involved or the strength of those with whom it has to deal. But while we have suffered some heavy losses thus far, the government has turned them to valuable account. It has in the meantime increased its efforts, passage of trains in less than a month. The and we are now enabled to see the stupendous loyal East Tennesseeans were hourly expecting results of its labors in the accumulation and organization of the largest army that ever

trod npon American soil. When we take into consideration the shortness of the time that has intervened since the booming of cannon over Sumter's walls, which awakened a loyal people from their lethergy, with the startling cry to arms! and warned them that there was a fearful reality in the threats that had often been repeated to destroy tess than eight hundred. If, after the battle culties to be surmounted, and the present high discipline of our troops-we might well challenge the whole world to produce anything of the kind that would at all compare

And now, since the organization of the army work to be accomplished. Hitherto the leaders of the rebel forces seem to have been elated with the success of their arms, and consein what they term the rightcourness of their cause, and surely, if we may judge anything Vice President and members of Cougress. from the language of the message of the ingrate and apostate Davis, in which he declares to his people through the "Provisional Conthe justness of their cause," we might well the Union, but looks upon the rebellion as an despair and "hang our harps on the willows." But whether their cause is right or wrong, Congress in Maynard's district, thinking the Davis intimates that so far as Providence re-Unionists would support and elect him, rather fuses to recognize their right to rebellion, making a virtual confession of the utter helplessness of the success of their unhallowed schemes, adding as a clincher that eliberty is won where there exists the unconquorable will to be free,"-but forgetting altogether to encess of the great expedition, and merely alludes to it as the first great step to the inment of servile war, and acknowledges that Yankeedom with its mudsills has stolen a

march upon him. The result of the expedition has sent a thrill of exultant joy through the hearts of our troops that are encamped here, and I doubt not, that the news is equally gratifying to loyal men everywhere. The mere fact of taking touching proofs of it are given. We are told | two or three forts is not much in itself, but is of double significence, because the blow has fallen like a thunderbolt upon that insignificant State of South Carolina, which took the lead in trampling our glorious ensign in the dust. They may yet learn by dear experience, that her offences are not to be passed lightly by; and she may find when it is too late that

she has a fearful account to answer. Following close upon the report of this signal victory, comes the gratifying intelligence from the Eastern Shore of the "Old Dominion" of the success of our arms and the surrender of about two thousand of those who are engaged in this unhallowed warfare against the best government which the wisdom and ingenuity of man ever devised.

Now that we have a foothold upon the 'sacred soil" of South Carolina, it is self-evident that the number of troops now there are insufficient to maintain, for anylength of time, the positions they now occupy. Hence, if we would follow up with alacrity the fortunes of our arms in that quarter, and commence offensive operations in the very heart of the enemy's strength, reinforcements are absolute. ly necessary; and speculation is now rife here, where these reinforcements shall come from ? The opinions are as various as they are fre- | Cheap quent. Not a few supposing that the "Reserve" of Pennsylvania will be the fortunate | Cheap body. I say fortunate, because if such should be the case, it will perhaps, give it an opportunity of accomplishing something which will be a credit and glory to the Keystone State. It has to day the enviable reputation of being the most efficient corps in the army of the Po- Chean tomac. If we should be ordered south, I be- Cheap Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under- Goods lieve it would have a fine effect upon our troops who are beginning to grow tired of remaining inactive for so long a time.

The weather here is beginning to put on rather wintry airs, and last night we had such a plain demonstration of the fact, as to leave the ground covered with snow this morning. Many of the troops are complaining of the cold—the statements of the newspapers in regard to the comfort of the men to the con-

trary notwithstanding. Last Wednesday was a day that will long be remembered by those who participated in the exercises of the Grand Review of the troops at Bailey's Cross Poads. Long before daylight the Reserve was on the move towards the place of review. About daylight our Battery got started, and after halting a short distance from camp to let some regiments of infantry and cavalry pass by, we struck the road to Lewinsville. This place is about one mile and a half from our position on Johnson's Hill, and it will be remembered that this was the scene of a sharp skirmish some two months ago. It contains a church, store house and tavern-stand, with some half dozen dwelling bouses in close proximity; and bears, withalt at the present time a verry dilapidated appearance. Here we wheeled abruptly to the left and were on the road which intersects with | Cheap a road running parallel with what, I believe, Cheap is called the Alexandria and Vienna railroad; this road in turn leads to the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, which it intersects about one mile from Falls Church. This is a village pleasantly situated, and from the scenes which have been enacted there, is destined to fill a place in the history of this war. There is no Cheap business of any kind going on at present, the cheap Port wine for Medical or Sacramen-shops and stores being closed, and their owners no doubt occupying positions in the rebel army. The church in its construction bears

About a mile from the village is Munson's Stripes were floating majestically to the breeze —indicating the authority that now holds sway there. The fortifications of the rebels are still standing, and contrast strangely with Cheep November 27, 1861.

To buy any other article cheap, be Goods Cheap cheaper for cash than any other growth of the following Wholesale Agents Or to either of the following Wholesale Agents Cheap cheaper for cash than any other growth of the following Wholesale Agents of the rebels cheaper for cash than any other growth of the following Wholesale Agents of the

soldiers to keep them warm as well as to sit

been erected and armed by the federal authority. They show the perfidity of the rebels, situated as they were in dense woods, so as to form a complete masked battery, with which they, no doubt, intended to play sad havoc among our brave men. The woods are now cut down, and the main fort stands out in bold relief. As we passed by, I could not but reflect upon the scenes that have enacted there-of the Patriot blood that bas been poured out in defence of the constitution and laws, and which will forever consecrate the soil to liberty. As we neared the opposite brow of the hill we had a spleudid view of the immense army of men, who had been assembled to take part in the exercises. We took a position on the left, and soon the column moved forward and passed in review before Gen. M'Clellan and staff, who were accompanied by the President and Secretary of War. Our division was the first that passed, and we immediately struck the road for our camp, where we arrived

the stupendous earth works which have since

evening without seeing nare a Sesh. W. R. B. Five of the North Carolina regiments, who were enrolled for the war, have been disbanded and surrendered their arms to the State. The Confederate government gave them neither pay, food, nor clothes, the Raleigh Standard fears that the "other regiments will do likewise unless their demands are promptly met."

a protion of McCalls scouts made a reconnoi-

sance as far as Drainsville, and returned in the

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; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE:-Letters of Administration on the estate of Caesar Potter, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county. Pa.. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement at the residence of the subscriber in Bradford tp. WILLIAM HOOVER,

December 4, 1861-6t.

Furniture! Furniture!! JOHN GUELICH,

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Fur piture Rooms." a varied assortment of furniture, among which is,

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, H RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Rocking and Arm Chairs, Spring-seat, Cain-hottom, and Parlor Chairs; And common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND. Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable. Also, House painting done to order. The above, and many other articles are furnished

to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple. Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market street. Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."

December 4, 1861 JOHN GUELICH.

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- Goods dies goods-such as Coburg Cloth, Alpacas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, Chintz, Kerchiefs, Nu-Cheap bies, Bonnets, Gloves, etc. Goods FOR GENTLEMEN. Cheap Always on hand Black, Blue. Brown Goods Cheap Goods and Grey Cloths, Fancy and Black Goods

Casimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Vestings. Shirting, etc., etc. etc. Cheap Goods READY-MADE, Cheap shirts, and other Flannel shirts, Goods Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Neck-Cheap

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ties, Gum Boots and Shoes and a variety of other articles. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Cheap Such as Unbleached and Bleached Cheap Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen Goods and cotton table cloths, Oil cloth, Goods Linen and hemp towls, carpets, curtains, fringe, etc

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

Cheap Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Goods

Cheap Shoe and Stove blacking. Manilla

and hemp ropes, Ink, Paper or Pens, Powder, Shot or Lead, etc., buy them at Mossop's. IF YOU WANT Shoe Last or Pegs. Palm or Fancy Goods Seap, Starch, Wall Paper or Win-dow Shades. Lamps, Lamp tubes Goods or Wicks, coal oil, etc., go to Mossop's cheap each store.

IF YOU WANT Goed extra family Flour, White or Goods brown sugar, hams, shoulders or Goods sides, coffee; Imperial, Young Good Hyson or black tea, buy them at Mossop's cheap for cash. Goods Goods IF YOU WANT Cheap Tallow candles, fine or coarse salt, Goods Cueap Syrup or molasses, cheese, dried Goods apples or peaches, water or so-do crackers, call at Mossop's

where you can buy cheap. IF YOU WANT Cheap tal uses, Sweet wine, old Monongahela or rye whisky, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy at Mossop's cheap cash store. IF YOU WANT

Cheap Raisens, Figs, Prunes or dried Cur-Goods rants; filberts, cream, pecan or Goods ground nuts, candies, Liquorice Goods or Liquories root, buy them at Mossop's cheap and good. Cheap Cheap

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Nov. 30th, 1861

Bills discounted. Pennsylvania State loans, 28,495 87 4.799 87 1.848 01 Notes of other banks. 3.145 00 Checks, drafts, &c. 1.848 95 171 41 Furniture. 299 21 Expense of plate engraving. ac. Loss and Expense :

Capital stock. paid in, : \$28,050 on 21,825 00 16,408 93 Notes in circulation, Due depositers, Due individuals. 3,987 12 3,270 92 Interest and exchange.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 30, 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, THE NEW A NEW REMEDY

A CERTAIN REMEDY. FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM CHRONIC RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

No MATTER How STUBORN, How Long STANDING PROPYLAMINE | WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT. What it has done, It will do again, DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT The best testimony, Best Medical Authority.

Doctors know it, Patients believe it, Tried & Tru Pen-sylvania Hoapital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL RAPORTS MAY 19, f860.-Ellen S., mt. 28, single, here; was very strong. Two years ago she had an at tack of acute rheumatism, from which she was con fined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been we since then till last Saturday; while engaged is house cleaning, she took cold. had pain in her back feit cold, but had no decided chill. Two day later her ankles began to swell which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has dull pain in her shoulders, and her kneek. les are very tender, red and painful; both hand are affected, but the right is the most so. Thu then, is a case of acute rheumatism. or, as it has fashionably called, theumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves My chief object in bringing her before you now is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean propylamine. Dr. Awenarius of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms having derived great benefit from its use in & cases which came under his care. Various mendatory testimonials respecting it have appear ed in our journals, and I propose giving it another trial. I must confess I am always incredule as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifies; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER May 23, 1860 .- I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I preshribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of scale rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in dayer of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her che attack. (The patient now walked into the room The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now new roll their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen wa must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

THREE DAYS LATER ! ! May 26, 1860 .- This is the case of acute rhenmatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last climic She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring be fore you a very characteristic case of soute rheu-matism, and if the result b esutisfactory. I think as good jurymen, we shall justly render our veder in favor of propylamine.
He is a seaman, et. 26, who was admitted a fer

days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pairs but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days a; The pains began in his right knee, subseques affected the left knee, and later the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; his skin at present, dry, though there has been much sweat ing. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90 He has now used propylamine twenty-four hours This gentlemen is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is fol-lowed by a feeling of coldness. severe articular pain, beginning, as it usually does, in the lower joints There is fever and the profuse sweating so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to ex hibit to you this typical case, as I have called it than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines. even anodynes, that there may be no misgiving as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case in a future clinic.

THE RESULT .- A FAVORABLE VERDICT JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our canvalescents the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clin ic of May 26th, which I then called a typical care and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain deses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about as yo see. I do not hesitate to say that I have never st as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon resid ed to health as this man has been, and without ing prepared to decide positively as to the value the remedy we have used. I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the chloride Propylamine, the patients have gained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily purshed. I wish, gentlemen, you would your selves try it, and report the results.
For a full report of which the above is a cer

densed extract, see the Philadelphia Mediculan Surgical Reporter. It is a report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary tolgive numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

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ized Chloride of Propylamine. THE ELIXIR IS MORE CONVENIENT, AND ALWAYS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, BY ANY ONE, BY EVERY ONE. WHO HAS RHEUHATISM OF ANY KIND

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