

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 11, 1861.

THE MESSAGE-WHAT IS SAID OF IT. The New York Times says : "President's Lincoln's Message is precisely such a document as any one familiar with his character would have anticipated. It is clear, unpretending, frank and perfectly loyal to the declaration and acts of his whole political life. In regard to the question of slavery, President Lincoln speaks with firmness, but marked and con-scientious moderation. With regard to the negroes whom the progress of the war sets free and throws upon our hands, he suggests the propriety of providing for their colonization -and also of accepting such slaves as may be freed by State action in lieu pro tanto of direct taxes. We apprehend that the project of colonizing the negroes will be found open to more objections than occur at first sight. They will be imperatively needed to cultivate the soil, and the expense of the scheme would be beyond any direct benefits to be expected from K. We think the Government will find it necessary to establish for them some effective police government here, at home, and retaining their labor instead of sending them out of the country."

The Chicago Tribune interprets the Message by what it knows of the opinions of the President, rather than by what it says: "The cautious language which Mr. Lincoln employs, does not hide from us, who know the deep moral convictions of the man, the purpose that | devoted, unselfish friend. I now proceed to he has in view. He has come, if not fully up to our advanced position, at least within easy hail of those who have been looking anxiously back to see what progress he would make. Congress will take him at his word. The members of that body, if we may judge by what has transpired already, will interpret his meaning in a way with which we even shall be content. We know not what form their legislation will take; but of this we are assured, and the Message is a warrant for what we say, that in the deliberate action of the Represen-tatives of the People, the President will gladly Brecking ge school of politicians, and if so, acquiesce."

The Delaware County, Pa., Republican, says "The Message of President Lincoln to Con- you say : gress is of readable length, no synopsis of it is requisite. It is written plainly, and is devoid of that verblage usu ments emanating from high public functionaries. The President says just what he means, and is eminently conservative-too much so, we think -- in his recommendations to Congress. The declaration, however, in the message that "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed," is a sufficient guarantee to the people that the power of the Government will be used to that end. On the subject of our foreign relations the President leaves no room to doubt the policy that will govern the Administration, so far as England is concerned. The message

meets with general approval." The New York Commercial is warm in its praises : "This admirable document is all that could be expected from the frank, straight forward and honest pen of the President. It is Abraham Lincoln in every line, ingenuous, direct, unqualified, cautious, thorough and loyal to the very core-not merely loyal to the Stars and Stripes, but loyal to the most sacred principles of the Constitution. It is the work of a clear-headed man, sensible of the gravity of the time, and responsive to the vast burden of trust devolved upon him."

The New York World is delighted with the Message. It says: "It probably suffers somewhat from its hasty transmission by telegraph, but its language is clear, terse and intelligible, and it is free from the wearisome; ro ixity which has heretofore made Presidents' messages so heavy. The President assigns to the subject of slavery its propper rank and subordination among the questions relating to the management of the war. It is not, in his estimation, a great question, but a minor question."

The New York Herald is delighted. It says: "The first regular annual Message of President Lincoln to the two houses of Congress is before our readers. They will find it a plain, concise, unpretending, business-like exposition of our foreign and domestic affairs, and the reader will lay it down, satisfied from its intrinsic evidences that the author of this State paper is fully entitled to his familiar designation of "Honest Abe Lincoln."

In going to war with this country, England would lose two-fifths of her exports-she would lose our breadstufis, the provisions to feed her, and our cotton, as heretofore, to cloth her. She would lose the \$23,000,000 per annum of revenue which she derives mainly from our tobacco. Her revenue would be reduced onehalf-her own expenditurers would be unable to pay \$130,000,000 per annum as the interest on the public debt, and at the same time support her government and war expenditures. She would encounter revolution from her starving millions, and her existing Government evould be swept into oblivion.

Kansas has 6,000 men in the service of the Government. The male adult population of the State capable of bearing arms, reaches only 25,000. This shows one man out of every four in the volunteer service. In addition to this, the militia has been called out at different points and used for defense. Recruiting is going on actively. Of the 6,000 men in service, more than one-half of them are in Misare yet effectively equipped.

CONDEMNED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS .- In tary of State, gave to privateers, we find the

"RING OF THE TRUE METAL."

Letter of Hon. John Campbell, of Phitadelphia, to Col. Charles J. Biddle. PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1861.

Sin: My attention has been directed to a

letter of yours, which appeared in yesterday's Inquirer, and, as anything which eminates from your pen must interest me, I took especial pains in reading it to comprehend its scope of meaning. I confess that I was much astonished at its contents, although I thought I had litical occurrence whatever. Your Intercourse hope in the convention before which you were a candidate for mayor. We voted for you against what I then considered a most infamous political combination. You were defeated for the nomination. You know how sore I felt at the result; yet there was no office in your gift, if elected mayor of our city, that I would accept from you. When you were nominated for Congress, no man felt more rejoiced than I. The Press newspaper doubted your sincerity to support the Administration. I took a different view, and, I believe, to a cerain extent, influenced Col. Forney to deal leniently towards you-at all events, I wrote to him, remonstrating against any attack upon you. Knowing, as I do, Col. Forney's generous nature, and his desire to oblige his friends, he refrained from being severe upon you. I am certain that my anxiety to have you elected to Congress had its weight with almost every person engaged upon The Press. But I did more, for five successive evenings after your nomination, I closed my place of business earlier than usual, and travelled the district, beseeching and imploring Douglass Democrats to vote for you, pledging my word that you would be found, upon the floor of Congress, a staunch supporter of the Government. I regret to say, judging from the tenor of your letter, that I was mistaken. One gentleman alone, to oblige me, went to unusual trouble, and got for you twenty-eight votes, besides his own, all of whom usually vote against the Democratic party. I say to you clearly, and distinctly, that you

could not have been elected but for my exertions. I say this in no exulting spirit, but merely to prove that I have been your warm, analize your letter, and to me it is a painful and disagreeable task, but I deem it to be a duty that I owe to such citizens as were influenced by my representations to vote for you. It I mistake not, every citizen to whom your letter is addressed has deen a Breckin-ridge Democrat, except the Hon. A. V. Parsons. The Hon. George M. Dallas has been absent from the country, and I have been informed that Mr. Fraley has repudiated your sentiments. It appears plain to me that you you will have, for weal or for woe, to abide the consequences. In your letter of yesterday

"My political opinions are what they have " always been. I am a Democrat-never more with my name upon your ba nners that you overthrew the Republican party in this city."

Contrast this with the following : "CAMP MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, Beyond "Centreville, via Bedford, Pa., June 29 '61. "Hos. A. V. Parsons: The nomination takes me wholly by surprise. I thank you all for this great and unsolicited honor. I am, I trust, a true son of Pennsylvania, ready to serve her when and where and how she pleases. My present position is most conganial to me; but I will not place my preference in opposition to the people's wish. If elected, I will serve as soon as I can quit the field without disbonor. Philadelphia would not expect me sooner. I will give no partisan pledges. I will try to do my duty in whatever sphere it may please God

CHARLES J. BIDDLE." Were you less a Democrat in June last than vor are now, or was it a trick to secure our assistance? Some causes in the interim must have wrought a wonderful change in your opinions. In June you had no partisan pledges to give : in November your partisanship is more offensive than that of even John C. Breckin-

ridge. Again you say : "This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party-it rated at its true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men " calling themselves statesmen, have preferred " to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section and all " races, in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party-while it maintained its sway, 'Secession' was a little, baffled clique; as the "Republican party rose, 'Secession' became 's 'an army with banners.'

The Democratic party was my party so long as it stood by the Union and Constitution. But whenever any party dares to revolutionize the Government and destroy the Constitution by armed violence it is time for every loyal citizen to escape from such a party. I cannot suppose that you are either ignorant or forgetful of the political transactions of the last | and Butlers, who are Democrats. . year. I will not suppose that you do not know that the Southern leaders of the Democracy at Charleston and at Baltimore, aided and cordial and hearty support to the Administraabetted by Northern cravens and office-seekers, not only refused to support for nomination the only statesman that could have been quaintances. There is a glorious future beelected President by the Democracy, but, under the guidance of Breckinridge, Davis, Yan- upon the people, and the mighty power of cey, and other conspirators, had resolved "to truth; assist to crush out treason and this foul fire the Southern heart and precipitate the rebellion; do this in no querulous of caviling Cotton States into revolution." I need not spirit, and no man will try more ardently for inform you that, to gratify the South, Con- your future political advancement than your gress was for a tariff; again to gratify her it humble servant, was for free trade; again to gratify her it passed a fugitive slave law: But why recapitulate? Exaction after exaction was made against the North until further endurance would have made slaves of us, the free white citizens thereof-

I need not say to you that the Douglas platform was the fairest proposition that could have been offered to the South; nor need I inform you that the leaders of the Democracy in that section, and their conferees in iniquity and treason in this, spurned his constitutional offer. souri. Of the remainder but a small proportion | That the Democratic party has done great good in the halcayon days of its power none can deny : but when it departed from its high and holy mission; when, its leaders became traitors the instructsons which Mr. Toombs, as Secre- to its principles and doctrines; when they appealed from the will of the people constitution-ally expressed through the ballot box, to foul treafollowing passage: "Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches or military persons in son and unnatural rebellion, it became the the service of the enemy, ferfeit their neutral duty of every loyal Democrat to pause and character, and are liable to capture and con- consider if he were willing to be dragged to ducement, which will implicate future relademnation." If we had applied this general rule to the Trent, she would have been lying in one of our harbors as a prize. consider if he were willing to be dragged to political perdition, or if he should array himself on the side of the Government. You say that "Secession was a little baffled clique so that "Secession was a little baffled clique so long as the Democracy was in power." Well, The farmers' Bank of Reading has taken why not? Nearly every prominent Secessionforty thousand dollars of the new National loan ist South was in office, and almost all their authorized by the Government. All the sound friends North were well provided for, but so banks in the Union should take some portion of this loan, and thus assist in the good work of upholding the government.

An the sound the were well provided for, but so as it became a certainty that power was about the Egleton Coal Company's was engaged about the Egleton Coal Company's wharf opposite Farrandsville, he accidently change for goods. We respectfully ask a share fell and struck his head against a stick of timber, with such force as to cause his death curvensville, Dec. 11. HIPPLE & FAUST. best system of government that was ever immediately. The traitor John C. Creckinnidge, was on Wednesday the 4th, expelled from the United States Senate by 36 yeas, no man having the face to you the sentiments expected to you the sentiments expected to your letter to your intimate action.

N. B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are that you know all this as well as I do, and I in our hands, and we hereby notify persons have in our hands, and we hereby notify persons have can only attribute to you the sentiments expected in your letter to your intimate action of the county of man. I know that you know all this as well as I do, and I is reported that several steamers have in our hands, and we hereby notify persons have can only attribute to you the sentiments expected in your letter to your intimate action.

N. B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are that you know all this as well as I do, and I is reported that several steamers have in our hands, and we hereby notify persons have can only attribute to you the sentiments expected in your letter to your intimate action.

Seember 11, 1861. HIPPLE & FAVST.

November 27, 1881. ap27 59. Goods The traitor John C. Creekinridge, was on founded by the ingenuity of man. I know

quaintance and connection with the particular school of Democratic politicians who surround

You again say : "When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capitol was one man. The world saw with astonishment "the great uprising of the people; Europe re prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if " smitten with blindness, the Republican lead-" ers seemed striving to waste and dissipate, schooled myself not to be surprised at any po- " instead of to seize and use, the noble mate- and against property in other portions of the " rial for great armies which was, with scarceand mine has always been kind and friendly; " ly any limit, placed at their disposal. The it cannot, therefore, be said that this reply to "soldier who offered himself for the public Courts, and the proceeds of the property of your letter is dictated by either ingratitude or "service found that he must ear-wig some each individual seized and forfeited is to be envy. I stood by you, and led your forforn " politician before he could be allowed the Men began to say that the war was to be

" made 'a Black Republican job.' " Well "when the American flag was struck down at Charleston and the national capital was | rebels and those who give them aid and comfort threatened by Secession." Who struck down the flag? Certainly not Black Republicans, but the leaders of the Democracy-the leaders of your party and mine. Can this be denied? You as well as I know that we were taken aback; that but for the universal upheaving they may have the protection of the Governof the free States Washington would to-day be in the possession of the leaders of the Democracy. You and I know that under Democratic President Buchanan, Democratic Secretary Cobb robbed the treasury, Democratic Secretary Floyd robbed the arsenals, Democratic Secretary Secretary Toucy scattered our fleet; you and I know that Democratic Senators Davis, Slidell, &c., assisted them in their villainies-that Democratic Vice-Presid't Breckinridge was the pivot of treason. You know, or ought to know, that Democratic Senators, and Democratic members of Congress, and Democratic leaders in the North sympathized with these trailors; you know, or ought to know, that if Secessionism were as strong North as it has been South, that a man like me would not get leave to live. Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are hunted like wild beasts for defending the Government. Is it not curious that the vials of your wrath are poured out upon the heads of the Republican leaders, while you can scarcely spare even a drop for those who are now in arms against the Government? You state that "men say that the war is to be a Black Republican job?" Pray sir, who are these men? Let us know by all means who

they are. You further state : "A general, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competant officers second his efforts, scores of imbiciles have been pushed out of service, and this good work still progresses. The Democratic party will sustain the men-the McClellans and Duponts-who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war again become "a party job;" let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States."

Who placed McClellan and Dupont in their respective commands? Did not the present Cabinet gladly avail itself of the services of one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was both these distinguished citizens? "The Democratic party will sustain the men-Mc-Clellans and Duponts." Such is your expression. Of course they will, just so long as the McClellans and Duponts sustain the Government. The Demncratic party of the Free States-those gallant men who rallied to the standard of the lamented Douglas, in 1860 -are true to the Government and to the laws, and so is the majority of those who voted for the arch-traitor Breckinridge. Only the miserable drivellers who cannot read the signs of the times are disloyal; a broken down clique, which clings to the phantom of power. There is not a disloyal man to-day, in the Free States, who has not been a Breckinridge Democrat.

My dear sir, every such letter as yours gives encouragement to the rebels, and induces them to prolong the struggle.

I agree with you in your denunciation of corruption and incompetency, but you ought to have been specific; you should be particular and give to the public the benefit of your own knowledge; you should let us know who are the villains who are perpetrating the crimes which you so eloquently portray. It is not fair to leave us in the dark ; we should be forewarned against these bad men. To retain this knowledge in your own heart, without informing your fellow-citizens who the catiffs are to whom you allude, is hardly treating us justly. You create suspicion; for, if we are not cognizant of the names of the guilty parties, how are we to guard against the rascals you so feelingly describe? Above all things, let us have blazened to the face of the world the names of as many of the villains as you know. I am no advocate of Black Republicanism; I do not approve of incompetent officers being appointed in the army; but, taking every circumstance into consideration, the wonder is that an unarmed people has done so much. If the war becomes a Black Republican Job, we ought not to forget that Democratic traitors forced upon us the issue; we ought not to forget that Lyon and Greble, and Baker and Elsworth-none of whom were Democrats -have given their lives to the Union; we ought not to forget that the Government places its trust in the McClellans, and Duponts,

I have thrown my thoughts together hastily, in the hope that in Congress you will lend a tion; that you will use your own sound sense, tore you. You are yet a young man; rely

REBEL FOREIGN POLICY .- The Charleston Mercury, of Oct. 26, has an elaborate article of the foreign policy of secessiondom. It says that three Commissioners were at first appointed, to England, France, Russia and Belgium-which was a mistake as one man would have done just as well. Now two more are added and the countries specified, and they are supplied with Secretaries. The Mercury does not have much confidence in this arrangement, though it thinks that Messrs. Mason and Slidell have "eminant social fitness for their respective posts," and it expects worthy things from them! But its principal idea is that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will come naturally by its exhibition of de facto Independence, and that any attempt to hurry up this result by negotiation, involves the offer of a consideration, an intions. The article thus seems to confirm the rumors which come from Europe respecting the tender of some consideration which was to have been made by Mr. Slidell, as the price of

Some ten days since, whilst John Madden

FROM CONGRESS.

Mr. Trumbull or Thursday, introduced into property, and setting slaves free. This bill he advocated in a speech. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture to the Unithreatened by Secession, the North rose like | ted States of every species of property belonging to persons who, during the existence of the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States. This forteiture is to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts, through the military power, United States, where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, though the subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, priviledge to fight or die for his country. to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all to the persons they hold in Slavery. The bill declares that slaves thus forfeited shall be free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country where ment, and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. In the Senate on the 4th, Mr. Wisson intro-

duced a resolution inquiring into the case of certain colored persons confined in the jail at Washington. Thereupon ensued a debate concerning the administration of justice in the District of Columbia. Upon this topic Mr. Hale was very severe. The Marshal of the District was directed to report at once to the Senate the names of all persons now confined in the jail at Washington, the causes of their confinment, the names of the magistrates who committed them, the length of their imprisonment, and the names of the original

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether a telegraphic censorship on the press has been established in Washington, and, if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled; then to report if such censor hip has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed object was to withhold from the enemy information of army movements.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware on the 4th caused some amusement in the Senate by offering a resolution to appoint Messrs. Fillmore, Everett, Dallas, Taney, and some others, a Commission on the part of the North to meet a similarly-constituted Commission from the South, and bring the war at once to a satisfactory termination. After the Senate had laughed at the resolution it was brushed aside.

In the House on the 4th, Mr. Hutchins of Ohio introduced a resolution similar to that offered in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire concerning forty-five slaves said to be at present confined in the jail at Washington, to discover by what authority they are imprisoned, and to take measures for their release. and for the preventation of such imprisonment hereafter.

Mr. Cox of Ohio on the 4th introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution to the effect that there had been virtually an exchange of prisoners during this war, and that the interests of the army and of humanity demand such exchange; therefo e calling on the President to take measures to this end.

In the House on the 4th, Mr. Gurley of Ohto, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill confiscating all property of Rebels, making their slaves free men, giving them employment during the war, then apprenticing them to loyal masters, and finally colonizing them.

Mr. Hale on the 4th introduced into the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court, and of establishing another which shall meet

the requirements of the Constitution. Mr. Holman of Indiana on the 4th in the House, offered a series of resolutions reiterating the sentiments of the Crittenden resolutions, and reaffirming them. These were laid on the table by a vote of 71 against 65.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WANTED .--- All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me. for which the ighest market prices will be given. JAMES B. GRAHAM. Dec. 11, 1861.

CAUTION.—The Public is hereby cautioned against having anything to do with a promisory note, given by me to John B. Garrison, dated the 21st Nov. 1851, for \$40, as I have received no value for said note, and will not pay it unless compelled by Law. ISAAC MAYS. November 28. 1861.-dec 11.-p

TO BUILDERS .- Proposals will be received by the School Directors of Penn township until Saturday the 4th day of January, 1862, for building a School House at or near Dailey's cross roads-contractors to find all materials. Plan and specifications may be seen at W. S. Porter's, up to that time. [doel1-p] W.S. PORTER, See

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philipsburg and Waterford Railroad Com-pany will be held at the office of the Secretary, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the 2d Monday of January, 1862, for the purpose of electing one President and twelve Directors, to serve for one year.

G. R. BARRETT, Pres't. Attest-L. J. CRANS, Sec. Dec 11, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs. legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans court of Clearfield county, to be held at | Cheap Cheap the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, Cheap commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1862, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of John McKee and Joseph McKee, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Tho's McKee, of Burnside tp., Clearfield co., dec'd. The account of George Erhard and Lewis Erhard. Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Christian Erhard, late of the township of Knox, in the county of Clearfield, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY,

December 11, 1861.

A New Lot of Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the stock of merchandize of the late firm of Patton, Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS,

comprising Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Muslins, De Laines, Prints, Sattinets, Flannels, etc., which they offer at low prices

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

N B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are | Cheap To buy any other article cheap be Goods

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY STOCK-HOLDERS .-- The Stockholders of Clearfield Academy, are notified to meet at the office of J. B. McEnally, in Clearfield, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m., to elect Trustees and other officers. R. SHAW, Pres. J. B. McENALY, Secty. (Dec. 11, 1861.

Coal! COAL!!! COAL!!!!!-The undersigned having again leased Wm. L. Moore's Coal Bank, is now prepared to sell coal at Reduced prices for cash-at 51 ets delivered and 31 ets at the Bank. Orders left with James Leavy will be punctually filled, and money paid to him will be duly ack; owledged, no other person being authorized to receive or collect money for coal sold or MICHAEL CONNELLY. delivered by me. MICHA Clearfield, December 11, 1861.

New Goods, New Goods.

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

DRY-GOODS. Delains, cashmers, reps, valencess, morinos, alpaceas, prints, coburgs, ginghams, ducals, chintz, silks, muslins, cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, sattinetts, flanners, cloaks, and dusters. netts, flannels, drillings, linen, debages, shawts

Over-coats, dress-coats, business-coats, pants, vests, shaw s. under-shirts, drawers, neckties, fine linen shirts, Byron collars, choakers, cravats, 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

NOTIONS Nubias, 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.

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 eash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is

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

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

Rocking and Arm Chairs, Spring-seat, Cain-bottom, 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 RIND. 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 JOHN GUELICH.

JUST FROM THE EAST. RICHARD MOSSOP.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &C., MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

FOR THE LADIES.

Cheap Always on hand a large stock of La- Goods Cheap dies goods-such as Coburg Cloth; Alpacas, De Laines, Ginghams, Goods Prints, Chintz. Kerchiefs. Nubies. Bonnets, Gloves, etc. FOR GENTLEMEN. Always on hand Black, Blue, Brown

and Grey Cloths, Fancy and Black Goods Casimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, Cheap Tweeds, Plain and Faney Vest-Goods ings, Shirting, etc., etc. etc. Goods READY-MADE, Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under-

shirts, and other Flannel shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps. Neckties, Gum Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other articles. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Cheap Such as Unbleached and Bleached

Cheap Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen and cotton table cloths. Oil cloth, Linen and hemp towls, earpets, curtains, fringe, etc HARDWARE, &C. If you want Nails or spikes, Manure Goods or other forks, Saw-mill or other Goods Chean saws, Smoothing irons, Locks,

Chen

Cheap

Hinges, etc., go to Mossop's where you can buy cheap. Goods Goods Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Cheap Shoe and Stove blacking, Manilla and hemp ropes, Ink, Paper or Pens, Powder, Shot or Lead, Goods Goods Goods etc., buy them at Mossop's.

Goods

IF YOU WANT Cheap Shoe Last or Pegs. Palm or Faney Goods Cheap 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 Cheap Good extra family Flour. White or Goods

brown sugar, hams, shoulders or Goods sides, coffee; Imperial, Young Goods Hyson or black tea, buy them Goods at Mossop's cheap for cash. IF YOU WANT Cheap Tallow candles, fine or coarse salt, Goods

Syrup or molasses, cheese, dried do crackers, call at Mossop's Goods where you can buy cheap.

IF YOU WANT Cheap Port wine for Medical or Snoramental uses, Sweet wine, old Monongahela or rye whisky, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy at Mossop's cheap cash store. IF YOU WANT

Raisens, Figs, Prunes or dried Cur- Goods Cheap Raisens, Figs, Frunes of Goods rants; filberts, cream, pecan or Goods Ground nuts, candies, Liquorice Goods or Liquorice root, buy them at Mossop's cheap and good. IF YOY WANT

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the fullowing property, now in the hands of Luther has rett of Ferguson township, to wit, I bay home. sorrel horse, I wagon, I yoke 3-year old steers, yoke 2-year old steers, 1 2-year old steer. 2 com-28 sheep, as the above property belongs to us and has only been left with said Luther Barrett on loan,

Nov. 13, 1861. PATTON, HIPPLE & CO.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Carrier Potter, late of Bradford township, Clearfield com ty. 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 premar them properly authenticated for settlement at the residence of the subscriber in Bradford to WILLIAM HOOVED

December 4, 1861-6t. Administrator

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, THE NEW A NEW REMEDY A CERTAIN REMEDY. POR

ACUTE RHEUMATISM CHRONIC RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND No MATTER How STUDENS, How LONG STANDAYS

PROPYLANINE | WILL CONQUER IT,

What it has done, It will do ognin,

Doctors READ, Doctors EXAMINE, Doctors TET II

The best testemony, Best Medical Authority Doctors know it, Patients believe it, Tried & Ton

Penrsylvania Hoapital. (From Official Hospital Rapours May 19, 1860.-Ellen S., mt. 28, single news was very strong. Two years ago she had an at tack of acute rheumatism, from which she was on fined to her bed for two weeks, and sabsequent from a relapse for four more. She has been a since then till last Saturday; while engaged ; house cleaning, she took cold, had pain in her and felt cold, but had no decided chill. Two ... later her ankles began to swell which was to ed by swelling of the knee joints and of the She has dull pain in her shoulders, and her busch les are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is the most so. This then, is a case of acute rheumatism. or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a wall marked typical-case. We will carefully watch it case, and from time to time call your asternoon is the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now a to call your attention to a remedy which has no cently been recommended in the treatment of there matism. I mean propylamine. Dr. Awenaries of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms having derived great benefit from its use in becases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose giving it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous a to the worth of new remedies, which are vaune.

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 acuts rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in dose of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting is at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comforts ble, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient new 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 hearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment work have seemed very successful; but gentlemen we must wait a little while before we can give a de-

as specifics; but this comes to us recommended a

cided opinion as to what is to be the result. May 26, 1860 .- This is the case of acute rheamstism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic 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, haalso continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute theumatism, and if the result b esatisfactory, I think as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verden

in favor of propylamine. He is a seaman, set. 25, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheamatic place but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ag-The pains began in his right knee, subsequent affected the left knee, and Inter the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swelles, tense and tender. His tongue is furred; his still at present, dry, though there has been much swest ing. His pulse is full and strong, and about #6. He has now used propylamine twenty-four hours This gentlemen is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rhoumatism. There was a posure to cold and wet, and this exposure is fullowed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning, as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating.

o 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 exhibit 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 sha 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 clinio of May 26th, which I then called a typical care and which it was remarked was a fair opportunit for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses estat) two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about as job I do not hesitate to say that I have never see is severe a case of acute rheumaticm so soon in ed to health as this man has been, and without ing prepared to decide positively as to the calse of the remedy we have used. I feel bound to state the in the cases in which we have tried the chloride Propylamine, the patients have gained their health

much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued. I wish, gentlemen, you would you selves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia Modesals. Surgical Reporter. It is a report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE, AN EFFECTUAL CURE, THE SAME RESULT IN EVERY CASE, WHENEVER TRIED.
WHEREVER TRIED. WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock & Crenshaw a firm well known to me medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS. If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the Puns Cars-TALIZED PROPYLAMINE, PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED, PURE IODIDA PROPYLAMINE, of which we are the sole manufact

13 We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crysts! ized Chloride of Propylamine.

THE ELIXIR IS MORE CONVENIENT, AND ALWAYS READY FOR DIMEDIATE USE, AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, BY ANY ONE, BY EYERY ONE. WHO HAS RHEURATISM OF ANY KIND.

SOLD AT 75 CTS. A BOTTLE. Orders may be addressed to "Propylamine M. ufacturing Co., Office. Room No. 4, E. W Corner Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. Or to either of the following Wholesale Agent Bullock & Crenshaw ; French, Richards & Co John M. Maris & Co., Geo. D. Wetherell & Co.

Peter T. Wright & Co., Zeigler & Smith. T Morris Perot & Co., Philadelphia. [Dec. 4, 1861-47

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