of the three months regiments have continued | to effect. in service under the latter requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in

service and preparing twenty-four companies. The following are the regiments in service. 66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were rifle regiments 71,189, 11 regiments of cavalry 12,690, 1 regiment of artillery 1,077, making of infantry 707, 6 companies of cavalry 578, aid me to perform them. 6 companies of artillery 936, making 2,221, men-making in all 87,177. Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of

Regiments preparing for service-12 regiments of infantry, 18,092; 1 regiment of cavalry 1,136; 1 regiment of artillery 1,077; making 15,305. Companies preparing for service—1 company of cavalry 109; 4 companies of artillery 624; making 733. Total preparing, 16,038. Making Pennsylvania's contribution, in service and preparing 109,615, Exclusive of 20,175 three months men now disbanded.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th instant will be consolidated and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th, regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of artillery companies of Infantry, four companies of 87th infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the as their competition was found injurious in the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organplan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or thought wise in these cases not to insist on government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammuimplements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most ap-

The State has now 62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs; 26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired, 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, tribute one dollar of additional tax. and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg 1,966 sabres and swords, and 1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has 440 sabres, and 326 pistols with the necessary accountre-

There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accountrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and other expenses. Ne pupil should be admitted

and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin the 1st January inst. there died but forty-nine men at that camp, viz, forty-four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other

one shot in Harrisburg. their pay by our volunteers in the field for the | the Delaware, and have his assurance that they support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners to visit therities and some of the citizens of Eric on folk Navy Yard on the 6th, and a residence the camps of our men on and south of the the subject of the defenceless condition of Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. that city, and the part of the State bordering on Beltshoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit the lake. On examination it is found that Such occurances are very frequent, and excite

The State regiments have been numbered, the system of allotment and to encourage them by the National Government in the summer of and the last to this date is numbered 115. Two in adopting a practical plan for carrying it in-

> The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General and Paymaster General which accompany this Message.

The auties imposed on me were so generous that I found it necessary to invite the tempo-84,956. Companies in service-7 companies rary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to defence, as well as for the suppression of do-

In this capacity, Cols. Thomas A. Scott. Gideon J. Ball and John A. Wright contribu-April until they were called away by other dubeing commissioned,) 6,400, Total in service, ties. Col. Scott remaining until he became bundance of material and skilled mechanics, connected with the War Department, Col. and a people of undoubted loyalty. Ball until the 1st of June and Col. Wright voted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker and Craig Biddle were in the service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia,

It is but just to all these gentlemen that I and fidelity with which their duties were per-

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the twentieth of December last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorised to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceedare in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry | ing \$20,000 for compensation to such persons military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the drawn from the Treasury \$8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons emnear Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers ployd on temporary service, none of whom from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as received any further compensation, and exarrangements have been made for the exchange | penses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and five hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of Decemexcept some inconsiderable payments made

since, the balance remains in my hands. The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and States would abstain from purchasing arms, settled by the accounting departments here, was made up to the 1st day of September, the market, and in view of the large expendi- | 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month tures of money in arming and equipping the at the Treasury Department of the United States for sett sum of \$606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the izations as may be fomed in Philadelphia on a | completion of the arrangment, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax there should be such revision of the other near designated points, and that their tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion immediate departure was required. It was the burden among the various interests now subject or that can properly be made subject the arms being sent before the regiments to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent. marched, as this would have imposed on the to the people of the State be the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable which might have been seriously detrimental | you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such a manner as to bear equally upon all. nition wagons, harness and all the necessary Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the government. By the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, inwar, whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to con-

> The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the several pieces of artillery will still be collected to this school without having passed a thor-The care which has been bestowed upon the ongh examination on mathematics and all fitcomfort of the volunteers, and the goodness | ting subjects of instruction except the military and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, art power. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material perhaps vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the since the 19th of April last, and that down to seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a com-States,) who had been injured on railroads, munication from General Totten, chief of the Wednesday the 8th. two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the To facilitate the making of allotments of Navy the necessity for floating defences on

those in Kentucky and elsewhere in the western | there are no defences on the lake, and that some comment and attention as to their origin. | ment at market price.

ed and sent forward form part of the State. | country, to call the attention of the troops to | the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdraw n 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the U. nited States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unrefer to the reports of the Adjutant General, expectly fail in its duty providing adequate defences at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own mestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennted their valuable services from the middle of sylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, a-

I commend to the attention of the Legislauntil the 23d of July; for the time thus de- ture the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern and of the Pennsylvania Training School for .Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children at Media, should bear testimony to the untiring zeal show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be con-

tinued to them. Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and are in Western Virginia, as are also three as might be required to serve the country in a efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that ber. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and | they be relieved from all penalties for this

breach of the law. Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The unipeople, signine that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruc-A. G. CURTIN.

Raftsman's Journal.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisb'g, Jan. 8, 1862



BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 15, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE .- We this week present to our readers the first annual message of Gov. Curtin. It is a plain statement of facts, and exclusively devoted to the official business of the State. Its vigorous and patriotic tone and temper, accords fully with the loyalty and enthusiasm of the people of the Keystone State; and no doubt, will attract some considerable attention abroad as a State paper. The attention of the reader is more especially directed to the State of the finances of the commonwealth, which appear to have been honestly and conscientiously conducted, and with a strict regard to the interests of the people. After all the expenditures of the terests too, most unfavorably affected by the year, there remained a balance in the Treasury, on the last day of November, of \$1,551,605, without reference to the four hundred thousand dollars of the military loan due from the General Government, all of which it has not been found necessary to call in. The whole number of men now in actual service from our State, is 93,577; preparing for service, 16,038, making a total of 109,715 men-exclusive of 20,175 who served in the three months campaign-the quota of the State in the army is, therefore, more than supplied. The recommendation of the Governor in relation to our public schools-to the reform in the militia system-the revision of the taxlaws-to the selection of a National Armory in Pennsylvania-to the defences on the Delaware, and to other matters of importance, are all sound and practical.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE .- This body assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 7th of January. The Senate was organized by electing L. W. Hall, Esq., of Blair county, Speaker; Geo. W. Hamersly of Germantown, Clerk; and Herman Yerks, Sergeant-at-Arms. The House was organized by electing John Rowe of Franklin, Speaker; E. H. Rouch. Clerk; and E. B. Picket, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Governors Message was delivered on

FIRES IN THE SOUTH .- Several fires are reported to have occurred in Charleston, since

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. STONE-Gen. Stone has written a letter to a Senator, in a reply to his name will be stricken from the roll of the army. The charges of military mismanagement and the improper employment of his troops, in the return of fugitive slaves, (the last made by Gov. Andrew,) are not the only ones of the harshest made against Gen. Stone. It is alleged that he holds too amicable relations with rebel officers across the Potomac, corresponding with them regularly and that he sympathizes and protects traitorously disposed citizens of Maryland living near his camp, retusing to take forage from such. It is alleged, and is no doubt true, that never until Friday the 3d of January, was the national flag seen to float over the head-quarters of Gen. Stone. Its absence has long been the subject of comment and unfriendly criticism.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND SCHOOLFELLOW .- Arrangements have been completed to make this Magazine more valuable than ever. It is devoted to the amusement and instruction of Boys and Girls, and is the oldest and best work of the kind published. In addition to the stories, instructive articles, illustrations, puzzles, etc., usually presented, a department will be devoted especially to school matters. A fine portrait of Aunt Sue, engraved on steel expressly for the work, is published in the January number. Valuable prizes are offered for the best essays, puzzles, etc., and for the solution of puzzles appearing in each number. The Magazine can safely be recommended to every family, as it is of the most healthful moral tone. Terms, \$1 a year. Address, J. N. Stearns, Publisher, 111 Fulton

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING -The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, formerly Rector of St. Marks Church, Philadelphia, recently took up his "bag and baggage" for the South. He proceeded on his journey as far as Fortress Monroe unmolested, where, however, he was suspected. Upon search being made, his twenty trunks were found to contain about \$1000 worth of such articles as would be most serviceable to the rebels-besides maps, plans, papers, letters, and other documents relating to the Burnside expedition, which were found concealed in his cravat and clothing. He was permitted to proceed to Norfolk, but his baggage was retained by the Provost Marshall at Fortress Monroe.

FROM CAIRO .- Flag Officer Foote, made a reconnoisance down the Mississippi on the 7th, with three gunboats. He examined all points on the river as near as two miles to Columbus, and expressed himself highly grtifled with the reconnoisance. He discovered one of the rebel submarine batteries planted in the channel, which did no harm. Several shots were fired at him when he retired.

BATTLE AT BLUE GAP .- A detachment of Gen. Kelly's forces, commanded by Col. Dunning, of the 5th Ohio, left Romney on the night of the 7th, and attacked about 2000 rebels at Blues Gap, east of Romney, at daylight on the morning of the 9th. The rebels were completely routed with a loss of 15 killed, two pieces of cannon, their wagons, tents, etc., with twenty prisoners. Our loss none.

APPOINTMENT .- Gov. Curtin has appointed Col. Alex. L. Russell Adjutant General of the State, in the place of Edward M. Biddle, resigned. Col. Russell was Secretary of State under Gov. Johnson, which position he filled with ability; and being conversant with the military affairs of the State, will," no doubt, discharge his present duties taithfully and

DIABOLICAL .- It is reported, that last week an attempt was made to set fire to the Alexandria Hospital; and the day following an attempt was made to blow it up. There were about 500 persons in the building at the time.

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

J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwens-

A ville, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Jan. 15, 1862. Flour! Flour!! Just receiving and constantly on hand

and for sale, good family flour, at cash price, by MERRELL & BIGLER. Liquors! A lot of choice Liquors, such as Brandies of various kinds,

Whiskey, Gin, etc., just received and for sale by Jan. 15, 1862. MERRELL & BIGLER. Dried Apples! -Several barrels of excellent dried apples on hand and for sale by
Jan. 16, 1862. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Coal Oil! Just received and opened the BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS. Also Benzine, an article that supplants turpentine in many uses, all which will be sold cheap for eash by MERRELL & BIGLER.

Lamps! Lamps!! THAN EVER. The undersigned have just received from the east an extensive and varied assortment of the best COAL OIL LAMPS,

ever brought into the county, which they offer at prices, cheaper than the cheapest. One advantage in buying from us is, if the burners become loose we fasten them without charge Now is the time to buy. We also repair lamps and put new Jan. 15, 1861. MERRELL & BIGLER

New Firm-R. MALONEY & Co, PHILIPSBURG, PA., Would respectfully inform

A VARIETY OF STOVES.

and a general assortment of articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which they offer chap for each. Approved produce taken in payment at market price.

Jan. 15, 1862.

Hester and Caladian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years' subscription to prepay post-age.

MUNN & CO., Publishers, Dec. 18, 1861, 48, 27, Pare Row, N. Y.

WESTERN FLOTILLA. - We learn by telegraph | CAUTION, -All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following to meddling the following to meddling the following to meddling the following to meddling the following the f that the Western Naval expedition is ready words spoken by him in debate, so full of and a portion of it has moved forward. Some relt of Ferguson township, to wite 1 bay horse abuse and insult that is highly probable that important news may be expected from that quarter during the coming week.

> LOUR-A good article for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfield. TWO NEW ONE-HORSE SLEIGHS, for sale REED, WEAVER & CO. Clearfield, Pa.

> OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, -extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE,

NWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACKES

Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa

BLACKSMITH WANTED AT GRAHAM-TON .- One who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety None other need apply. A good shop with three fires and three set of smith's tools (if desired), and a house, garden and stable will all be leased for one year from the 1st of April next, and for a longer time if satisfaction is rendered to customers and to myself.

Address. JAS. B. GRAHAM, Clearfield, Pa. January 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. All persons interested are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the lumbering business, in Bell township in Clearfield county, (the business of the firm having been conducted in the name of Frederick G. Miller.) is this day dissolved by mu-tual consent. FRED'K G. MILLER. tual consent. GEORGE CRIST. Clearfield, December 18, 1861-3t-p.

Benner & Barrett, Respectfully announce to the public that they

have completed and are now occupying their new FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS. fronting on the Market lot and nearly opposite the Court House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building, in all its

different branches. All kinds of furniture will

be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for

ber to suit the business Their stock will consist of PARLOR, ROCKING AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c.

Parlor, Sofa, Centre, Card, Dining, Extension and Breakfast Tables Sofas of all Kinds, Varieties and Patterns.

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

Mattrasses-Hair. Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn husk, of the best materials. Looking Glasses of all sorts and sizes. Also glasses for old frames. Also, What-nots, Wash-stands, Work-stands; Hat-racks, &c.

COFFINS made to order on short notice, and Hearse furnished.

Poplar, Cherry, Maple and Lin wood Lumber taken in exchange for work. Oct. 23, 1861.

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 "Furniture 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, Jen-

ny-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT-RACKS, 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 COPFINS, OF EVERY RIND, Made to order, and funerals attended with s 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, Mapie. 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 GUELIGH.

LLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERI-CAN .- THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. -- SEVENTEENTH YEAR. -- VOLUME VI-NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is pub-lished weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten riginal engravings of new inventions and disoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS .- NO person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing with out" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are not found in any other publica tion. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own super-

To THE INVENTOR .- The Scientific American is indispensible to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our posessinn all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCRITECTS, WILLWRIGHTS, AND FARmens -The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural impliments being illustrated in

its columns. TERMS :- To mail subscribers : \$2 a year, or \$! for six months. \$1 pays for one complete volhe citizens of Centre | ume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. and Clearfield counties, that have just received The volumes commence on the 1st of January and and opened a new and very extensive stock of

TIN & COPPER-WARE,

SHEETIRON-WARE,

Western and Caradian money or Post-office.

Western and Caradian money or Post-office.

lowing property, now in the handsof Luther Bar sorrel horse. I wagon, 1 yoke 3-year old steers. I yoke 2-year old steers, 1 2-year old steer, 2 cow. 28 sheep, as the above property belongs to us and has only been left with said Luther Barrett on loan. subject to our order.

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

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Lette A of Administration on the estate of Caesar Potter, late of Bradford township, Clearfield cont ty. Pa.. deceased, having been granted to the andersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are dersigned, an person indetect 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.

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

Administrato

ACUTE RHEUMATISM. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND : No MATYER HOW STUDERS, HOW LOSS STANDED

PROPYLAMINE | WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT. What it has done, It will do again, DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IS The best testimony. Best Medical Authority Doctors know it, Patients between it, Tried & True

Pennsylvania Hospital. (FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL RAPORTS | MAT 19, 1860.—Ellen S., act. 28, single, sever

was very strong. Two years ago she had an at tack of acute rheamatism, from which she was con-fined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house cleaning, she took cold had pain in her best felt cold, but bad no decided chill. Two days later ber ankles began to swell which was follow. ed by enelling of the knes joints and of the hads. She has doll pain in her shoulders, and her knesk 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 rhoumations, or, wit home fashionably called, rheumstic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully satch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves Cash, or exchanged for country produce or lum- My chief object in bringing her before you now it to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of theumatism. I mean propylamine. Dr. Awenarias of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms having derived great benefit from its are in 20 cases 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 as to the worth of new remedies, which are vannted as specifies; but this comes to us recommended to 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 paient for whom I preshribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acuts rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses 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 other 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 nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen we 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 scute rhenmatism 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 gratus 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 before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result b esatisfactory. I think

as good jurymen. we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine. He is a scaman, æt. 26. who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen-tense and tender. His tongue is farred, his skin at present, dry, though there has been much sweat-

iug. 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 rhoumatism. 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 misgivings 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 clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case 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 doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about as you see. I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon resto ed to health as this man hus been, and without he ing prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used. I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the chloride of Propylamine, the patients have gained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued. I wish, gentlemen, you would your selves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a cen densed extract, see the Philadelphia Medicalant Surgical Reporter. It is a reportatter 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.

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