

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV'R 12, 1862.

"THE NEW POLICY NOT A FINALITY." The National Intelligencer, at Washington City, has recently in editorial articles, taken the ground that "Emancipation is an experiment, and not a principal." It says it is a great misconception of theory prescribed to himself by the President in this matter to suppose that "for good or for evil, wisely or unwisely," the President has committed the Government to the purpose of freeing all the Slaves in the insurgent States. It contends that Mr. Lincoln has not, by his so-called "Proclamation of Freedom" irrevocably committed himself or the country to any definitive policy concerning Slavery and its relations to the war; and that, it, on the lat of January next, or at any subsequent date, he should be convinced that the rebellion could be more easily and certainly subdued by remanding to the condition of Slavery the class whom he had proposed to liberate, he is perfectly free to do so in consistency with the rationale of his conduct as thus far disclosed by his words and developed by his actions. It is argued that the rights or interests of the slaves are not taken into account in any way or in any degree, but that they are treated by the President simply as an element of power which may be made to subserve the cause of the Union. In support of this view of the question it quotes from Mr. Lincoln's letter

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it s not either to save or desiroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that what I am doing burts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.'

to Horace Greely that portion in which it says:

From this the Intelligencer draws the conclusion that the President is not unchangeably committed to any particular line of policy in in regard to the "peculiar institution" and its bearing on the rebellion. "For," to quote its own language,

"Professing to act simply in obedience to considerations of military necessity, he must adapt his measure to the military situation of the bour when the 1st of January comes. And it will not be denied that the same amplitude of military power which he conceived adequate, under certain circumstances, to compass the emancipation of slaves, would be equaly competent to work their declaratory re-enslavement, if it should be deemed expe dient to 'forbear' in this respect. If the President has a right to take 'any measure which may best subdue the rebellion,' and if, on the 1st of January next, Mr. Lincoln conceives that he can better subdue the rebellion by receding from his proclamation than by persisting in it, the colored rare, according to his own theory of his official and military duty , has no right to freedom which he is bound to respect. And in so saying it is our purpose neither to condemn nor approve the theory on which he acts. We simply state it in the terms and conditions defined by himself, and which seem to be forgotton by those who sup posed that he has necessarily committed himself to any definitive policy in the matter of slavery and its relations to the war."

The articles in the Intelligencer are regard ed as being peculiarly significant, inasmuch as it is accused of representing the opinions of Mr. Seward, an accusation which it denies. Let this be as it may, time will show whether its inferences and conclusions are correct or not

REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

By last evening's mail, we have the confir mation of the removal of Gen. M'Clellan from the command of the army of the Potomac. The reasons assigned for his removal, seem to be numerous. One of them is, that he disobeyed the orders of the General-in-Chief, who save that "on the 6th of October he (M'Clel-" lan) was peremtorily ordered to cross the Po-" tomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive " him South," which was not done. Further, before the Court of Inquiry in reference to the surrender of Harper's Ferry by General Miles, General Halleck testifies "that Gen. "M'Clellan, after having received orders to " repel the enemy invading the State of Ma-"ryland, marched only six miles per day" when pursuing this invading enemy. Again, General Halleck testifies "that in his opinion "Gen. M'Ciellan could and should have re-" lieved and protected Harper's Ferry."

These, with other causes assigned, led to the change of Commanders in the Army of the Potomse. We will publish the official documents, in our next-having been received at too late an hour for this week's paper-

SENATOR COWAN ON THE DRAFF.-Considerable difficulty has arisen in Pennsylvania, growing out of an opinion given by Sepator Cowan. that under the law drafted men could escape impresement by paying the forieiture of not exceeding a year's, and not less than a month's, pay-the amount to be determined by the court-martial. Whilst this might be construed as the interpretation of the law of 1798, the Act of 1861 is sufficiently explicit to the contrary to remove all doubt on this point, and the War Department has so rendered a decision.

"FIGURES WON'T LIE."

Some of the Hughes-Secession organs have elected thirteen Republican countles in the State of Penusylvania, which, according to their statements, give 3,600 more of a Repubscertain if their assertions be correct or not have remained at home to vote whilst their followers have gone into the army. Would it not be well to give the whole vote cast at several of the elections and ascertain, by comparison, whether this is a fact or not? To this end, we append the vote cast for President in 1860 and that for Auditor General in 1862, in

the counties to	which re	ference	is mad	e:
COUNTIES.	COOREAN	STENKER	TINCOLM.	RIDGE.
Allegheny,	12,323	7.895	16,725	6,725
Bradford,	5.824	1,761	7,091	2,118
Chester,	7,224	4.870	7,771	5,008
Crawford,	5,006	8,589	5.779	2,981
Delaware,	2,772	1,461	3,081	1.500
Erie,	4,255	2,718	6,160	2,531
Indiana,	8,390	1,496	8,910	1,347
Lancaster,	11,471	6,532	13.352	5.135
Lawrence,	2,551	1,058	2.937	788
Somerset,	2,475	1,415	3.218	1.175
Susquehanna,	3.945	2,749	4,470	2,548
Tioga,	2,729	806	4.750	1,277
Potter,	1,108	326	1,545	521
Total cote	65 079	26 666	90 790	29 654

65,078 36,666 80,789 38,66 Total vote,

From the above the reader will learn, that the "Secesh" vote in these thirteen counties is 3,012 larger in 1862 than it was in 1860. Then, can these Jeff Davisites attribute the increased Republican majority to accessions from their ranks? Can they attribute it to their followers having enlisted into the army ? Most certainly not, or from whence their increased vote? On the other hand, how stands the Republican vote? Has it increased, too? No-it has fallen off 15,711! Is the increased Secesh vote from this source? We trow not, or from whence the increased Republican majority? What, then, has become of these 15.711 Republicans? Are not the larger number of them in the army? Will these semisecessionists deny this, and assert that there are no men in the army from these thirteen counties? No, they dare not-they know better. Then, you ask, from what source this 3,600 of an increase in the majority of 1862? We answer-it can only be attributable to the natural increase, and to the fact that a large number of the voters in those counties did not go to the election in 1860. But, perhaps, these sympathising friends of Jeff. Davis will deny this proposition? If so, how do they account for their increased vote in eight of the thirteen counties named, whilst the Republican vote has fallen short in every one of them?

We leave the intelligent and thinking ma to examine this subject in all its aspects. at his leisure: and when he has done this, he will conclude that "figures won't lie," and that these Secession sympathisers have resorted to an expedient for the purpose of mis- of the vote as we can at present find-not havrepresenting the facts, and thereby grossly deceiving their readers.

THE WAR NEWS.

On the 3d, a fight took place between a portion of the Missouri State Militia, under Col. Catherwood and Quantril's guerrillas, in which the latter were detested -our men having burnt 12 wagons, and killed 9 men and taken 25 prisoners. Catherwood tollowed the guerrillas and defeated them in a pitched battle near Rose Hill, and is now in pursuit.

The army of the Potomac was still advancing cautiously at late accounts. Chester's. Snicker's and other Gaps are in possession of our troops. Gen. Pleasonton is at Warrenton and bad a skirmish near Little Washington with Stuart's cavalry, and captured three pieces of rebel artillery, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and five privates. Gen. Bayard, on the 8th, occupied and now holds the railroad bridge over the Rappshannock. Broad Run bridge was destroyed. Weather, clear and cold. It is stated, on good authority, that the whole of the rebel army retreated from the Valley some three weeks since-leaving but a small force as a rear guard, which has been annoying our sdvance and holding it in check.

News was received on the 7th, that Breckinridge moved from Murfreesboro with 20,000 men, expecting to destroy Nashville. After a heavy bombardment the rebel force concluded to retire. Gen. Rosencrans' advance, under McCook, reached Nashville on the 7th, hence the city is safe. Morgan's guerrillas made an attempt to burn Edgfield Junction Railroad bridge, and were whipped.

From Newbern, N. C., we learn that Gen. Foster had left that city with some thirteen thousand men, and had gone to Plymouth, and, with about eight thousand men, surrounded some three thousand rebels, about onehalf of whom were cavalry. The "rebs' wished to make terms, but Gen. Foster was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could do no better, yielded with a good grace.

Gen. Nitchell, who was recently assigned to cammand in the South, is reported to have died of yellow fever. General Mitchell was one of our bravest and best officers.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS .- The Democratic State ticket has been elected in New York, as well as a majority of the members of Congress. In Massachusett Gov. Andrews, Rep., has been re-elected, and the Republican State ticket, and Congressional delegation (with one exception) have been elected.

In Delaware the Union ticket was elected by a small majority.

In Illinois a majority of Republican members of Congress have been elected.

In New Jersey the Democrats have elected a majority of members to Congress, and both branches of the Legislature is Democratic.

electing a majority of their Congressmen.

How the late Elections are Viewed in the Army. A letter from General Milroy's command to

the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The feeling manifested by the best men in the army here, in reference to the late eleclican majority in 1862 than in several former tions in Pennsylvania. Ohio and Indiana, is years. We have not referred to the returns to very strong, and of a character which might readily be interred from their opinion of the -being satisfied with their statement. But, Proclamation. Their freely expressed deteswhat inference do these Secesh organs desire tation of such men as Vallandigham, Vorhees, their readers to draw from the mere assertions | Cox, and the "lesser lights" of that schoolmade by them ? It is, that the Republicans of such papers as the Cincinnati Enquirer, Columbus Crisis, Pittsburgh Post, and Wheeling Press-is such as to cause a thrill of joy in the heart of every patriot, whose love of country is greater than his party prejudice .-However the people may be deceived and misled by the machinations of such men, striving under the sacred name of Democracy, to carry out the programme of that midnight conclave of traitorous cowards-the Knights of the Golden Circle; the army, at least, will prove true to the Constitution and Union it is sworn to support; and after the war against armed rebels is done, will turn its attention to the plotting, canting hypocrites, who are endeavoring to put a "fire in their rear" at home .-Western Virginians express the most profound astonishment that such men are permitted to prate their rampant treason in Ohio. Here it would not be allowed for a moment; and the man who would dare to call this an "Abolition war," in the presence of Western Virginia soldiers, would do so at the peril of his life.

> The conviction is very general that in the ate elections, the rebels have received great encouragement by the evidence they seem to give of a "divided North." It is believed also, to a very considerable extent, that the Northern Democratic leaders are in secret league with the heads of the Southern Confederacy; and that, in the event of a successful campaign which will destroy all hopes of "independence" on the part of the South, peace will be offered by the rebels on something like the "Crittenden Compromise" basis; and then, by the aid of their Northern sympathizers and co workers, Davis, Toombs, Wigfall and the remainder of such "Southern Democrats," will be returned to their old places of 'honor and profit" in the General Government, that is, if, in view of the "horrors of war," the dread of "high taxes," and the most persistent howls about "niggers." the people of the North can be brought to set the seal upon their own eternal shame and degrada tion. The false pretenses of peculiar love for the "Constitution as it is," by these Northern traitors, who were always ready to change it at the behests of the Secession leaders is thoroughly understood, and properly appreciated n the army."

EVERYWHERE THE SAME.

company exercised the elective franchise, and hence the returns are very meagre. We give below, for the satisfaction of our readers, such

returns :	is the	came in	
	REPL	BLICAN. D	EM.
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		69	3
. 1		202	29
N. S. House		186	27
		58	00
		215	29
		521	74
44		116	20
	-	161	72
	A DESI	167 maj.	
		148 maj.	
**		82	23
y tt		84	4
16		137	15
66	1	204	48
46	Dign.	309	9
**		70	4
	panies,	panies,	, company D, 59 , : : 69 , : : 202 , : : 186 t, : : 58 , : : 215 panies, : 521 " : 116 " : 161 " : 167 maj. " : 148 maj. " : 82 y " : 84 " : 137 " : 204 " : 309

Total. 2773 857 1 1 1 1 The above figures, we think, unmistakably ndicate to which party the great mass of the men in the army belong. And, we hope, that hereafter we shall hear no more boasting in reference to the army vote by the Breckinridge-Hughes politicians-as the returns given show over 6% Republicans to one Democrat.

Beauties of Democracy where it has Power. We alluded some time since to the bravery of Democracy, when it was concious of an advantage, and now we give a specimen of the beauties of the same political element where it has power to develop this pecular attraction. We quote from the Scranton Republican of the 31st ult. The paragrph is a description of the manner in which the election was conducted under the auspices of certain Democratic election officers, and is well worthy of being generally circulated, if only for the good of those who allow themselves to be duped by the upholders of modern Democracy. We give the Republican's own language as follows:

No man believes the vote of this county genuine. With 3,000 men at war, it is impossible that we should have increased our vote beyond precedent. In Carbondale, in the noted third and fourth wards, we heard of minors voting, in other localities exercising the franchise who have been in the country but one and two years, though their papers are all right. In another township we hear that the Return Judge could not write his own name (Democrat of course) and admitted a man to vote on age who was in his twentyfourth year, and had never paid his tax, but refused to allow another who had never been assessed in his township into which he had moved during the month of August, though he had been assessed and paid taxes in the adjoining one where he previously lived. The Judge got a friend to write his name, and then tried to copy it on the return, but brought another man along to read it for the board.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS .- Gen. Bragg's rebel army encountered serious difficulties in its retreat from Kentucky. Not less than ten inches of snow had fallen in the mountain region, and his poorly clad and poorly shod troops were exposed during their forced march to all the rigors of a winter campaign. The aufferings of the rebel troops are said to have been terrible, and much sickness enaued and In Missouri the Unionists have succeeded in | many lives were lost through fatigue and exposure to the inclement weather.

BROWNLOW'S SPEECH AT CHICAGO. One of the strongest and most effective speeches yet made by this energetic Tennesean, since he made his escape from the rebels, is the one be ore us. It is long; and we

can only make room for a few extracts: Gentlemen, I take the ground that we are in the midst of a wicked rebellion, for which there is not and never has been, any just or ufficient cause. And I go further than this; I make my statement still stronger and more emphatic-we are in the midst of a rebellion for which there is not, and never has existed, even the shadow of a pretext. Why do I say so? This Government of ours, in its presen form, and under our most excellent Constitution, has existed a little over seventy-five years. During that time we have held in this country nineteen Presidential elections. In that period, we at the South-don't forget my figures and don't forget my facts-we at the South, with half the States and Territories you have at the North, with half your population, with half the electoral votes you have cast in a Presidential contest, have elected the President thirteen times. We have gra ciously condescended to allow you to elect six Not only so, but we re-elected, to fill a second term, five of our men at the South. Those five men occupied the Presidential chair twice to your once-not content with having controlled the patronage and power of the Government twice to your once, we seized upon, appropriated and used, for the meanest and dirtiest of purposes, two or three of the six you had elected, who turned out to be Northern men with Southern principles."-

[Cheers and laughter.]
The last one of those that was made a cats paw of, and the meanest one of the whole crowd, by any odds, was the Old Public Functionary of Pennsylvania. [Roars of laughter.] An old man whose heart and soul is with the rebellion to-night. [That's true.] I have canvassed the State of Penusylvania. I have been in Lancaster, and all about over that country. I have not talked with him, person-I have not got so low yet. [Laughter.] But I conversed with reliable and intelligen Pennsylvanians of high standing and integri ty, who had conversed with him, to whom he said, "This war is all wrong; it ought to be stopped. We ought to stop it. We can never subdue this people. They are not the people to be conquored," and so on; evidently show ing by the tenor and tone of his conversation,

that he is with the enemy. . The truth is, these leaders at the South are and have been for years, sick and tired or Republican form of Government. I know it have known it all the time in fact, a Republican Government never did exist in South Carolina. It the letter and spirit of Constitu tion of the United States had been adhered to, she never could have been admitted in the Federal Union as a member thereof, for she never had a Constitution that was in letter, spirit and form Republican. I have lived in South Carolina. I have traveled extensively in South Carolina for years. Why, in their legislative assemblies, the sergeant-at-arms and a deputy or two, with cocked hats and swords, retire and bring in the Speaker of the House, or Speaker of the Senate, who comes robed in enough black silk to dress out in all the amplitude of fashion any two ladies here, even in times of the most extravagant hoops [Laughter] The Sheriff accompanying them with cocked hat and sword, gives three raps Many inquiries are made respecting the army vote. From the returns received, it would grandly in and takes his seat. The same pomappear that the volunteers did not generally | pour forms are observed with one of their cir cuit judges. He is conducted in in the same I have seen old Judge Butler, afterway. wards Senator, march in with his silk robe on, preceded by his Sheriff and deputies in cock ed hats and with swords, crying, "Make way for the Honorable Court!" and everything squatted like so many quails when a hawk is about. [Laughter.]

Do you know that a man has to own so many negroes in South Carolina before he can either vote or occupy a seat in the Legislature! The limit is ten. Now, if you, as a South Carolinian, have nine valuable negroes worth nine thousand dollars, you cannot be admitted; but if I have ten or eleven little, yellow, ashy piccaninies, brought out of an aligator swamp raised on green persimmons, [laughter,] I can take my seat, while you must stand back.

Almost the last thing that happened to me before they crushed out my paper, was a challenge to fight a duel from a secessionist editor in the South, Lewis H. Pope, a specimar of humanity who weighed nivety-five pounds, a worse looking man than Aleck Stevens. He supposed that being a preacher and editor, I wouldn't fight, but he waked up the wrong passenger. [Applause.] I accepted his chal-lenge, and wrote in the letter that being the challenged party, I had the right to dictate the weapons, time and place. It was ther summer time and hot weather. I said: "I elect that we fight immediately after the first hard rain that comes, in a hog pen. The weapons shall be two, large, four-pronged iron dung forks, [continued laughter,] and whoev er shall shovel the other out, should be regarded as having killed him in mortal com oat." [Vociferous laughter.] He replied that the terms were cruel, inhuman and contrary to the laws of dueling, and he backed out; and well he might, for he knew that I could have shoveled him out in less than no time. [Laughter.]

It is sheer nonsense to be raising all this hue and cry through the land against the Administration and President Lincoln about this emancipation proclamation. He proposes to give the rebels now in rebellion against this Government one hundred days of grace to reflect and do their works over again, and return to the fold from which they have strayed away. If they do not choose to do that, he proposes to emancipate their negroes, and he proposes to pay loyal men for their propertyall any Union man, North or South, ought to ask, and it ought to be done. [Cheers.] The rebels make the negroes an element of strength in this rebellion. They have them bread and meat while all the white men are conscripted and out fighting against this government. If Lincoln did not take from them everything which lay in his power, which strengthens and enables them to carry on the war, he would be guilty before God of perjury. I therefore indorse the proclamation. [Great applause.]

Oh! but it's unconstitutional!" Where does that cry come from? Is it from loyal men? [Cries-"No, no "] No! it comes from these sympathizers with the rebellion .-The Constitution troubles their conscience now. Ladies and gentlemen, the rebels by their course of conduct have made that expe dient, proper and constitutional, which if they had behaved themselves would have been wholly inexpedient, improper and unconst tutional—the issuing of that proclamation. It is a war measure. It is necessary, it is constitutional and right. I say confiscate everything they've got. To emancipate their ne groes and drive the last scoundrel of the rebof men in all the Northern States where I have been in sympathy with this rebellion, and they go farther -they meddle and throw obstacles in the way of recruiting, and in every possible or conceivable way they attempt to retard the operations of the army and the

THE PIBATE "ALABAMA."

Some time ago, in direct opposition to Queen Victoria's proclamation of strict neu-English merchants, manufacturers, and cotton | him .- Press. speculators, subscribed a large sum to be invested in the building of a vessel of war, to be employed against the mercantile marine of the United States. This vessel, constructed under the express supervision of a British member of Parliament (Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead), and in his shipbuilding yard, received the name of "Number 290," from the number of anti-neutrality Englishmen whose money paid for her. At present she is called the Alabama, and has been heard of, on the Atlantic, of late, as a regular pirate, burning and plundering our merchantmen, and putting their crews into irons.

The conspirators who built "No. 290," look ed out for a suitable man to command her, and selected the notorious ruffian, compared with whom Captain Kipp was a milk-and-water seaman, "as he sailed, as he sailed." SEMMES, having won a bad reputation on the pirate Sumpter, was precisely the man for "Number 290." He chose a set of officers, worthy of companionship with himself, all hailing, as he does, from the revolted South. The crew, supplied by the "290" owners, is exclusively English, and it may be declared that officers and men are just such a well-assorted set as, in former days, would have cheerfully sailed under the black flag of piracy or buccaneer

The British Government well knew that this war-ship was intended to operate, by piracy against the mercantile marine of this country It did not take any notice of what was publicly in hand. When this vessel, now the Alabama was ready for sea, fully coaled, completely armed, and manned far beyond the utmost ordinary exigency of a trader, a little matter of form was attended to, in order to get her out to sea, without delay or trouble. Pretending to start only on a trial-cruise, her owners gave bonds, for her return and good conduct, to the British Government. The amount of these bonds was only twenty thousand pounds, we believe-s small sum to be added, should the forfeiture ever be enforced, to the gross ex penditure on the vessel. She left Liverpool with the Union jack at her fore, avowedly the British war-steamer that she is. The officials of the British Government successfully prevented our Tuscarora from pursuing her, as a Confederate enemy, and she slipped awayher first feat being the destruction and plunder of a small fleet of American whalers .-Since then, always under the British flag, until the moment of piracy, she has captured, plundered, and destroyed several merchantmen whose owners are in the North. The Alabama was lately about 400 miles due east of Atlantic City, a locality well adapted for further piracy, especially for falling in with and plun dering the California steamers, and has since been heard of off Nantucket.

Considering this contiguity too near for safe neighborhood, the New York Chamber of Commerce, at its usual monthly meeting, on Thursday, discussed the question of arresting the further progress of the Alabama, and of protecting New York from a sudden visit from her. A correspondence with the Government at Washington showed the powers that be fully aware of the leading facts of the case. Mr. SEWARD stated that he had desired Mr. ADAMS to communicate with the British Government. In New York, however, it is determined not to leave this matter to the delays and evasions of diplomacy. Measures will be taken to guard against the Alabama's steaming up the bay and shelling New York, and the Government will be earnestly entreated to have a fleet of vessels stationed between New York and Great Britain, and on the Coast of Africa. to protect our ships coming by the Cape of Good Hope, as well as to employ a few vessels to protect our treasure ships from California. One powerful war-ship surely would be adequate to deal with the Alabama.

scantiest hope of any redress being afforded by the British Government, on the complaint of our ambassador at the Court of St James. But it happens, oddly enough, that Captain SEMMES. exceeding the instructions of his owners at Liverpool, has treated British property at sea precisely as if it belonged to citizens of the United States. He has done this in three instances—the last being with the bark Lauretta, which sailed from New York on October 25; was met by the Alabama, with the English flag, on the 28th; and, the Confederate flag then being run up by SEMMES. was boarded, plundered, and himself and crew made prisoners, after which the Lauretta was burned, with her cargo, though her Captain (M. M. WELLS) exhibited a certificate from the British Consul at New York, duly execuby hundreds of thousands at home raising ted, that the cargo was the property of British subjects. Part of this cargo was destined for Maderia and part for Messina, and this was officially stated under the seals and signatures of the Portuguese and Italian consuls. SEMMES violated the seals of the three consular certificates, and England will have to settle the question with the Portugues and Italian Governments. The question lies in a nut-shell: A war-steamer, with English owner, carries the Euglish flag to decoy a merchant vessel, then hoists the Confederate rag, commits an act of piracy, and treats official documents. bearing the seals of England, Portugal, and Italy, as so much waste paper. Pirate SEMMES. and his English owners, (whom he told Capt. WELLS WETS FRASER, TRENHOLME, & Co., of Liverpool,) have got Queen Victoria into a false position, and we shall anxiously await els down into the Gulf of Mexico, as the devil | Palmerston's action in the premises. If he did the hogs into the sea. But I find a class does nothing, it will tell the world that English merchants may safely be partners in a they might be so and behave themselves; but | joint-stock conspiracy to commit piracy, and insult England and other European Powers upon the high seas. It is as likely as not that SEMMES has no let-

ter of marque from Southern Rebeldom .-

Whether or not, it is a pity that a vessel is not promptly sent to sea, by private enterprise and patriotism, if the Government cantrality, on the part of all British subjects du- not spare a war steamer, to meet this pirate. ring the present war, two hundred and ninety | broadside to broadside, and capture or destroy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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 Other a vertisements at \$1 per square, for \$0 or less insections. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the pre-mises of the subscriber in Union township, in the month of June, 1862, a black bull, about two years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Nov 12, 1862-p. HENRY LINNINGER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it. he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to ted, and spread information which ne conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the pre-scription will please address key EDWARD A. WILSON, Nov 12-3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N.Y.

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. egatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or-phans' court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January,

1863, for confirmation and allowance The Final Administration account of Theodore Weld, Administor of George Dollen, late of Beccaria township. Clearfield county, Penn'a dec'd. of whom John Weld. jr., was the first Administrator. The Final account of Theodore Weld, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Weld. late of Beccaria township Clearfield Co., Pa., dec'd. The Final account of J. C. McCloskey, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Nathan M'Clos-

key, late of Pike tp., Clearfield Co., Pa . dec'd. The Final account of Jesse Hutton and Mary E. Kelly. Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James M Kelly, late at Because township. of James M. Kelly. late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY,

November 12, 1862. RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' Office in Clearfield. on Tresday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th days of November. A. D. 1862.

The Board of Relief, at their recent meeting, bave directed that the wife of the soldier must, upon her first application, make and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children. with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that and children, who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of creditility from the township

in which she resides, must also be produced. whose certificate (sworn to and certified by the magistrate) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her fam-ily in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when applications is made and the witnesses appear N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven will excuse personal attendance.
Nov. 12, 1862 WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk

THEARMY MOVING!

AND NEW GOODS ARRIVING!

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

Just received and opening, a carefully selected stock of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Hardware, Queensware, We are free to confess that we have the GROCERIES.

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

BUCKETS AND BASKETS. School Books and Stationary, NAILS AND SALT.

And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or ex-changed for approved produce.

Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. Nov. 12, 1862. WM F. IRWIN.

ESTRAYS.—Strayed away from the subscri-ber residing in Lawrence township, some-time in the month of August, 8 head of yearling cattle,—one white, one black, and the others red and brindle—6 steers and two heiffers, one hav-ing on a bell. Also, 5 head of sheep—having a erop off the left ear. Any information respect-ing the above estrays will be gratefully acknowl-edged. Oct. 29, 1862—p. AMOS B. TATE

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Emerick. late of Brady township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Sept. 10. 1862 ANDREW PENTZ. Adm'r.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The undeasigned has received for distribution the forms according to which the Books of all Brewers and Distillers must be kept, under the Act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue. All persons owning or operating Breweries or Distilleries, in the counties of Eric, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Cameron. Elk, Forrest and Clearfield, by applying at the Office of the Collector, in this City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a Form.

Collector of In. Rev., 19th Dist. of Penn's Eric. Sept. 18, 1862-gept. 24.

DESOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIR.

The Firm lately doing business under the title of J. & J. F. Irvin. has been mutually dissolved this day. The Books and Accounts are all left in the hands of J. F. Irvin for collection and settlement. Also the Books of John Irvin.

JOHN IRVIN, J. F. IRVIN. Oct. 22, 1852. N.B. The business will still be conducted by J P. Irvin, who will be glad to see all his old ous tomers at any time. See his advertisement in