

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV'R 19, 1862.

#### THE WAR NEWS.

Advices from Port Royal state that an expedition, comprising 300 Rhode Islanders, had torn up the track of the Charleston and Savanuah railroad. A large number of rebel troops arrived from Charleston, when our forces retreated to their boats. Rebel deserters say that Beauregard intends to attock Fort Pulaski. A negro company is doing picket duty on St. Simon's Island, under white officers. Two boats' crews recently proceeded up Darien river and captured two rebel deputy marshalls and two of the rebel pickets.

A letter from Newborn, N. C., dated the 9th instant, says Gen. Foster's army was at Williamston on the 8th, under marching orders for Plymouth, and from thence to embark in transports for Newbern. Reconnoisances have been made to within five miles of Tarboro' and the rebels found to have massed a large force there. The rebel salt works have been destroyed by the ganboat Ellis, without loss on our side.

A report was prevalent at Harper's Ferry on the 14th, to the effect that Jackson was still near Winchester. There are some indications that he is in the neighborhood of Chester's Gap, with not over 40,000 men, our forces in his front preventing his going down. Under the circumstances he may attempt a raid down the Valley, but Harper's Ferry is safe.

On the 10th, Gen. Kelly attacked Imboden's camp, eighteen miles south of Moorfield, Hardy county, Va., and routed him completely, killing and wounding many, and captured his camp, with fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, bogs, wagons, etc. The enemy was entirely dispersed and fled to the mountains.

Gen. Grant advanced and occupied Holly Springs, Miss., on the 13th. Col. Lee, of the Ist Iowa cavalry, has driven in the rebel pickets at Lamkin's Mills, four miles south of Holly Springs, and captured 100 prisoners-among them several officers, and one Captain of Gen Van Dorn's staff.

Warrenton dates of the 14th state that s rebel brigade, which has been reconnoitering position on the Rappahannock, had left Jefferson that morning for Culpepper. Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson. It is thought the rebels were evacuating Culpepper.

By a dispatch from Com. Farragut we learn that Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine City, Texas, and the adjacent waters are now in our possession. All the important towns along the coast of Texas are now under the control of the Government.

At Nashville, it was reported that a fight took place at Lebanon, Ky., on the 11th, between Kensett's and Walford's cavalry on our side and Morgan's rebel cavalry. Seven guerrillas were killed and 125 captured, and also a number of horses.

## A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A week or two since a conspiracy to defraud the United States government out of import as possible until the facts could be ascertained. The disclosures made, show that an arrangement was made between the merchants and dishonest clerks in the Custom House, by which goods were passed on false invoicesand, no doubt, the sums thus filched from the government divided among them. The total loss to the government by these frauds is at merchants who participated in them will have to pay up the duties to the full amount. One noticeable fact is, that these def leations were discovered by Mr. Barney, the present Collector of the Port-that they run through a period of thirteen years-that no person appointwith this wholesale swindling - and that the clerks implicated are all our clerks! Some sixteen or seventeen clerks are implicated-eleven of whim were promptly suspended.

HALLECK'S LETTER TO STANTON.

On our first page will be found the letter of Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, Stan- don't care for. The motives, which actuate ton, in which are set forth some of the reasons | men to write such stuff home to their friends which actuated the War Department in recommending to the President the necessity of making a change in the command of the army of the Potomac.

We also publish on the same page, an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer, in reference to General McClellan's relief from command. The Inquirer has always been a great admirer of Gen. McClellan, and hence, in our opinion, that paper displays the proper tem- Company is getting along as well as any Comper to be exercised in the exciting matter to pany in the Regiment; and, without any exwhich it refers.

Read the articles referred to. Also the abstract of the report of the Court of Inquiry, in reference to the surrender of Harper's Fer- and I make them, without disguise, in order ry by Colonel Miles.

The Righmond Examiner congratulates the South on the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We hope Frank Hughes CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL." LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., &

Mr. S. J. Row :-- Siz : I have noticed in several issues of the Clearfield Republican, occatirely erroneous, as well as unfavorable impression on the minds of many of the citizens of Clearfield in regard to the company and its officers. My object in writing this is, to try to remove those un'avorable impressions, by a statement of plain facts as they occurred, and to show how easily the most trifling affairs

The first misstatement which I noticed was, ter our arrival at Camp McNeal. It was over the signature of "Soldier," (I think this was it, but I am not certain about the signature,) to the effect, that the first night we spent in Camp Curtin we had only two tents, and that the officers occupied these two tents, while the rank and file of the company were compelled to sleep in the open air. Now, this was too trifling a story to be taken notice of by itself, but it seems that several other similar flings were made at the officers, which will we went first into quarters at Camp Curtin, we received the first day only two tents. While Capt. M'Cullough was attending to our other wants, Lieut. Row stripped to the shirt and worked like a man, till he had the tents pitched-while many of the company were listlessagainst the sutler's counter stuffing themselves with cakes and ale. That very night one of the tents was occupied by a member of Larrimer and Wm. Miller, who attended him. The other, we filled with our provisions, and so much of our baggage as we did not wish to expose. The Captain, Lieutenant, and myself, slept in the open space between the tents, and a very comfortable sleep we had-never thinking what dreadful suffering the rest were enduring, in just exactly the same situation. If such triffing occurrences as sleeping in the field, on a warm summer night, wrapped snugly in a heavy blanket, be considered a hardship, I don't know how such men will stand soldiering when it comes to be in earnest.

The next statement I noticed, was the recital of the tyranical conduct of the officers in punishing an old Irishman, who says he has four sons in the army, for no other crime than that of being drunk. It is said he had to walk his beat with a knap-sack on his back in the burning sun-I don't know how long. I saw in Camp McNeal, this same old Irishman arrested and brought before the Colonel for going out of camp without leave, and being drunk and disorderly and abusive in his language. Now, is such conduct to pass unpunished in any army? The punishment, the Col. gave him was to tie him up to a tree for about 4 hours, when he was released and sent to his quarters with a reprimand. Well, after we came here, this same old fellow went off on a drunk and stayed two days. When he came back he was more abusive than ever, and refused to obey any order whatever-cursing the officers, and saying he would do as he pleased, &c. The punishment this time was, put into practical effect." he had to put on his knap-sack and walk in front of the officers quarters for about 4 hours -I am sure not much more-in a rather cool afternoon in the end of October. Surely, if this be called tyranny and slavery, what will we call discipline?

There has also something been said, about our duties here, and our provisions and hard living, &c. Regarding our duties, I have nothing much to say. I am inclined to obey my superiors without question or murmur. I duties was discovered in the Custom House at | think, we can live as cheap here, guarding New York, and the matter made the subject of new Hospitals, as if we were lying encamped investigation by the proper authorities. As in one of the forts within half a mile of our the affair involved several of the oldest clerks position, to which it might be necessary to and a number of merchants whose integrity transfer us, and which could be done any time was hitherto unquestioned, it was kept as quiet in a few minutes. I guess, the war department knows where to put us, as well as any green born in our company. We are amply supplied with excellent provisions; (thanks to the energy and business tact of our Quartermaster, Lieut. Chase). We have fresh bread every two days, and the bread will keep two weeks, and not get sour-as I have carefully ascertained by actual experiment. I have, least \$100,000, and, it is supposed, that the many a time, eaten a worse article in Clearfield, and thought it was good. We get fresh beef twice a week-mess pork, of a superior quality, the balance of the time. We get beans, rice, peas, molasses, sugar, alternately tea and coffee, (not Lincoln coffee), but the genuine article; which some of the boys don't ed by Mr. Barney has been in any way connected like, because it don't taste like the decoctions of rye and corn that they have been accustom-

I have made here no statements, but what every man in our Company knows is in strict accordance with the truth. I have said nothing to offend any one who is willing to do his duty like a man and a soldier-the others 1 in Clearfield, I must either attribute to malicious prejudice, or disappointed ambitionbut in either case, the truth ought to be told. Our officers have always behaved like gentlemen to all of us. I have heard no complaints shout them here; and, I was somewhat surprised to see that, under the disguise of a ficticious name or an anonymous letter, such cowardly attacks were made upon them. The traordinary difficulties, I hope, will continue to do so. My remarks, are the sentiments of every man in the company worth minding; to correct the evil impressions made by our anonymous letter writers. I hope you will publish this for our sakes, and oblige,

Yours, &c., THOMAS LIDDELL.

Read the new advertisements.

M'CLELLAN AND BURNSIDE.

The following farewell order of Gen. M'Clellan, was read to the troops composing the army of the Potomac :- "Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac : An order of the sional letters from our Camp here, the con- President devolves upon Major General Burntents of which are calculated to create an en- side the command of the army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our national history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual peril and fatigue, may be tortured into acts of official tyranny the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, are the in a copy of the Republican I read shortly af- strongest assertions which can exist among men, united still by an indissoluble tie, that we will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people."

The following order was issued by General Burnside on his taking the command of the

"In accordance with General Order No 182, issued by the President of the U. States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Poto mac. Patriotism and the exercise of every enhave, unless corrected, a very bad effect upon | ergy in the direction of this army, aided by the the mirds of the people of Clearfield. When full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Mary land campaign, and fully identified with them in their feelings of respect and esteem for ly lounging on our pile of baggage, or leaning Gen. McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command. To the Ninth corps, so long and our company, (who was sick) and Charles intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud cofficence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assnrance that the just cause must prevail."

### DISMAY CAUSED BY THE PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov . 5. "The enormous and rapid increase of the enemy's naval power in this war is one of its most paintul subjects of interest. This arm has grown to such size as to threaten us in many respects more seriously than the enemy's land forces. The Yankees have now affoat at least 200 vessels of war more than they could boast when the war commenced. Large and active preparations have been made for naval movements this Winter, and it is generally estimated that there are now about 50 iron-clad men-of-war building for the Yankee Government, beside those affoat."

"There is good reason to suppose that the Yankee fleet, which is to fall upon our coast this Winter, will be stronger in point of armament and class of ships than any which has yet embarked on an offensive movement. The objects to be accomplished by this naval demonstration are of the most considerable importance. They are to capture our seaports; to make their blockade effectual; and to open avenues of invasion to those districts of the South where the Emancipation Proclamation can, with the beginning of the new year, be

"These calamities threatened in the capture of our ports are grave enough. One graver, however, and more terrible than all these, is to come if the enemy can get a hold in the Cotton States, for putting into operation there his emancipation scheme. Great efforts will naturally be made to keep this pet measure of the Abolitionists from falling to the ground, and to see that the wrath which Mr. Lincoln has bottled for the 1st of January does not go into a harmless fizzle of soda powder. So far in the war the enemy's scheme of servile insurrection has proved a ridiculous failure. The attempt is now to put it into operation where we are least defended, to try the poison at the heart of the South."

ENANCIPATION IN THE LATE ELECTIONS .- The wisdoms and expediency of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation is fully vindicated by the results of the elections. In Delaware, and Missouri, where, as in every other State, this measure of the Administration was made the issue before the people, the Administration has been triumphantly supported. The people of these States know better than any one else what slavery means and what emancipation will probably effect. They are competent judges of the question. They are a jury of experts. They have lived all their lives in the midst of slavery, and know its influence on the social and moral conduct of the people among whom it exists, and its blighting effects on individual enterprise and labor. They have been either actually within or closely bordering on the theatre of war. In every aspect in which the question can be considered, they have the particular knowledge, which enables them to form a correct opinion of the propriety of the policy anounced by the President and his Cabinet, and they have said without hesitation, equivocation, or limitation, "We approve this emancipation policy and desire its success."-Washington Cronicle.

Noteworthy .- It is said that all the inflam. matory dispatches about wild excitement in the army of the Potomac, and threats of resignation because of the removal of Gen. M'-Clellan, are bogus and wickedly false-and that they are manufactured by Secession sympathisers in the hope of starting an insurrection in the North.

The Hartford Post says: The man who acts as the Breckinridge party in Vermont is going to make a convention of himself in July. Last year he was divided on local issues, but he hopes to agree this time and present an un-

The "Daily Constitutional Union," published in Philadelphia as the organ of the Breckinridgers, has died for the want of breath.

I regret to find myself in a controversy with

the venerable ex-President Buchanan. Recently (Oct. 21) you published my official report to President Lincoln, dated March 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connection with oursprincipal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given of-fence to the ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances offence was unavoidable. Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to demand of me-the immediate Commander of the Army -how it happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several forts, and from the bad condition of others, were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested on me; bence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was submitted to President Lincoln. at an early day, in his administration, and recently to the world.

To that short paper ex-President Buchanar publishes a reply of double the length in the Intelligencer of the 1st instant. My rejoinder from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheumatic hand, and am without aid de-camp or amanuensis, and without a printed document and my own official papers. Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the ex-President's long reply. I avail myself of a substitute furnished by an accidental visitor, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some slight notice at my hands.

First-To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern torts named against anticipated treason and rebellion. According to my recommendations, beginning October 29th, 1860; repeated the next day, and again, more earnestly, on December 13th 15th, 28th and 30th, the Ex-President says 'There were no available troops within reach.'

Now, although it is true that, with or with out the ex-President's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly denuded our whole eastern seaboard of troops in order to augment our forces in Texas and Utah, I nevertheless pointed out, at several of the above dates, the six hundred recruits (about) which we had in the harbor of New York and at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, nearly all organized into tentiorary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined-quite equal to the purpose in question-basides the five companies of regu lars near at hard, making about one thou sand men. These disposable troops would have given (say) two hundred men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans; an equal anmber to Fort Mor gan, below Mobile; a reinforcement of one hundred men to Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, and a garrison of the like number to the twin fort McRae; a garrison of one hundred men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, which, like Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, and McRae, had not at the time a soldier-leaving about two hundred men for the twin forts, Moltrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men, Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of some eight companies, one o two of which might, in the earlier period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been obtained, notwithstanding printed handbills were everywhere posted in Eastern Virginia by an eccentric character inviting

recruits to take that most important work. Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts, even with the reinforcements indiwould have a war garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or coup de-main. (an off-hand attack, one without full preparation.)

That these movements of small detachments might easily have been made in November and December, 1860, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the ex-President sneers at my "week device,, for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant Anderson did, with a handful of men. in Fort Sumter, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a like handful in Fort Moultrie, even without further augmentation of men to divide between the garri sons. Twin forts, on the opposite sides of a channel, not only given a cross-fire on the head of an attack, but the strength of each is more than doubled by the flanking fire of the other. The same remarks apply to the gallant Lieutenant Slemner, with his handful of men, in Fort Pickens. With what contempt might ne not have looked upon Chase or Bragg, in front of him, with varying masses of from two thousand to six thousand men, if Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had had between them only two hundred men!

I have thus shown that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the other twins. torts Jackson and St. Phillip, also. My object was to save the Union by any means at hand, all those works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteersa call which the President, for such purpose might, no doubt, have made without any special legislation, with the full approbation of

every loyal man in the Union. Second-The Ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts attributed, as he says, .. without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd." And he adds. "all of my cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the administration." Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that Mr. Buchanan consented to the removal by Secretary Floyd, of 115 thousand extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, fr m their Northern repositories to Southern arsenals. So that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So also of the one hundred and forty pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburgh to Ship Island, in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I ommunicated the fact to Sec'y Holt, acting for Secretary Cameron, just in time to defeat the robb ry. But on this point we may hear ex-Secretary Floyd himself. At Richmond, he expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the torts, and received his reward, it being universally admitted that but for that victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third-Mr. Buchanan complains that I published, without permission, on January 18th, 1861, my views addressed to him and the Secretary of War, on October 29th and 30th, 1860. But that act was caused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my views in one of the earlier speeches of the same ex Secretary, after his return to Virginia. Fourth-One of my statements, complain-

ng of the joint countermand sent through the secretaries of War and the Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Captain Vodges' company, unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the ex-President to prove a singular want of memory on my part, and a note from Sec'y Holt is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand the day (of January 29th) that it was Salar good article, and very cheap at the way www. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

REPLY OF GEN. SCOTT TO MR. BUCHANAN.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with design; yet I have not the slightest recollection of any interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an attack of pain. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Holt, and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. Toncey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have plainly seen that it Com. Vodges had not permission to land except in case of an attack on Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy or, as the event showed, on the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another marked for me by my kind visitor. Fifth-The Ex-President has brought to-

ether a labarynth of dates respecting the arval and departure of the rebel Commissioners, armistices, etc., with which, as I had to official connection, I may have made an unmportant mistake or two, but as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him. [Signed] WINFIELD SCOTT. New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nov. 8, 1862

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny 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 vertisemen's at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inse, tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

### J. P. KRATZER. DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, ETC., Front Street above the Academy.

Has just received a general assortment of WINTER GOODS. Merinos. Ginghams. Cloths. Delaines. Sstinetts, Alpacas. Silks

Cashmere. Reps. Tweeds. Mohair, Muslins, Jeans. Furs. Bonnets. Cloaks. Ribbons. Balmoral shirts, hoop skirts, shawls, dress trim ming, head nets caps, nubies, hoods, sontags, cor-sets, gloves, collars, scarfs, comforts, grenadine veils, table covers.

CLOTHING.

Coats, pants, vests, over coats, gents shawls, shirts hats, caps, under shirts and drawers, boots, shoes gum shoes, buffalow shoes, crevats, collars, gioves hardware, queensware. notions, musical goods GROCEKIES.

coffee, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice flour, bacon, fish. tobacco, candles, rasins, currants, spices, crackers, wines, brandies, vinegr, oils, varnish, alcohol, tin ware, glass ware, woodware, stationary.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Carpet, oilcloth drugget, looking glasses, cloaks, churns, wash boards, tubs, buckets, flat irons, pans, window blinds, wall paper, cosl-oil lamps, um-brellas, bed cords, knives and forks, spoons, crocks. stove blacking All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for grain, wool, shipping furs, and all kinds of country produce J. P. KRATZER. kinds of country produce J. ... Clearfield, November 19, 1862,

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, Subscription O Agent at Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street, Philadel phia, Nov. 1, 1862. The undersigned, having been appointed Sub-scription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW 20-YEAR 6 PER CENT BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redcemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862. The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of \$50,

\$100 \$500 \$1000 The Register Bonds in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, and \$5000. Interest at Six per cent. per annum will comence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually . which is equal, at the present pre mium on gold, to about 8 per cent per annum. Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a First Mortgage upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures. &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the Best. Most Available and Most Popular

Investment vu the Market Subscriptions received at Par in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt atten-tion and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank, Nov. 3d. 1862. ASSETS LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in \$50,000 00

Notes in circulation. 10s \$ 9.820 12,770 This being the greatest amount since last statem't Total liabilities. Sept. 30, 1862, \$163,361 05, being the greatest am't since last statement. Silver 385 53 \$4,128 03 Personal property held by Real estate, for debt, none Bills disco'ted \$60,255 13 under pro. 1,350 00 Penn'a 5 per cent. loan, parval. \$51,011 93, cost, 47 043 11 Due from banks & bankers, 12,233 38 17,755 00 Notes of other banks. Checks, drafts, &c., 2.783 87 465 62 Cost of plates, etc. 764 75 Expenses. Due depositors. Due on certif's of deposit, Interest and exchange, 4.951 07

Liabilities of Directors, as principal, \$ none as endorsers, 6.725 30 Liabilities of stock holders as principal, \$11,080 00 as endorsers. 9.587 16 Dividend declared this lay of 31 percent. \$1,750 00 United States and State Tax on same, \$210 00

Total. \$148,061 38 \$148,061 38 knowledge and belief. J B. GRAHAM, Cas'r. Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th Nov... 862. T. J. McCULLOUGH, Not'y Pub.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—by the undersigned, a good, so-ber and industrious journeyman Cabinet maker. Application to be made soon. Address, JOHF GUELICH. Clearfield, Pa.

CHURNS AND WASHING-MACHINES.
The undersigned has on hand a number of
Flyer's Patent Churus, and Clement's WashingMachines, which he desires to dispose of. They are good, and perform their work well. JOHN GUELICH.

November 19, 1862. Clearfield, Pa

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post

Office at Clearfield, on November 15th, 1862.

mmerman, J. F. Nelson, Miss Nanoy, Ammerman, J. F. Peterman, Jacob Rubb, Juhn Boal, Christian Brown, Philip. 2 Brown, Miss Mary E Records, Miss Ericabeth. Ratchlief, David

Barker, John
Cyphert, Miss Margaret Shaw, Miss Mary
Davis, Joseph
Smith. Miss Mary J. Barker, John Cyphert, Miss And Smith. Miss Mary A. Barsh. George Maines, Miss Nancy J. Vanvalin, Oliver Wills. Mrs. Joan Mrs. Frank Mincer, Mrs. Fanny. 2 Wagner Mrs. Fractics H.
Persons calling for letters will please say that
they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M. AYER'S PILLS-Are you sick, feeble and

complaing ! Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illuess. Some tft of sickness Is creeping upon you, and should be averted by timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills,, and cleanse out the disordered mors-purity the blood, and let the finide move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, parify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Aver's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also in many of t'e deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same pargative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorder they cure, such as Healache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilions Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass Price 25 cents per box Five boxes for \$1. C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Phil-ipsburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1962

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the pre-mises of the subscriber in Union township, in the month of June, 1852, a black bull, about two prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Nov 12, 1862-p. HENRY LINNINGER.

ESTRAYS .- Strayed away from the subscri-bor residing in Lawrence township, sometime in the month of August, 8 head of yearling cattle, -one white, one black, and the others rec and brindle-6 steers and two heiffers, one having on a bell. Also, 5 head of sheep-having a crop off the left ear. Any information ing the above estrays will be gratefully acknowledged. Oct. 29, 1862-p. AMOS B. TATE

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Lettere of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Emerica. 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 Distiller ies, in the counties of Eric, Warren, Jofferson, McKean, Cameron. Elk. Forrest and Clearfield.

City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a
Form
J. W DOUGLASS,
Collector of In. Rev., 19th Dist. of Penn's Erie, Sept. 18, 1862-sept. 24.

by applying at the Office of the Collector, in this

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 cura.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the direc-tions 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 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.

# Seriously Wounded!!

All the Merchants in the neighborhood of Cur wensville, because I have brought on and opened a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS.

which I am selling at extremely low prices for cash. My stock embraces all the variety usually kept in a coun'ry store, and selected with an eye to suit these

WAR TIMES.

I will not, here attempt to enumerate all the articles I keep; and their fabriously low prices which I might do-but after you will have seen and examined for yourselves, you will exclaim, in the language of the Queen of the South "HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD "

I will merely say, come and see for yourselves, for I feel satisfied that I can suit your tastes as well as your purses Lumber and all kinds of produce also taken in exchange for goods. Curwensville. Oct. 22, 1862. J. F. IRVIN.

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 beirs. legatees, 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 Becca-

ris township, Clearfield county, Penn's, deo'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, Admin-

istrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Nathan M Closkey, 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 of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn's, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY.