

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 30, 1863

THE WAR NEWS.

Our armies seem to have settled down for the winter, or at least nothing of importance has transpired during the past week. Picket skirmishing, however, is quite frequent along our lines, which generally result in the capture of a few of the pickets by one or the other of the parties.

It is reported that much excitement prevailed in New Brunswick on account of a rumor that a raid by rebel agents was contemplated from the vicinity of St. John's. The citizens of Calais and Eastport have formed themselves into Home Guards, and obtained arms and ammunition, holding themselves in readiness to resist any hostile attack.

The U. S. Marshal at New York, on the 26th, found quite a number of revolvers among the passengers of the steamer Morning Star, all of which were taken away and given in charge of the purser. A number of "roughs" offered large inducments for passage, provided they be taken on board after the steamer had passed the guardship.

Gen. Grant and the President. The New York correspondent of the Phila-

delphia Inquirer says : Letters have been received from General Grant, which states that it is against his wishes and consent that his name is conspicuously brought forward in some of the New York journals for the Presidency. He thinks there is time enough six month hence to look up a candidate for the Presidency. What the old hero wants is for the friends of Union to fill up his wasted regiments, that the finishing blow may be given to the Rebellion as speedily as possible

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette exposes the motives which are governing the New-York Herald in its efforts to push forth General Grant. He says in his dispatch of the 22d

ed to divide the Republican party, advocang General Grant for the next If the Republicans nominated Grant the Herald would not support him. An organization has been effected, and a vast sum of ting of corn bread and semi-occasionally piemoney was raised, to divide the Republican party, which, as a unit, is known to be invincible. The idea is to defeat the re-nomination of Lincoln and at the proper time to bring out McClellan as the candidate of the Democratic party. I have this on the best authority, and was present incog at the meeting of the principle wire-pallers in the arrangement.

If the Herald don't succeed in killing off General Grant it will be no fault of its ed-

"We believe that the hopes of the people of the South of gaining their independence, within any reasonable period, are fainter organ, Dec. 16th.

singular that men, so distant from each othto the ultimate independence of the South. it does not appear so strange, after all, to nominated Woodward. find this unanimity of sentiment, for it is evident that these "twin brothers" have been laboring for the same end for yearsthe overthrow of our Republican institutions. We opine, however, that they will be disappointed. The Union is "one and inseparable, now and forever.'

The Postal Money Order System.

General has again urged the adoption of the system which has proved such a conveni- jority seeing the mischief that was done took ence in England, of allowing the Post-office to act as a medium for the transmission of met in mass convention, over seven hundred money by orders purchasable at its sub-offi- strong, and passed a series of resolutions ees throughout the country. Nothing has strongly denouncing the act of the Vallancontributed more to facilitate commercial dighamers, and declaring unqualified hostiltransactions in the United Kingdom than this plan, and the wonder is that it has not been sooner adopted here. There is no other way in which small sums of money can be transmitted as inexpensively and safely. The system in England is not only self-supporting, but contributes a handsome surplus to the Post-office revenues. We trust that congress will not fail this session to give it the legislative sanction which is necessary to enable the Department to put it in opera-

Arrested. Chas. H. Cornwell, Ordnance Chief of the Redemption Bureau, was arrested on a charge of embezzling various sums of money at different times. Proof of \$15,rest. His plan pf operation was to abstract certain amounts from the mutilated Treasury notes sent in for redemption, and then

Gen Grant turned "Abolitionist." It is a noteworthy fact that the "War Democrats' throughout the country, and especially those officers and soldiers of "Democratic" antecedents who have distinguished themselves in the field, have grown more radical and bitter in their hestility to slavery than the great majority of Republicans. There is not a Union General or soldier, whose heart is in the work before him, who is not an abolitionist. The gallant hero of the West, with whose praise the country is ringing, is no exception to this rule. In a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated August 13, 1863, Gen. Grant writes:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of Slavery. What Vice-President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South if we were to make peace to-day guaranteeing to the South all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind, early in the Rebellion, that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever set-

How do those Copperheads and Peace Grant as their candidate for President, like this plank in his platform?

Escaped from Richmond.

On the 24th two soldiers of the United States army, who have been in prison in Richmond, reported themselves at the Provost Marshal's office Washington, dressed in grey clothes, made by the Union ladies at Richmond, from secesh blankets. Their names are R. S. Howard, of Scammon's baigrde, and John R. McCullough, of the first Wisconsin infantry. Howard had been employed by the rebels in charge of the Alabama hospital, and McCullough was also employed as a hospital steward. Having ascertained that if they could escape they would receive assistance from Union people in Richmond, who are more numerous than is generally supposed. McCullough feigned to be dead and was carried out in a coffin, and Howard passed the guard in the night. Their escape was effected on the 8th inst., and they remained in the city until the 17th. Some friends took charge of them, and suits were made for them out of the rebel blankets, and passes were furnished which enabled "The New York Herald has been secur- them to get out of the city. They report in rebel prisons and hospitals. The rations of rebels themselves are very scanty, consisces of bacon. They represent that the average daily number of deaths of our prisoners in hospitals in the city is thirty-five.

The "Conservatives."

A number of old gentlemen, some very respectable, as well as otherwise, who have not learned much lately, and forgotten that the world moves, had a very pleasant meeting, no doubt, at Cincinnatti, a short time ago, and nominated GEORGEB. McCLELLAN for the Presidency! We have never seen it stated of what number this meeting consistnow than at any former time.' - Copperhead | ed, but we suppose it was quite as numerous as the celebrated meeting of the three Still they cling to that faint "hope," and tailors who met in London, and dignified these latter-day would-be prophets seem to we infer the language of our Copperhead | their proceedings with "we, the people of | be of the false species, or, at least, they genneighbors, that they, like their "Southern | London," &c. The aforesaid meeting could | erally guess much short of the truth. brothers," believe that the Rebels will gain not agree as to who should be the candidate their independence at a little more remote | for Vice President, but they were kind e-"time." At first it may seem somewhat nough to leave that for another meeting. We do not know a more appropriate candier, should be of the same opinion in regard date than Vallandigham, and we suggest his name as one who has already been endorsed But then, when we reflect over past events, by the Democratic State Convention which

Michigan University. Some time ago it will be remembered, a doubts as to the loyalty of this institution of revenue receipts. learning. Very fortunately the Vallandig-We are glad to see that the Postmaster ham men did not comprise a twentieth part of the students in attendance, and the masteps to correct it. On the 5th instant they ity to all men and parties opposed to the Government.

> "He who attempts to refute the position, or argument, of an adversary, by misrepresenting, or perverting, the language of such adversary, but befools himself, and writes himself down an ass, and an ass, too, of very low degree-because not one in ten of his readers will fail to detect the fraud."-Copperhead organ.

Wonder if these astute editors had themselves in their "minds eye" when they penned the above quotation? Certainly, no men, we wot of, are more given to "perverting" the "position" or "language" of oth- be enbalmed and sent home. ers than the; are that of the President on all occasions-and hence, they write themselves "down an ass, and an ass, too, of very from that significant sentence the very im-000 thus obtained, was developed at his ar- low degree." Pray, have we quoted you portant words 'The fool hath said in his correctly on this occasion?

By the latest advices we learn that affairs account for them by taking them from notes cancelled and ready to be burned, for a similar amount, and having them recancelled. THE TREASURY REPORT.

The elaborate report of Secretary Chase on the finances of the country, presents the condition of the monetary affairs of the nation in a much more favorable light than the public have generally imagined it would. It also gives us an idea of the magnitude of the work that our government has on its hands, and shows how well and easily the country has borne the financial burthen rendered necessary by the events of the war. The rebellion plunged us into one of the most extensive wars ever engaged in by any nation; but the effect upon the country is nothing when compared to that produced upon England by the wars of Napoleon. The debt incurred by as will also be found to be much more easily removed. Our national debt at the present time is

put down in round numbers at eleven hundred millions of dollars. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1864, it will reach in round numbers about seventeen hundred millions. If the war should continue until the 1st of July 1865-which does not seem possible with any decent management—our debt, according to present estimates, will reach the neighborhood of two thousand five hundred millions, or a little more than one-half of the present debt of England. The debt of the British government is now over four thousand millions. It is true that it bears a smaller rate of interest than ours; but counting it at the rate of three and a half per cent, she is paying an annual interest of upwards of one hundred and forty millions. The expenses of the English government are so great that it is impossible for her even in time of peace to reduce her debt; but, on the other hand, Democrats who talk of taking up General the inexorable logic of facts show that it must obstructed. He concludes as follows: "The gradually increase. According to Secretary Chase's estimate, our government will have to pay, at the rate of interest which the debt bears, eighty-five millions during the coming fiscal year. Should the war continue until the 1st of July, 1865, and the debt be swollen to twenty-five hundred millions, our annual interest, even at present rates, will still be below that paid by England. The vast resources of this country, its hidden treasure and varied wealth, which are from day to day being developed, will enable us to meet all this, and the people will not feel the burthen one-half as much as the subjects of England feel theirs now. It will also enable us to rapidly reduce our debt when the war is over.

What other nation of the world can present such a record? Here we are engaged in a gigantic civil war. We have been at work nearly three years in crushing out the rebellion of an extent and magnitude unknown to any other nation in ancient or modern times, and yet the burthen is hardly felt by the people. We shall soon show to the world that we can crush out the greatest rebellion of the world. And when the war ends, and every State returns to the family circle, we will add to the wonders the astonishing feat of actually paying off our enormous debt within the lifetime of the present generation, thus furnishing an example that no other nation can follow. Let the growlers in our midst and the croakers in Europe put this in their pipes and smoke it. They will find it an excellent remedy for their agitated nerves. - N. Y. Herald.

"Still they Come."

The President's Amnesty Proclamation seems to be taverably received by the Rebel soldiers whom it has reached. A late despatch from Chattanooga says:

"Twenty-five deserters from Hardee's army who came into Chattanooga on the 23d. report that Tennessee soldiers are deserting in squads of from 20 to 50 where the President's proclamation was received, which met with much favor among the Tennessee and Georgia troops.

Shouldn't wonder if some one Rebel would take the oath under the proclamation vet. notwithstanding the editors of the Copperhead organ said there would "not be a man." The prophets of old were true prophets, but

Deficiency in the Corn Crop.

The reported deficiency of one hundred and thirty-five millions of bushels in the corn crop this year, as estimated by the Agricultural Department, has been assumed by for an objection for an increase of tax on domestic high wines. It is understood that the Illlnois delegation will oppose strenuously any increase on the present tax. They number of the students of the University of | agree that an increased tax together with Michigan participated in a Vallandigham the present high price of grain, will force demonstration in Canada. The affair was the distilleries to a suspension of operations, widely noticed at the time, and gave rise to and thus diminish instead of adding to the

Harry White. The rebels in Richmond thought that by detaining Senator White in Richmond, a prisoner, they would give their friends a majority in our State Senate, and thus prevent our State Government from rendering any effective support to the National Administration, but Mr. White has blocked this game by sending home his resignation. A writ for a new election will now be issued by the Speaker, and in twenty days the loval district composed of Indiana and Armstrong counties can be represented by some other Union man.

Death of Gen. Corcoran.

Gen. Coreoran was thrown from his horse near Slaughter's Station, resulting in the fracture of his skull, from which death ensued in a few hours. Being a good horseman, it is supposed by his friends, he may have had an attack of appoplexy. He will

"The infidel undertook to prove that the Bible said 'there is no God,' by omitting heart.' "-Copperhead organ.

An old "settler" suggest that, perhaps, some "chaps" of the sort referred to might be somewhat intimately allied to the scribblers department of the Republican. Further deponent saith not.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The message of Jefferson Davis to the confederate Congress was sent in on the 7th inst. He is very desponding over the los-ses of the strongholds of Vicksburg, Port Hudson and many other points. He says there has been no improvement in relations with foreign countries since his message last January. On the contrary there is greater divergence in the conduct of European nations, assuming a character positivly unfriendly. He adds: "The marked partiality of Great Britain in favor of our enemies is strongly evinced in there decisions regarding the blockade, as well as in their marked difference of conduct on the subject of the purchase of ference has been conspicuous since the com-mencement of the war." He continues: "The public finances demand the strictest and most earnest attention. A prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to a successful performance of the operations of the gov-ernment." He recommends taxation instead of further sales of bonds or issues of

Treasury notes, adding "that the holders of the currency now outstanding can only be protected by substituting for it some other security. The currency must be promptly reduced to prevent the present inflated prices reaching rates more extravagant." He calls upon the people to come to the rescue of their country. He recommends putting an end to the substitute business, and a modification of the exemption law, so that the armies in the field may be largely increased as rapidly as possible. He regrets the suspension of the exchange of prisoners, and that communication with the TransMississippi is so enemy refuse proposals for the only peace possible between us. The only hope for peace now is in the vigor of our resistance.

Emancipation in Maryland.

An important meeting of the Union State Central Committee of Maryland was held at Baltimore on Wednesday a-week. Hon. Thomas Swann, who presided at the meeting, read an elaborate paper on the condition of Slavery in Maryland, and the best means of getting rid of it. He stated that he had called the members of the Committee together; "by request of a large number of Union men, in advance of the meeting of the legislature, to suggest the propriety of some action on the part of this Committee in reference to emancipation." had also received a communication, from prominent and influential slaveholders of Maryland, urging the calling of a Convention "to interchange opinions and views upon the absorbing subjects that will be likely to engage the attention of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, which it will certainly authorize the people to call.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Swann submitted a series of resolutions, in favor of immediate emancipation, and show ing the folly of any gradual plan of ridding the State of the remnant of the institution. Hon. John P. Kennedy indorsed the above resolutions in a few eloquent remarks. He had, however, some resolutions which he proposed to offer, and which, as they did not conflict with those offered by Mr. Swann, he hoped would also be adopted. After an animated discussion, both series of resolutions were adopted. Both were thoroughly radical, and called for instant and decisive action on the part of the legislature.

REACTION. -- Mr. Wood, Mr. Reed, Mr.

Bayard, Mr Garrett Davis, and other emi nently conservative men, are still where they were-constant as needles that have rust ed in their sockets; or, if they have only grown more conservative-more Southern, indeed, than the Southerners them-Meanwhile the State of Mis souri has become more radical than the North, and even Arkansas is agitating the aboliton of Slavery, at the instance of the former rebel Brigadier General Gantt. Mr. Wood and his friends call our Government despotic and horrible, and yet we are reliably informed that, in greeting their deliverers, the women of Arkansas were more affectionate. "They threw their arms even around the horses' neeks, in their great joy, and wept like children." also told the gratifying fact that "in many portions of the State it would be worth as much as a man's life to advocate the reestablishment of the 'institution.' " The loval Arkansans are fully equal to the President's proclamation of freedom, if they have not advanced a step beyond it. Fearful of some of the members of Congress as ground | the facts that the president's prolamation only freed the slaves at the time being in such States to which it applied-that slaves from Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky might be brought into the State, the constitution of Aakansas prohibiting its Legis lature from preventing slave-owners of those States from bringing them in-it was, therefore, resolved, by a Union meeting at Little Rock, "that it is the duty of the people of Arkansas to call a convention as soon as practicable, and so amend our constitution as to place the question beyond the reach of cavil. Evidently, the world is Evidently, the world is moving onward, yet some respectable people are standing very still, or travelling slow backwards.—Press.

> "The People of the South." - Copperhead organ.

How very considerate, mild and affectionate in the editors of the Republican to style Jeff Davis and his horde of Rebel cut-throats who are trying to take the life of the Union, 'the People;" while, at the same time, they term our National rulers as "miserable satraps," "usurpers," "oppressors," "fanatics," etc., and the means used to restore the authority of our Government over the Rebellious States as "harsh, and unfair, and 'unconstitutional, and despotic." And yet, these are the men who set themselves up as patterns (?) of lovalty! However, "not one 'the fraud' practiced upon them.

by Fernando Wood, proposed to crawl on their bellies to Richmond, to ask king Jeff's terms of peace. But the people understand this treacherous and shameless move. They understand that it is simply saying to Jeff : "hold out a little longer, dont' be discouraged yet-we are working hard for you up North here, so only don't give up yet.' Beware! O ye Copperheads, beware.!!

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights since, James S. Elliott, Esq., late County Commissioner of Washington county, was robbed a carpet-sack containing notes and obligations to the amount of \$1,800. He was driving a two-horse buggy, along the "Narrows," near Cannonsburg, when his horses shied, and it being very dark he got out to lead them. His carpet-sack was then in the buggy, and he noticed a man on the road but did not speak to him. On reaching his residence in Cecil township, he found that the carpet-sack had been stolen. Next day the thief was arrested at Jarrett's tavern. and twelve hundred dollars worth of the notes found in his possession. He gave the name supplies by the two belligerents. This dif- of James F. Rollins, but refused to state anything as to his residence or previous history. Mr. Elliott had been at Washington, settling the accounts of an estate, and Rollins had no doubt determined to waylay him, evidently supposing that he would have with him a large, amount of cash. There is no doubt that, if Mr. Elliott had not got out of the buggy at the time he did, he would have been badly beaten, if not murdered. Rollins was committed to the Washington county jail.

DARING ROBBERY .- A bold and most audacious highway rebbery was committed on Wednesday afternoon, December 16th, on the road between Milliganstown and Bucketos Church, in Burrell township, Westmoreland county. A clothing pedlar, carrying his ware on horseback, met a man on the road, with whom he succeeded in disposing of some articles of clothing, and in making change the pedlar had occasion to produce his pocket-book, containing some \$300, when his customer, who was on foot. dexterously twitched it out of his hands and escaped to the woods.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual stylewill be charged double price for space occupied

N THE MATTER of the Estate of Elias Long. late of Brady Township. Clearfield County deceased:—The undersigned who was duy appointed in open Court to ascertain the Liens will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 9th day of January, 1854 at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

T. J. McCULLOUGH.

December 15th, 1863.

Auditor.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-VATESALE.—The undersigned will dis-pose of, at private sale, the following described property, situate in New [Millport, Clearfield county. Pa., to wit. One Steam Saw-mill; a Grist millthat can be run either by steam or water or with the two combined; two good dwelling houses, one new with a large kitchen attached; a new Store house 18 by 35 feet, and about 100 acres of land, with a good barn and other out buildings thereon. About 30 acres of the land is cleared and under good cultivation, the balance is well A well of excellent water is near the door of the house, and the water power is a good one. Any person desirous of purchasing a prop-ty of this description is invited to call and see the premises. The terms will be made to suit the

New Millport, Dec. 30, 1863. ■ ICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk et the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county their Petitions for License at the January Session A. D. 1864, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th. 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate

the sale of Intoxicating Liquors." &c : Thes. Robinson, Tavern, Lumber City Daniel Bible, Tavern, F. F. Boalich. H. H. Kephart, Tavern. John Lightner, Geo. N. Colburn, James McDevit Beccaria town'p. Tavers. Clearfield Bor. Tavern. Woodward tp., Tavern. Isaac Bloom. Tavern. Curwensville Peter Bloom, Ausonville. Tavern. Bloom tewn'p. James Bloom, Tavern, George Knarr. Tavern. Brady town p. D. F. ETZWEILER. Clerk. Clearfield, December 23, 1863.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Nov. 36th, 1863.

ASSETS.
Bills discounted. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Pennsylvania State loans, : : : 58.998 41
Specie. : : : : : : : : : : : 6.876.29
Due from other banks. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Notes of other banks, : : : : : 1.440 00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. 905 00
Checks, drafts, &c. : : : : : : 2.532 58
Overdrafts, ::::: 256 81
Checks drafts &c. : : : : 2.532 58 Over drafts, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Expense of plate engraving, &c. : 764 75
United States Revenue stamps, : : : 900 00
Due Commonwealth. (special) : : : : 400 00
Loss and Expenses, : ; : : : : 230 00
Total amount of assets. : : : \$203,623 11
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock. paid in, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Notes in circulation, : : : : : : 39.992 00
Due depositors, : : : : : : : : 93.541 99
Due certificates of deposit, : : : : 13,114 05
Due Commonwealth, : : : : : : : 315 00
Due Banks. : : : : : : : : : 2.262 48
Capital stock. paid in
Total amount of liabilities, : : : : \$203,623 11 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 16, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Please of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Two certain lots of ground situate in the Borough of New-Washington, Clearfield county, Passaid contiguous lots of ground each being sixty feet front and runing back two hundred feet, and known as lots No's one and two in the general plan of said town, and containing together Eighty perches strict measure, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at a corner of Main and front street, thence by main street south 88 degrees east 200 feet to a post, thence north one-half degree east 120 feet to a post, thence by lot No. 3 north 88 degrees west 200 feet to a pos at front street, thence by said street south onehalf degree 120 perches to a post and place of beginning, having a large two story frame dwelling house and store room. frame stable and other out buildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Russell McMurray.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township. Clearfield county. Pennsylvania, containing three hundred acres, more or less bounded by George Atchison. John Patchin and McCoy and others, with one sawmill, three dwelling houses and one barn and twenty-five acres cleared thereon. Also, two hundred acres, more or less, warranted in name of Caleb Way, bound in ten of their readers will fail to detect ed by Isehover, John Patchin, Ebenezer McMas ters and others. Also, one hundred acres, more or less, bounded by David McCullough, John Patchin, Wm. Keim and others, with log bouse Like true Copperheads, the so-called Democratic delegation in Congress, headed David F. Smith, David Smith and Andrew Smith

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in township. Clearfield county. Pennsylvania, containing fifty acres, bounded as follows: on the west by D. B. Kendle, on the north by Rebecca Batdorf, on the east by Shaw, on the south by William Irvin. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Whitman and Rebecca Batdorf.

G. B. GOODLANDER. Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Dec. 23, 1563.

LOUR-A good article for sale at the store o

ED. A. IRVIN'S COLUMN.

Second Arrival of Seasonable Goods at Irvin's "Corner Store.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

Of every description, just received at the "Cor. ner Store." and selling as low for Cash and country produce as can be bought elsewhere in the county. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groeeries. Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Wil. low-ware, Wooden ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Ready-made clothing. Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Fruits, Candies, Nuts, etc. Purchasers should see the goods and post them selves in prices. December 16, 1863

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR Boards and Shingles, and the cheapest goods sold, by E. A. Irvin.

At the "corner store," in Curwinsville

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOODS. Sontags, Nubias, and every description of Winter wear, in great variety, at the "Corner Store," by E. A. Irvin.

ED. A. IRVIN'S STOCK OF LADIES Dress Goeds can not fail to please, and those who examine will always make a selection. Prices moderate.

CLOCKS, LOOKING-GLASSES, WOOD. en and Willow ware, of every description can be had at Irvin's "Corner Store."

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH for Flax seed and Clover-seed, at the "corner store" in Curwensville, Pa.

LOG CHAINS, HEAVY LEATHER WHIPS Horse Blankets, and Sleigh Bells, at the lowest prices, at the "corner store," A LARGE LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

of Home Manufacture, better than can be bought elsewhere, at the corner store. BROAD AXES, SEVERAL PATTERNS.

on hand and for sale at Irvin's store. THE ONLY GOOD STOCK OF GENTS Flannel and Cashmere Shirts, can be

found at E. A. Irvin's, Curwensville,

and Chopping axes, of different makes,

NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNin Curwensville, at reasonable prices.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, AND Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on hand and " for sale at E. A. frvin's corner store.

A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS, OF VArious sizes, on hand and for sale, by E. A. Irvin, at his store in Curwensville.

A FINE LOT OF GOOD OLD TOBACCO, of all descriptions, and Segars and Pipes in variety, at Ed. A. Irvin's store.

BUFFALO ROBES, JUST RECEIVED AT the "corner store" in Curwensville, and for sale at very moderate prices.

large assortment, for sale at E. A. Irvin's. SOLE LEATHER FOR SALE BY E. A.

GUM COATS, PANTS AND GLOVES, A

Irvin, at the "corner store" Curwensville. CALL AND SEE ED A. IRVIN'S NEW

Stock of Clothing, at the cheap corner.' DOUBLE & SINGLE PULLEY BLOCKS,

of all sizes, at E. A. Irvin's cheap store

CARPETS VERY LOW AT THE CORner Store" of E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.

STAPLE DRY GOODS FOR SALE VERY low, by the piece or yard, at E. A. Irvin's

at Irvin's "corner store," Curwensville. COOKING STOVES FOR SALE CHEAP

COAL OIL AND LAMPS, IN VARIETY,

at the "corner store," at Curwensville.

SALT, COARSE AND FINE, BY SACK or pound, at the cheap "corner store." GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, SELLING

very low at the store of E. A. Irvin.

GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, VARIous sizes, at Irvin's "corner store." DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, FOR

sale at Irvin's cheap "corner store." FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, IN

large quantities, at Irvin's "corner." PATENT MEDICINES, A GOOD ASSORT-

ment, for sale at the "corner store." 100 BUSHELS OF GOOD WHITE BEANS

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF PRO-

for sale at the cheap "corner store."

duce, by E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.

E. A. IRVIN. December 28, 1868.