

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR ASSEMBLY, C. R. EARLY, of Elk county. GEO. W. ZIEGLER, of Jefferson co.
- FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, J. D. THOMPSON, of Curwensville. JAMES BLOOM, of Bloom Tp.
- FOR SHERIFF, EDWARD PERKS, of Morris Tp.
- FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp.
- FOR TREASURER, JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence Tp.
- FOR AUDITOR, CHAS. S. WORRELL, of Chest Tp.
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfield bor.
- FOR CORONOR, J. W. POTTER, of Girard Tp.

NEXT TUESDAY!

Next Tuesday will be the day of the election. We can say to our Democratic friends, that after conversing with people from all parts of the county, attending court last week, we are certain of electing our WHOLE TICKET by a handsome majority. Democrats were never more determined to do their duty at the ballot-box, and from all parts we hear of men who have not voted for years, now determined to be on hand, and to cast their votes for the candidates of that party that has always stood by the Union and the Constitution—that party that has never got failed to bring our country safely through all the troubles she has hitherto encountered; and at the same time we feel confident that there are scores of men in this county, who have voted with the Republican party for the last time, and who will now quietly deposit their votes in favor of the Democrats. It is true, that a large majority of the volunteers from this county are Democrats, and their absence may somewhat reduce our majority. But if there is anything like a full vote, there cannot be the slightest danger. We therefore hope that every Democrat will be at his post. Let no Democrat be left at home. Six months of Republican rule has shown their incompetency. Though the offices now to be filled are comparatively unimportant; yet it may be that this is the most important election ever held. TO THE POLLS, THEN EVERY DEMOCRAT, AND CAST YOUR VOTES FOR THE PARTY THAT HAS CARRIED YOUR COUNTRY IN SAFETY AND TRIUMPH THROUGH EVERY STORM.

Aiding the Enemy.

Forney's Press of the 24th September has the following:
"THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published at Clearfield in this State, under the auspices of Mr. D. W. Moore, ex-Senator Bissell's special post-office agent during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, is the most reasonable and offensive journal on our exchange list. It is even worse than the entire West Chester Jeffersonian. The last number, that of September 18th, might be printed in the district of Kent or Prussia, and be a fair reflection of the surrounding sentiment."
It might, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to the above slander, to point Mr. Forney to the presentation of the Grand Inquest of this county, which is published in another column. He will there find that he, and all like him, are considered as nothing less than DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE, and that their conduct, more than that of any other, is calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the common enemy.
But special reference is made to our issue of the 18th September. The only article in that issue, to which exception could possibly be taken, was the one containing extracts from the *Refugee Journal* of November and December, 1860, showing that that paper was then willing to dissolve the Union, rather than to attempt the "FOLLY" of coercing some two or three millions of people. Was that an offence on our part? Is it "reasonable" for Democratic papers to re-produce what was said by R'publican papers less than a year ago? In the opinion of Forney it evidently is.
But will Forney, or any one else, tell us why it is that articles, alleged to sympathize with the rebels, are "reasonable," if published in Democratic papers, yet are not so if published in Republican journals? Here is a wide difference, without any distinction, and we would be much obliged to any one for an explanation. If it is said that they publish such articles for the purpose of condemning and denouncing them, we answer that this was precisely our motive for re-producing those articles from the *Journal* in our issue of 18th September. A Republican paper may put the most reasonable words and expressions into the mouths of Democrats, (see the article in last week's *Journal* headed "Found at Last," &c.), and publish them to the world as genuine, and all is right, fair and loyal. But the mere transfer of such articles into the columns of a Democratic paper, is treason of the blackest kind.
The public cannot fail to see that the real purpose of Forney, and all such Republican desperadoes, is to suppress as many Democratic papers as possible, thinking thereby to keep their party in power. But it will not avail them. If every Democratic paper in the State was silenced by

the strong arm of the government we do not think a majority of the people would again consent to invest the Republicans with power. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

In the Parish—H. Bucher Swoope, an inhabitant, has yielded to the solicitation of a number of "officers" (all Republicans and known to be of course) of Clearfield county, and consented to be their candidate for District Attorney, against "father" Test. The pretext for this movement is to take this office out of the hands of the junior members of the bar, and severe reflections are thus cast upon the present and former District Attorneys. With what justice and fairness this is done, we are willing that the criminal records of this county, when compared with those of other counties, shall decide. But they—both the committee and the candidate—fail to tell us the differences in the official ages of Mr. Swoope and Mr. Test. Is there any difference? And if so, in whose favor is it?
But the editor of the *Journal* also adds his mite, and sagely says, "we do not think that he (Test) has had that experience at the bar, which would secure the effectual prosecution of crime."
How sublime! and the editor is often at the courts, but "rarely heard him try a cause." This is a specimen of impertinence quite inexhaustible. It is an attack upon a man's private interests, just as much as if the editor had named a mechanic, and pronounced him unfit to perform this work.
But the charge is known to be false by every one accustomed to attending our courts; who also know that the legal ability of Mr. Test is quite equal to that of Mr. Swoope.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Another of the most pleasant, agreeable and enthusiastic political meetings ever held in this place took place on Tuesday night of last week.
Hon. A. K. Wright, acted as President, assisted by Hon. B. B. Bissell, Thomas Henderson, Jno. McManus, F. F. Couleret, W. P. Chambers, F. C. Bull, J. A. Seuser, W. S. Sanky, Milton McBride and others, as Vice Presidents; and J. G. Hall, J. B. Walters and Jas. L. Morgan, as Secretaries.
Excellent patriotic addresses were delivered by Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., Ex-Gov. Bigler, Col. W. G. Murray, Col. G. W. Ziegler, Israel Test, Esq., and Dr. Boyer—which drew forth repeated and enthusiastic applause. Whilst urging a hearty and loyal support of the present Administration in all its legitimate measures in the prosecution of the war, neither of the speakers could see any impropriety in as faithfully adhering to the usages and practices of the Democracy now as ever; and therefore every Democrat was urged to apply all his energies to the success of the whole ticket.
At a late hour the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the success of the Democratic nominees.

EDWARD PERKS—The unmanly attack made upon this gentleman by the *Journal* of the 18th ult., wherein it is charged that Mr. Perks "raised objections to a Minister preaching a Union sermon" should have been noticed last week—that is, if any of the petty slanders of that sheet against the Democratic candidates are really worthy of any notice. Instead of Mr. P. being opposed to Union sermons, or anything calculated to save our blessed Union from destruction, as is here so basely insinuated, he, on that very occasion, said to the clergyman in question, that he "could not preach a strong enough Union sermon for him."

If any one doubts the truth of this statement, they need but apply to that clergyman.

It is no doubt to such disturbers of the public peace that the late Grand Jury refer in their admirable presentment; and we respectfully advise our neighbor to be a little calmer hereafter.

"The Hollidaysburg Register warns the Republicans of Blair county against the 'No Party' cry, remarking that it is a 'wolf in sheep's clothing,' and calls upon all who are opposed to the 'locofocos' to stick to their party nominees.

Blair county being one of the Republican strongholds, it does not suit for them to favor the 'No Party' movement. But in Clearfield county, where the boot is on 't'other leg, although they have a full ticket of true-blue Republicans, they would have us believe that it is black treason to adhere to party organizations. This game has often been attempted in Clearfield, and failed, and fail it will again. Every Democrat feels a detestation, strengthened ten fold by the impetuous condition of the country, to vote nothing but a CLEAN DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ARMY WAGONS.—We learn by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that over 500 army wagons are now lying at Perryville, on the Susquehanna, condemned as worthless.—They were made out of green lumber, and the sun opens the cracks and joints so that they are ready to fall to pieces. The government price was \$218 for these wagons. Thus over \$100,000 of the "Patriotic" fund have been used for the benefit of some Abolition pets. The horse contracts are no better; hundreds of them have been condemned after the government had paid for them.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

The rain of last Tuesday night and Friday caused an unprecedented rise in the West Branch and tributaries. The river, at this point, was at least a foot higher than it was at its great flood of 1847, and the destruction of property has been proportionally greater. None of the five or six Clearfield bridges, as far as heard from, were carried off, but nearly all of them have been more or less injured. All the bridges on Anderson's creek and Lick Run are reported as gone, and we presume the same may be said of Deer creek, Mosquito creek &c., as they all have their sources in the same section.

The loss sustained by our lumbermen is immense. Not less than 500,000 shingles, it is said, were carried off from the vicinity of Curwensville alone, besides many boards, and several rafts of square timber. No less than ten rafts are reported to have been carried off from the neighborhood of Lumber city. The destruction of lumber is supposed to be still greater on Clearfield creek, and on the river below this, as a great many rafts were "tied up" at various points, and others left "sticking" in the river at the last flood. Most of these would doubtless go adrift, and be totally lost to the owners.

The damage to the crops, fences, &c., on the bottom lands, must also be severe, as the flood was completely over the banks in many places.

The falling of the rain lasted just 24 hours, with scarcely a moment's cessation—the water becoming interestingly high soon after the rain ceased on Friday evening—arousing many of our citizens from their slumbers to look after certain outside members of their families, such as horses, cows, pigs, poultry, &c. The eastern part of our town was well covered with water, doing some injury to gardens, cellars, &c., but no further damage; whilst on the river front, part of the fence around the Upper Park was carried away and the buckwheat crop in the Lower Park badly dented.

We expect to hear disastrous news from the Sinnemahoning.

By later advices we learn that the bridge across Anderson's Creek at Moore's Mill is still standing.

The bridge across Sandy, in Jefferson county is gone—no mail from the West since Thursday last.

A gentleman intimates that full one fourth the buckwheat crop of this county is lost.

Our advices from the east prepare us for bad news. The flood at Tyrone done much damage to the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, and the Juniata was very high, but not obstructing the travel on the railroad.

The Harrisburg papers announce that all the boats at Williamsport and Lock Haven were either taken out or cleaned out—that "forty miles of saw logs" and immense piles of raxed lumber passed Harrisburg on Sunday.

We have no definite news from the West, but believe that the calamity has been equally great there.

The Surrender of Lexington.

We find in the Chicago *Post* some further particulars of the surrender of Lexington, as follows:
Six different times during the siege the rebels were allowed to approach the entrenchments on the side next the city to the edge of the ditch. When a regiment had got sufficiently near, our boys inside would explode a mine, sending them up into the air, and hurling them promiscuously in every direction, slaughtering them by hundreds. Six mines were thus exploded under their feet, and they evidently began to regard that side of the entrenchment as a dangerous locality.

Immediately after the charge in which Colonel White was killed, Major Baker, of Col. Peabody's Home Guards, planted a flag of truce on the entrenchments. Col. Mulligan immediately ordered it to be taken down. It was taken down, and the firing recommenced, and continued until four o'clock, when Capt. Graham, of the Home Guards, again put up the flag of truce, and the whole force of Home Guards left the trenches, refusing to continue the fight.

We were out of water and out of ammunition, three of our cannon had been silent since the day before for want of shot; our men had only six rounds of balls left. The reinforcements we had expected had not arrived, and we had reason to believe they had been cut off. It was evident we could not hold out much longer.

When the firing ceased the rebels sent a flag of truce to us, and offered if we would surrender to permit us to march out with our arms, but Col. Mulligan promptly refused the offer.

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The rebels took from us everything except the clothes on our backs, and hurried us across the river on Saturday morning. The swords of the officers were not taken away. Price said to Col. Mulligan that he was too brave a man to be deprived of his sword, and permitted him to retain it—Mulligan wept like a child when he found he must give up the battle which he had fought for four days without ceasing, against an army of 31,000 men.

All the round shot we had were cast by ourselves at an iron foundry in the city. We continued this work until the rebels took possession of the town.

The rebels had fifteen or sixteen cannon and seemed to be well supplied with ammunition, round shot, grape and canister. Their guns were principally shot guns and squirrel rifles. They had only a few muskets with bayonets, taken from our troops at Springfield.

During the entire time, from the battle on the 12th to the surrender on the evening of the 20th, we neither saw nor heard of reinforcements. We knew that Gen. Raines, with about ten thousand men, had been sent out to intercept and cut off any reinforcements that might be ap-

proaching from the east, and northwest, and we had reason to believe that the rebels had forces near the river below us for a like purpose. Had they not been interrupted and whipped, we could estimate of an equal reason why reinforcements had not arrived two or three days before. We knew or at least believed, they had ample notice of our situation. Two newspapers had been sent to Jefferson City, but nothing was heard from either of them afterward.

There is no truth, nor shadow of truth, in the statement published in certain newspapers that Col. Mulligan, in reply to Price's summons to surrender, told him to "go to hell." The first summons we had from Price was a cannon ball; the reply to it was another.

THE LOSS AT LEXINGTON.—The Missouri Democrat says:—The loss on the rebel side, and Mulligan's loss, at Lexington, are both greatly exaggerated.

Not over 150 were lost on Mulligan's side, nor more than 400 on the rebel side. Mulligan was forced to give up for want of water and reinforcements. He was no victor, as reported in the *Republican*. His forces were *sur* enough without that.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following "provisions, in case any of the militia or volunteers shall be in actual service at the time of the general election," are published for the benefit of those citizens of Pennsylvania to whom they may apply in connection with the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861:

Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth qualified as herein before provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the president of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election. Provided, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the refusal or neglect of such officers, or either of them to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath of affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions, as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual place of election.

Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit, through the nearest post office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally lists and lists of voters, to the prothonotary of the county in which such elections would have voted, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return, under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the elections in the companies or troops aforesaid.

The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service, as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday of November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the said second Tuesday in November.

The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AS INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—Two brothers, one living in Portsmouth, N. H., the other in New Orleans, owned four ships. The Southern brother hoisted on two of the ships the Confederate flag, and the vessels were captured by the U. S. Navy. The Northern brother hoisted on two of the ships the stars and stripes, and these vessels were captured by the Southern privateers.

THE PORT DEPOSIT DISTURBANCE.—Two soldiers who were arrested and tried for the murder of Thomas Kelly and Robt. Stevenson, at Port Deposit, have been discharged from custody, and one of them has since died from the effects of wounds received at that time. The argument for the defense was made by ex-Judge Chambers, of Kent, and was both able and elaborate.—*Phila. Inq.*

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

- THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Continued.)
- THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Do.)
- THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Do.)
- THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Do.)
- BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Do.)

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During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the most flattering testimonials of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented within the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical Journals). It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Longgists and Manufacturing Chemists, 4th and 5th Sts., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Being a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not let about the house. It will be sent to any one on receipt of twenty five cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address: Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!!! The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furniture Rooms on Market st., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Litz's Foundry, a large stock of CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, manufactured out of the best material, finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once and get them while they can be had at the lowest rates. JOHN TROUTMAN, Mar. 27-1861-12.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Dispensary Institution established by special Appointment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address: DR. J. SKILLEN HOWARD'S, Howard Association, No. 2, 8, Ninth st., Philadelphia. 29-15-17.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for 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, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Persons wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y. nov-7-ly.

CYRENIUS HOWE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. For DECATUR Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Phillipsburg, Pa. Aug. 21st 1861.

DR. J. W. POTTER, Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Locust Mills, Girard township, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Mosby's, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all business of the nature of Law, &c.

General Election Precincts.

At the house of J. M. Smith for the township of Bloomsburg.
At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.
At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford.
At the public house of R. W. Moore, for the township of Unadilla.
At the school house near Union Run, for the township of Chest.
At the Court House for the Borough of Clearfield.
At the house of Jacob Maner for the township of Convington.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. for the township of Curwensville.
At Centre school house for the township of Easton.
At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson.
At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox.
At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard.
At the public school house for the township of Goslen.
At the House of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham.
At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Jordan.
At the school house in Ansville for the township of Jordan.
At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karlsruhe.
At the Turkey Hill school house for the township of Knox.
At the Court House in the borough of Clearfield for the township of Lawrence.
At the public school house for the borough of Lumber City.
At the house formerly occupied by Theo. Epler, for Morris township.
At the public school house for the borough of New Washington.

At the house of Samuel Smith for the township of Penn.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. in the borough of Curwensville for the township of Penn.
At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.
At the house of John Whitehead for the township of Woodward.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except James of the Peace, who shall hold any office or position of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial Departments of this State of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the council or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of doing or executing, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that any person, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible in any office under the laws of this State, or of any incorporated district aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the 1st Friday next after the said second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. F. G. MILLER, Clerk.

JAMES T. LEONARD, D. A. FISKE, WM. A. WALLACE, A. C. FISKE

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LEVER FLEGAL, Justice of the Peace. Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. April 4, 1861.

Luthersburg Hotel LUTHERSBURG, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM REED, Proprietor. July 16, 1861-12.

NEW DRUG STORE

The subscribers have opened a full and complete assortment of DRUGS in the new building of Dr. Woods, on the corner of Locust and Cherry streets, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be happy to accommodate any person who may desire articles in their line. Business will be done strictly in their line.

DRUGS AND PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS. And no pains will be spared to render satisfaction. Dr. M. Woods, the junior partner, may be found and consulted in the "Drug Store" when not absent on professional business. Separate rooms for consultation and a small dispensary, where patients may be examined privately. Every article usually found in such an establishment will be kept on hand, and sold at greatly reduced prices.

TERMS BEING STRICTLY CASH, will enable them to offer inducements in the way of price. Physicians will be supplied at their own expense over cost and carriage, and their orders are promptly filled. Every article sold will be purchased of the best quality. feb-4-17

WOODS & BARRETT, THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Mosby's, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all business of the nature of Law, &c.