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CLEARFIELD, PA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV.—NO. 13.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY Agricultural Society.

To be held in the Fair Grounds, near the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of October, Anno Domini, 1863.

President, JOSIAH R. REED. Executive Committee, Jno. McLaughrey, Jno. D. Thompson, William Talo, Richard Shaw, Jr., Jos. A. Caldwell.

Rules and Regulations. Premiums and diplomas will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of November, and until the 1st day of January, 1864.

Children under ten years of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents. Every person wishing to be enrolled as a member of this Society must apply on or before the first day of the fair.

Exhibitors must become members of the Society and have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's books on or before the 21st day of October.

Exhibitors must exhibit blooded stock and produce authentic pedigrees, and are earnestly requested to furnish the Secretary, by the 1st of October with a list of their stock.

Instructions to Judges.—No animal to receive an award in more than one class. Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to over-fat animals.

Class 1.—Sheepstocks, open to all Breeds and Competitors. Best Bull \$5 2d do \$4 3d do \$3.

Class 2.—Grade Cattle, raised in county. Best cow for milk \$5; Best heifer under 3 y \$3; 2d do do \$2 3d do do \$1.

Class 3.—Oxen. Best Yoke of Oxen \$5 00; 2d do do \$4 00; 3d do do \$3 00.

Three Judges for each class will be appointed and announced before or on the first day of the fair. All articles may be entered free of charge.

Class 4.—Fat Cattle. Best fat bullock, cow or heifer over 2 yrs \$4 00; 2d do do \$3 00; 3d do do \$2 00.

Class 5.—Thorough bred Horses, open to all. Best Stallion \$10; 2d do do \$8; 3d do do \$6.

Class 6.—Riding, Draft and Farm Horses. Best Saddle horse \$3 00; 2d do do \$2 00; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 7.—Trotting Horses, open to all. Best time 3 in 4, trotting in single harness, \$75 00; 2d do do \$60 00; 3d do do \$45 00.

Class 8.—Sweepstakes, open to all, Pacing in Harness, Citizens' Paces. Best 2 in 3 mile heats against time \$40 00; 2d do do \$30 00; 3d do do \$20 00.

Class 9.—Trotting in single harness for Horses owned in county at least 15 days before the Fair. Best 3 in 5 mile heats against time \$30 00; 2d do do \$20 00; 3d do do \$10 00.

Class 10.—Trotting Horses owned and raised in the county. Best 2 in 3 on time in harness \$20 00; 2d do do \$15 00; 3d do do \$10 00.

Class 11.—Sheep and Wool. Best flock, any breed, Allen's Farm Book \$22 00; 2d do do \$15 00; 3d do do \$10 00.

Class 12.—Swine, open to all. Best Boar, any breed, Youngs Farm \$2 00; 2d do do \$1 50; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 13.—Poultry. Best coop spring chickens not less than six 1 00; 2d do do \$0 75; 3d do do \$0 50.

Class 14.—Plowing. Best team and plow that plows green sward the best, Youngs Farm \$3 00; 2d do do \$2 00; 3d do do \$1 00.

Best acre of oats do do \$2 00; 2d do do \$1 50; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 18.—Bread and Cereal Food. Best loaf of wheat bread \$1 00; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 19.—Butter and Cheese. Best 5 pounds or more of butter \$1 00; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 20.—Flour. Best 50 lbs. flour \$2 00; 2d do do \$1 50; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 21.—Domestic Articles. Best box or jar of honey \$1 00; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 22.—Domestic Manufactures. Best 10 yards flannel 1 00; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 23.—Needle, Shell, Wax Work, &c. Best specimen of needle work Dip or 50; 2d do do Dip or 30; 3d do do Dip or 20.

Class 24.—Millinery and Dressmaking. Best millinery \$1; Best dress making \$1; 2d do do \$0 75; 3d do do \$0 50.

Class 25.—Artistic Work. Best painting in oil Dip; 2d do do Dip; 3d do do Dip.

Class 26.—Designs. Best designs for farm house, barn, carriage, house and stable 3 00; 2d do do 2 00; 3d do do 1 00.

Class 27.—Metallic Fabrics and Machinery. Best cooking-stove, wood or coal, 5 00; 2d do do 4 00; 3d do do 3 00.

Class 28.—Furniture. Best family carriage \$5; 2d do do \$4; 3d do do \$3.

Class 29.—Cabinet-ware in county. Best dressing bureau \$2; 2d do do \$1; 3d do do \$0 50.

Class 30.—Carpentry and Carpentery. Best pine-ware table stands, desks, &c. Dip & 1; 2d do do Dip & 1; 3d do do Dip & 1.

Class 31.—Roses and Garden Vegetables. Best bush carrots \$0; 2d do do \$0; 3d do do \$0.

Class 32.—Dresses, Skirts and Shoemakers. Best ladies' boots and shoes 2 00; 2d do do 1 50; 3d do do 1 00.

Class 33.—Tailors' and Upholsters' Work. Best suit of clothes neatly made \$2 00; 2d do do \$1 50; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 34.—Printing in county. Best handbill Dip; 2d do do Dip; 3d do do Dip.

Class 35.—Stone-ware. Best drain tile Dip or 50; 2d do do Dip or 30; 3d do do Dip or 20.

Class 36.—Chemicals and chemical action in county. Best available manure at moderate cost \$1 00; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 37.—Wood and Stone. Best dressed stone \$1; 2d do do \$0 80; 3d do do \$0 60.

Class 38.—Natural Minerals. Best suit of useful minerals of Clearfield including coal \$2 00; 2d do do \$1 50; 3d do do \$1 00.

Class 39.—Fruit. Best display and greatest variety of fruit, including apples, summer and winter fruit, named and arranged \$3 00.

Class 40.—Horticulture. To the lady who manages her household and its most gracefully Dip; 2d do do Dip; 3d do do Dip.

made. For all improvements useful to the farmer and having valuable properties, discretionary premiums may be recommended by the judges and awarded by the Executive Committee.

The Clearfield Republican. MONDAY, OCTOBER 12th.

For the purpose of correcting a few of the outrageous falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Journal of last week, we issue our paper two days in advance of its usual day of publication.

THE SITUATION. Now, on the eve of the third annual election since the commencement of the war for the suppression of the Great Rebellion, it may not be out of place to review the Past, and to take a calm view of our Present Situation as a people and a nation.

What has been accomplished? and at what cost? What is yet to do? And what are our hopes of success? When the war commenced, the people of the North were completely united, and presented a solid front to the people of the South.

Under this banner, our armies were filled to overflowing with brave volunteers ready to lay down their lives for the Union. Upon every call for Volunteers double as many men offered their services as were wanted.

Then the People of the South were divided—comparatively but few of them preferring complete and final separation. To raise armies they were forced to resort to conscription, while our armies were filled to overflowing exclusively with volunteers.

But other councils prevailed at Washington. The dogma of negro equality gained the ascendancy. Lincoln and Seward had both planted themselves firmly upon this infamous platform, by declaring that "this government could not exist half slave and half free."

The fatal Emancipation Proclamation was issued. The real object of the war, half suspected from the beginning, was now proclaimed to be, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

Up to this time, the war had cost us not less than 300,000 of our best men, and not less than \$1,500,000,000! Yet no man would have thought the price too dear, if the Union could have been restored as it was, even at double this cost.

Yet no man would have thought the price too dear, if the Union could have been restored as it was, even at double this cost. The Jacobins no longer attempted to disguise their purpose, and from their seats in the National Congress proclaimed to the world that the "war was for the negro, and that it should not cease until every slave was set free."

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for all articles of merit exhibited by mechanics in all the various branches, and it is hoped a general exhibition will be made.

Volunteers at once ceased to respond to the call of the Administration—Men everywhere began to take ground against this new war policy—or rather, this open confession of the original, but concealed design, of the war.

Our armies were rapidly diminishing by the usual casualties of war, but especially by desertion; for in April last the total number of desertions was reported at 120,000. As our armies diminished, the rebel armies were increased.

As the people of the North became divided, the people of the South became united. As Volunteering ceased, and Conscriptions commenced, in the North, Volunteering commenced and Conscriptions ceased in the South.

A Conscription of 300,000 men has just been completed, without adding even fifty thousand men to our armies. Another Conscription of 600,000 men is now about to be called for. Suppose it puts 100,000 men in the field? This will hardly keep up the supply; and by the time they are mustered in, the numerical strength of our armies will be less than it is to-day.

And what has been gained? Have we implanted Union sentiments in the hearts of any portion of the people of the South? No! Have we restored any of the Seceded States to the Union? Yes, if we count Kentucky and Missouri, now held at the point of the bayonet. Our footholds along the coast, and along the Mississippi river, amount to nothing. The very moment our armies are withdrawn the people will be as rebellious as ever.

We have gained comparatively nothing. Our progress in the suppression of the rebellion; or, as some call it, in conquering the South, has been successful only in causing the greatest loss of blood and treasure ever before known in the history of the world.

It was but last week that Mosely's cavalry captured a wagon train within ten miles of Washington. This is our situation after thirty months of war, at a loss of half a million of men, and at a cost of over two thousand millions of dollars.

Shall we proceed on this highway to certain destruction? or shall we return to the original purpose of the war, and thus make the "RESTORATION OF THE UNION AS IT WAS," UNDER "THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS," possible?

These are the questions that should govern the votes of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, when they approach the ballot-box to-morrow. Those who desire no change—those who wish to endorse the monstrous crimes upon civil liberty by the present rulers at Washington—those who are in favor of endorsing the present negro war policy, will vote for Andrew G. Curtin, the Abolition candidate.

Those who desire the war policy may be placed upon a sound national basis, in order that the restoration of the Union may be made possible—those who desire that our Government shall be administered in accordance with the Constitution—those who desire the perpetuation of freedom of person, freedom of speech, and freedom of the Press, will cast their votes for GEORGE W. WOODWARD the candidate of the Union-loving and "Union-saving" National Democracy.

The Grand army of the Potomac has had eight commanders in twenty-four months, viz: General Scott; Gen. McDowell; Gen. McClellan; Gen. Pope; Gen. McClellan; Gen. Burnside; Gen. Hooker; Gen. Meade. This is at the rate of new commander every three months.

The Executive Committee reserve a discretionary power to award Diplomas in any case for 2d best articles, or for articles not entitled to premiums by the rules.