



WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF, JACOB A. FAUST, of Curwensville. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CONRAD BAKER, of Knox township. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. M. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, M. L. C. EVANS, of Pike township. FOR CORONER, ...

THE MONSTER MEETING.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Meeting in this place on Saturday last was by far the largest gathering of men—able-bodied, intelligent, thinking men—ever held in this or any of the adjoining counties. It was emphatically an outpouring of the whole county. To show with what unanimity and spirit the people rallied, we need only state a single instance: a township polling about ninety Democratic voters, left but three of their number at home—all having to travel not less than twelve miles. So numerous were the delegations, that the Marshals were totally unable to perfect their order of reception, and the idea of a grand procession and display of the formidable forces of the host had to be abandoned. Delegations began to arrive about ten o'clock, and from that until one o'clock, look in what direction you would, you could see the approach of wagons, carriages and buggies, filled with the sturdy yeomanry of the hills and valleys of Clearfield, together with a creditable representation from some of the adjoining counties.

It would be idle to attempt a full description of this demonstration. It was successful in every respect—and but a single purpose animated every heart, and that was that some plan might be devised to save our country from the dangers that now threaten it. It was not simply a partisan display; but a demonstration of the people to convince our rulers that their present war policy is condemned, and that if they would carry out the policy of peace, they would avert final and irretrievable ruin. And we rejoice that a respectable portion of Republicans had the nerve to disregard the dictation of their leaders, and identify themselves with this movement. They are not Abolitionists, and when they see clearly—as they cannot now fail to see—that all this precious blood and treasure is shed in a vain attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white race, many more of them will array themselves with the old National Democracy, whose high mission it is to restore the Government to its original simplicity, purity and dignity.

The best of order prevailed throughout the day. The speeches were all excellent, and were listened to with eager attention, and when evening came, and the parched earth and heated air refreshed and purified with a gentle shower, the men of Clearfield repaired to their distant homes, feeling that they had devoted another day to their country; and hoping that they had many more such left, and that their fellow-countrymen throughout the entire Union would co-operate in the mighty work of restoration.

The News is unimportant. Nothing from Grant or Sherman. Sheridan, who succeeds Hunter, is advancing up the Shenandoah valley, with a large army, said to number sixty thousand men. Farragut is said to be progressing favorably against Mobile.

Another rebel pirate is off the Eastern coast, and has already destroyed some six valuable vessels.

The only road to peace is through military measures, and it is exceedingly important that something decisive should be gained before November. I would not distrust the people, but there would doubtless be some doubt respecting the result of the Presidential election. General Grant wins no victory and a feeling of discouragement pervades the loyal States.

So speaks the Washington correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. He says the only road to peace is through military measures. How does he know? None other than military measures have been tried! They have failed, so far, with little prospect of any better result in the future.

We believe that peace—lasting peace—as lasting as obtains between people generally—can be obtained by negotiation. That has not been tried—and won't be tried by Lincoln without the freedom of the negro being the basis of the negotiation. With the little progress we have made in conquering a peace, during the three years and over that we have been at war, we apprehend that the other side is not likely very soon to agree to Mr. Lincoln's preliminary conditions. The only way the people can get a negotiation will be through a change of rulers; and, from present indications, they mean to make that change in November.

GRAND RALLY OF FREEMEN. Unparalleled Demonstration. "PEACE AND UNITY."

In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Standing Committee, the largest concourse of men that ever met in Clearfield county, or any of the adjoining counties, assembled in the borough of Clearfield on Saturday, the 13th inst.

The different delegations were met on their approach to town, and escorted to their respective quarters by the following named gentlemen, who acted as Marshals: DAVID F. ETZMEHLER, Chief Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS. Capt. D. McLaughlin, W. W. Worrell, Lever Kerna, Alfred Wadley, Wm. McCullough, Harry Ross, James Leavy, T. H. Wilson, John McClelland, Joseph Lines, Dr. Jefferson Lutz, J. L. McMurray, Capt. M. Ogden, James L. Stewart, Wm. Forcece, Eli Bloom, A. B. Shaw, Josiah R. Read, Alexander France.

The meeting was organized about half past two o'clock on motion of Walter of Arrangements, who nominated the following officers: B. D. HALL, Esq., President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. G. D. Goodfellow, Samuel Clyde, Wm. A. Bloom, John D. Thompson, James B. Clark, Isaac Caldwell, Frank McBride, David T. Sharp, Wm. F. Gilbert, James Bloom, Ed'wd King, Maj. John Ross, George Groom, Daniel Gorman, James Savage, Thos. Washburne, George Knarr, John M. Cummings, David Welly, David Goodlander, Amos Hale, David Horn, Joseph Moore, W. W. Kelly, Thomas P. Gartley, John D. Miller, Roland Faust, Col. C. S. Worrell, C. J. Shoff, James Turner, David Flegal, Thos. Henderson, John Fulmer, J. A. G. White, John Holt, John B. Kyles, Frank Pearce, Jacob Wilhelm, Wm. L. Shaw, V. B. Holt, Wm. T. McCorkle, Charles Flegal, F. Coudrier, John B. Garment, S. Conaway, John Gilliland, Thomas Smith, E. Bundy, James Patterson.

SECRETARIES. R. J. Wallace, Fred. B. Reed, A. C. Tate, J. B. Walters, Sam'l H. Hindman, Cyrenus Howe, Jacob Faust, J. C. Allport.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. D. W. Moore, John F. Rote, W. A. Reed, G. M. Hartline, George Dimeling, Jacob Kuntz, Jr., James C. Barrett, Robert McHathey, Thomas Forcece, John McIntyre, Wm. K. Wrigley, Joseph Gook, John J. Picard, Conrad Baker, Richard Hughes.

The meeting being thus organized on motion, R. J. Wallace, Esq., in a brief and eloquent remarks, stated the object of the meeting; when Ex-Gov. Bigler was introduced to the audience, and spoke for about one hour and a half. He made a speech of unusual point and persuasive power, commanding the unbroken attention of the vast crowd for nearly two hours.

After glancing briefly at the causes of our present unhappy condition, he called attention to the late manifesto of Mr. Lincoln addressed "to whom it may concern," in which he had made the overthrow of slavery a condition precedent to any proposition for settlement and peace, however honorable and satisfactory in all other particulars. Mr. Bigler said he had, soon after the war began, expressed the belief that Mr. Lincoln would prove to be the best of his party. He desired to say, that, since reading the document referred to, he had changed that opinion, and now held him to be the worst; and that he believed Mr. Lincoln was now attempting to act the part of an usurper and a tyrant. He characterized the attempt of the President to prostitute the war to the overthrow of the local institutions of the revolted States as a falsification of the oft-repeated promises of Mr. Lincoln and his friends, that the war should be for the Union and for no other purpose. He said the President had no more right to make the abandonment of slavery a condition precedent to the establishment of the Union, than he had to make its establishment such a condition; that he had no more right to call 500,000 men into the field to prosecute a war for such a purpose, than he would have to their services in the establishment of a monarchy. He characterized the President's ultimatum as an attempt at a flagrant usurpation of authority, for which he merited the severest execrations of all men devoted to our republican form of Government. He denied that either the President or Congress, or both united, possessed any such right. The Government at Richmond and Washington combined have no right to overthrow the institutions of the States, or to change the relations between the States. That was the right of the States, and the States only. He repeatedly quoted Lincoln against Lincoln, to the infinite amusement of the crowd. He quoted the Inaugural against the communication "to whom it may concern." He brought on the stand the entire Republican party in both Houses of Congress to testify against Mr. Lincoln's right to overthrow slavery, by showing that they had unanimously voted, at the late session, to so amend the Constitution as to authorize the overthrow of slavery. The amendment failed, and now Mr. Lincoln claims to exercise the right himself. This was only equalled by Mr. Lincoln's hardihood about his scheme of compensated emancipation—which he first sought to carry out by act of Congress; next he asked Congress to provide for so amending the Constitution as to authorize the appropriation of money for such purposes; and failing with the amendment, he finally attempted to carry out his scheme in defiance of the Constitution. Mr. B. said he had uniformly advised obedience to law; this was a rule of his life—even though the law might be of doubtful authority or utility; but he intended that obligation as much for those in as for those out of authority. He said the President was as much bound by the

law as the humblest citizen in the land. In the execution of the law the President can claim our obedience, but whenever he transcends the limits of the law, said Mr. B., I have as much right to command him as he has to command me; but disobedience to law on his part is a much graver offence than disobedience on the part of a private citizen. Some may think these views calculated to discourage enlistments; but, he said, Mr. Lincoln was eminently amenable to the law on this charge, for he had done more to discourage enlistments, by his unconstitutional ultimatum, than all the Democrats in America. Besides, he had not only done this, but he had encouraged enlistments in the South. He did, by this foolish and unlawful thing, more for the cause of the rebellion, than could Jeff. Davis and all his Cabinet. He had given aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Bigler said the communication addressed "To whom it may concern," would come to the rebel cause with healing on its wings—it would act like a home-dissension and give new spirit to the rebellion—it would silence the clamorings for Peace and Union in North Carolina. It was a fatal stab to Mr. Holden, the Union candidate for Governor in that State. But it was in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's follies from the beginning. He, Mr. Bigler, had not stopped to discuss the war, and he should not, though its progress was bitter. He had no objection, but he intended to deal with the political policy that accompanied the war which he characterized as the worst the wit of man could have devised—that through it Mr. Lincoln had divided a United North and united a divided South. Had he had wisdom enough and patriotism enough to have conducted the war for the Union, and not for the gratification of fanatics—to have looked to the Union men of the South for help, rather than to their slaves, Peace and Union might have triumphed long since. Mr. B. said he could see in the new aspect of the war nothing but endless drafts, conscriptions, carnage and common desolation. The Southern people will never yield their right to their local institutions. Whether they want slavery or not they will stand by the right to have it until the last man has bitten the dust. Suppose Jeff. Davis was to make the ultimatum of peace, the establishment of slavery in the North, how long would he be conquering a peace on such terms? There would be no peace Democrat on such an issue. Though some might desire the institution, even they, would not accept it as a dictation. Mr. Bigler said that, as for himself, whilst he was willing to do and suffer anything for the Union and Government as made by the Fathers, he would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Bigler next, in support of his bad opinion of the acts and intentions of the President, called attention to a late communication, which appeared in the N. Y. Tribune, over the signature of R. F. Wade, Senator from Ohio, as Chairman of the committee on the rebellious States in the Senate, and Winter Davis, as chairman of the same committee in the House of Representatives. On this point we can give the reader no idea of the effect and power of Mr. Bigler's speech. It was the most heard in a long time. He showed by extracts from the document itself, that Messrs Wade and Davis, both Republicans of high standing,—charge Mr. Lincoln with deception, falsehood and usurpation; and in addition that they charge him with the intention of practicing a grave fraud on the electoral College through the scheme of a ten per cent vote in certain of the revolted States, should that become necessary to secure his election,—and ask the significant question whether he supposes his opponent would submit to a decision attained by such means? The vast crowd responded to Mr. Bigler, in a common voice that they would submit to no such usurpation!

But we must pass over a large portion of Mr. Bigler's speech, and glance only at the conclusion. He said he was not willing after so much complaint against the acts and policy of Mr. Lincoln, to take his seat without some reference to what the Democratic party would do, should it again to power. He said he did not undertake to determine what would be the position of that party on all the complex questions before us. He knew it would stand up for civil and religious freedom under all circumstances—for the freedom of the press and of speech; that it would wield every moral and political influence of the Government and all its material power to maintain the Union as constituted by the Fathers; but it prefers peace to war among the people and States of America. And, whilst anxious to wield every means to restore the Union of States, it could not fail to see that the experiment of war had been made, most thoroughly and horribly made, and that it had failed. The wisest thing Mr. Lincoln ever said, was, that if we went to war, we could not fight always. Mr. Bigler said he would pay the expenses of any one who would go to Washington and read that passage of the Inaugural to Mr. Lincoln. He feared it had been forgotten. The Democrats would not forget it. He expressed the belief that the very first effort of a Democratic President would be to stop the war—to put the sword to rest, in order to try what virtue there is in reason, negotiation, and intercourse. He expressed the belief that ten competent men as Peace Commissioners, could do more to rescue the country from its afflictions, than a hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand conscripts. He had long since declared himself in favor of an armistice, to the end that commissioners might be appointed to arrange the terms of temporary peace, with a view of referring our national troubles to a Convention of States, under the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. Bigler was followed by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, who engaged the attention of the vast crowd for more than an hour. Mr. Wallace talked as if his feelings were fully up to the occasion; and never did a speech elicit more hearty responses, or plain truths create greater enthusiasm.

He briefly referred to the constitutional right, peaceably to assemble and apply for redress of grievances, and the right to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, and affirmed that both were inviolate.

He discussed the nature of the Governments, State and Federal; showed that the States created the Union by the formation of the Constitution. Vested it with defined and limited powers, within

the scope of which it was supreme, that the control of all things not granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution remained in the States and people, that under this system we existed as a government of law, with the rights, duties and powers of the ruler clearly defined, and that the duty of the citizen to yield obedience to him therein, was equally clear.

That the revolution of the Federal Government around its clear defined axis, and the control of the State Governments within theirs, each in its proper sphere created the spirit of the old Union. He portrayed in glowing language the blessings of the old Union, its dignity, its character as a beacon to the oppressed, that while justice reigned liberty was enjoyed, prosperity and happiness was the lot of all who sought them, and that a gospel of "peace on earth, good will to man" was preached to all; and affirmed that a return to that Union was the earnest wish of nine-tenths of the people.

He combated the argument that slavery was an incubus, by contrasting the squalid misery now, his safety then, with his exposure to death now, his mental and moral condition then, with his uncontrolled volition now.

He demonstrated the fallacy of the argument that slavery ruled us then, and appealed to our unhappy condition for the proof that we were infinitely worse governed now, and pictured the iniquity of our rulers and their satellites.

He then sought an answer to the question, why cannot we have this Union in all its integrity? He showed that it was because a prostitution of the powers of the Federal Government, of an interference with the rights of the people, and an attempted control of powers that were exclusively under the rights of the States, that it was because the servant of the people had forgotten that he was the creature of the law, and sought to bear himself above it, that Mr. Lincoln in his recent ultimatum had proclaimed his purpose to be the overthrow of the rights of the States, and in substance has declared that our old Government should no longer exist, that the war was now for the freedom of the negro and not for the restoration of the Union.

He affirmed that in thus placing himself above the law, Mr. Lincoln had forfeited all right to our respect; that, as a condition precedent to our respect and obedience, he must yield obedience to the law, and that it was the right and the duty of the citizen to denounce him for his breach of duty, and to impeach him and his advisers and abettors before the tribunal of the people for their utter disregard of the law.

He argued that it was the duty of all who loved our institutions, to unite for the overthrow of this corrupt and lawless Administration, to the end that war might cease, merciless conscriptions be stopped, and the Union of our fathers restored. Under a Democratic Administration, war would be made the last agency for the restoration of the Union, instead of the first. All other means would be tried to restore peace and unity; and he did not hesitate to say that all shades of opinion in that party united in the sentiment, that an armistice and the opening of negotiation would be the very first step of a ment of war, wrong in its inception, had failed to restore the Union and vindicate the Constitution, and that the peaceful remedy of intercourse was now our imperative duty.

He referred to the pending conscription as an overshadowing pall upon the minds of all, as bringing in its wake untold misery; said that he had on all occasions advised submission to law, because of the duty of the citizen; that the act of Mr. Lincoln had taken from him his base of argument, and now he had no advice to give, but that, for the many wrongs of which the present Administration were convict before the people, he could only use the words of Ben Wade and Winter Davis: "Let the people consider the remedy for these usurpations, and when found, let them fearlessly execute it."

Mr. Wallace closed with a pathetic and earnest appeal to men of all parties to seek the right and fearlessly to follow it, and to rear aloft the standard of Peace and Unity, as the beacon of hope and the harbinger of safety.

Mr. Wallace was followed by Dr. T. Jeff. Boyer, who was received with shouts of applause. He was peculiarly happy in his remarks; but before concluding a shower of rain compelled a retreat to the Court-house, although not over one third of the vast crowd could effect an entrance. Dr. B. here concluded his remarks, when the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was introduced, and made the following report:

WHEREAS it is not only the constitutional right but the duty of the people peaceably to assemble together to express their opinions on all questions touching the public welfare; and whereas none but a tyrant would attempt to interfere with the free exercise of those rights; therefore we, a portion of the citizens of Clearfield county, solemnly re-avowing our fealty and obligations to the laws and the constituted authorities, do now and here declare—

First. That the Government of the United States, administered in accordance with the Constitution and the several amendments thereto, is the best ever devised by human wisdom.

Second. That to restore that Government to its original simplicity, purity, and dignity, we are willing to submit to any sacrifice.

Third. That a war of more than three years' duration, and of unparalleled magnitude, should be sufficient to convince all rational minds that the Union cannot be re-established by the sword.

Fourth. That the most effective means for the restoration of the Union, are a cessation of hostilities, intercourse, reason and negotiation.

Fifth. That the ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln, addressed "to whom it may concern," establishes the fact beyond all controversy, that the war is now waged for the overthrow of slavery, and not for the restoration or preservation of the Union or the enforcement of the laws.

Sixth. That slavery, being exclusively a State institution, a war waged for the purpose of compelling its abandonment, is no less revolutionary and violative of the Constitution than was the act of secession itself.

Seventh. That so long as the war was waged for the purposes set forth in the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, the number of volunteers exceeded the de-

mand, and no heartless conscription was necessary.

Eighth. That the subsequent abandonment of these purposes by Congress and the President, so distracted the people of the North as to make conscription and draft the only means to fill up our depleted armies; and, after two million of soldiers have been sent to the field, and Mr. Lincoln had called for 500,000 more men, he enunciates a purpose of the war that is utterly unlawful and revolutionary.

Ninth. Inasmuch as it has been shown that the restoration of the Union was the real purpose of the war, may we not reasonably fear that Mr. Lincoln has in store other deceptions, through which he designs gradually to assume the powers of a Dictator! Therefore—

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing declarations, we, confessing and acknowledging our obligations to the laws and institutions of our country, and sincerely desirous of preserving and transmitting them unimpaired to posterity, do solemnly protest and remonstrate against being required to contribute another man or another dollar towards the prosecution of the present war; and further, that in view of the fact that overtures for negotiation and settlement have been repeatedly made by the so-called Confederate States authorities, and as often rejected by Mr. Lincoln, we insist that a cessation of hostilities shall be proposed, thus affording an opportunity for the introduction of propositions for settlement and peace.

Resolved, That as it is evident from the policy of President Lincoln, that no settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South can be effected whilst he occupies the Executive chair, it becomes the solemn duty of all men who desire the preservation of a Republican form of Government, to unite their energies to prevent his reelection.

Resolved, That evidence to prove the tendencies of Mr. Lincoln to usurpation is to be found in his suppression of the writ of habeas corpus, in his arrest, imprisonment and banishment of citizens without due process of law, in his interference in elections, and finally, in his attempt to re-elect himself through his rotten borough system of a one-tenth vote of the rebel States, to accomplish which he boldly assumes to ignore a solemn law of the last Congress, and which act is characterized by Senator Wade and Representative H. Winter Davis (both Abolitionists) as "dictatorial usurpation" that must be remedied.

Resolved, That "peace upon the basis of the Union as formed by our fathers, is now the heartfelt desire of every true lover of our institutions, and all other political objects should be made to yield to its attainment; and we solemnly protest against, and utterly repudiate all dogmas at variance therewith, and denounce the manifesto of Abraham Lincoln addressed "To whom it may concern," as revolutionary in sentiment, contrary to law, and subversive of the Constitution; and we affirm, that a servant of the people who has thus placed himself above the law, has forfeited all claim to our confidence, respect and obedience."

Resolved, That while we are ready to obey all laws enacted in accordance with the Constitution, we hold it to be the right of freemen to disregard all edicts and proclamations that have no higher claim to our observance than the despot's plea of "military necessity."

Resolved, That the only hope of escape from the evils that now afflict our common country, and put a stop to the slaughter of husbands, fathers and sons; an end to heartless conscriptions, most odious in their discriminations in favor of the rich and against the poor; cease the sacking, burning and spoliation of cities, towns, villages, hamlets and other property, to cease; lead to a reduction of debt, a limitation of taxes, and restoration of Constitutional currency; and finally to the re-establishment of freedom of speech and of the press—is to be found in a speedy return to peace and the benign influences which will, thereby, be brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the people in all sections.

Resolved, That the doctrine of States Rights—now so much derided by those who seek to subvert our present system of Government—is one of the main pillars upon which the fabric of Union was erected by the fathers of the Republic; that the departure therefrom brought upon us our present woes, and that a return thereto would leave the Southern States no pretext to remain out of the Union.

Resolved, That the course of Senator Wallace and Representative Boyer, meets our most hearty approval, and deserve the appellation of "well done, good and faithful servants."

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Clearfield Republican, Patriot & Union, and Philadelphia Age.

On motion, the vote was taken by yeas and nays, which resulted in one universal shout of *yeas*, and when the *nays* were called, the silence was that of the tomb; and the whole were then adopted with three hearty cheers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A FAIR SPECIMEN OF "FEMALE SOLDIERS."—We met at the Mayor's office to day, a young woman who boasts that she has served twenty-two months in the Federal Cavalry, and professed to regard her term of service as the most agreeable period of her life. She gives her name as Frances Louisa Clayton, of St. Paul, Minnesota. She joined the 30th Missouri Cavalry, and took part in several battles, including that of Stone River, where she received a wound in the knee. She acted her part so well that she thinks she never would have been discovered but that she was wounded; and sent to the hospital. Miss Frances is far from being good looking, and with her hair clipped short, as she now wears it, even she might easily be mistaken for a man, the more especially as she chews and spits after the most approved fashion. She dresses to-day in a kind of half and half style, and is altogether a remarkable looking girl. We believe she is on a lecturing tour now.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A SOLDIER in the army before Petersburg writing to his father (who was a Republican three months ago), says: "I hope you will do all you can for the election of McClellan. If the boys here get a chance to vote, you may depend on my getting a large majority! He is regarded as the ablest General in the service, and the best man for bringing the country out of difficulty. He is not only a good General, but a noble-hearted man—earning always for the comfort of his men."

Orphans Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Clearfield county, there will be an open public sale on SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST next, at the "High Ball Hotel" in the town of Clearfield, the following described Estate, late the property of Peter Stewart, deceased: A certain tract of land in Logan township, Clearfield county, containing: One Hundred and Nine Acres.

Beginning at a white pine, thence by lands of Samuel north 115 perches to post, thence by lands of Morgan & Co., south 118 perches to post, thence by land of Jeremiah Small 137 1/2 perches to beginning—with about Twenty-Four Acres of Clearfield land thereon. Part of this land is well timbered with white and yellow pine, and is supposed to contain inexhaustible quantities of coal.

TERMS—One half cash at sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by judgment bond. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given. CYRENUS HOWE, Clerk of the Orphans Court. MARY SMERAL, Auctioneer. 17-44

1864. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern Counties of Pennsylvania, the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their management rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight purposes from Harrisburg to St. Mary's (120 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains to Erie. Express Train leaves eastward 11:30 A.M. Train arrives westward 1:30 P.M. Cars run through without change of trains between Philadelphia and Erie. Elegant Sleeping Cars accompany all trains, and Williamsport and Williamsport and Williamsport and Williamsport. For information respecting Passenger Tickets apply at the S. E. Cor. 12th and Market. And for Freight business of the same Agents, S. E. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 12th and 13th, Philadelphia.

J. W. Heyrold, Erie; J. M. Drail, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore; H. H. HOBSON, Gen'l Freight Agent, 21st miles on the Eastern Division; Lewis L. Hoyr, Gen'l Ticket Agent, 21st miles on the Eastern Division; Jos. D. Porro, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport, May 25, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership existing between the undersigned in the publication of the Clearfield Republican, dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of July, 1864. The Books are in the hands of the printer for collection. Those persons having claims against the late publication of the Clearfield Republican, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same at their earliest convenience. D. W. MOORE, G. B. GOODLANDER, Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

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CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified against taking an assignment of a copy of the Campaign Age, published by the undersigned, advertising, or job work, or specifically invited to call and settle the same at their earliest convenience. WM. A. WALLACE, JOHN G. MILLER, Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

THE BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, by WM. A. WALLACE.

THE CAMPAIGN AGE. THE PUBLISHERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AGE. Will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democratic and Conservative masses. It will be printed on a large sheet of paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the Democratic National Convention, the proceedings of which will be published in numbers. It will boldly advocate the rights of white men, and fearlessly sustain all national rights of the citizen, no matter how unpopular they may be. The first number will be issued about the 1st of August. The whole number will be published following each other weekly, until the final election, the result of which will be published in the final number. Democratic Executive Clubs, County Committees, Agents interested in the cause are invited to call on the circulation of THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

TERMS: The CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen Numbers, FINELY COPIED for the series. IN CLUSTERS of not less than 20 to one dollar. Cash must accompany each order, and no RATION WILL BE MADE IN ADVANCE FROM THE ABOVE TERMS. Orders should be sent in immediately, latest by the first day of August. GLOSSBRENER & WELCH, 130, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER. JUSTIN PIER, having applied for and received a license as an Auctioneer, under the Acts of the Laws, respectfully informs his friends and public generally; that he is now prepared to attend public sales in any part of the county, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms. He can be addressed, personally, at Leont's Mill, Clearfield county, Pa. July 13-44

Susquehanna Hotel. CURWENSVILLE, Pa. W. W. WORRELL, Proprietor. This large and commodious HOTEL is lighted by gas, and is situated in the borough of Curwensville. The present proprietor will spare no pains to render his customers comfortable, and will merit a liberal share of public patronage. HIS BAR AND TABLE Will be well supplied with every delicacy that affords. Barmen will always be on hand. strings" outw. LADIES' Dress Goods—New Styles in Silks, Muslins, Brooches, Shawls, etc. Suits, Wool Delaines, French Merinos, Gowns, Lawns, just opening at J. P. KRATZER.

National Hotel. MAINE STREET, CURWENSVILLE. WM. A. MASON, Proprietor. This long established and well known HOTEL, situated in the west end of Curwensville, has been remodelled, enlarged and improved, and the proprietor respectfully announces to his numerous friends, and to the traveling public, that he is now prepared to receive them with a liberal and comfortable accommodation. Ample and comfortable rooms, and every attention to the premises, and every effort will always be on hand. Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 27, 1864.