



DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF, JACOB A. FAUST, of Curwensville.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CONRAD BAKER, of Knox twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. M. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, M. L. C. EVANS, of Pike township.

FOR CORONER, HENRY W. FARKE, of Clearfield.

THE CONFERENCE AT RIDGWAY.—We regret to learn that the Conference, who met at Ridgway on Thursday last, to nominate a candidate for the Assembly, failed to harmonize the conflicting claims. It seems that no delegates appeared from Forest county, leaving Clearfield and Elk to fight it out themselves—the former voting for Dr. Boyer, and the latter for Mr. Early. After nearly one hundred ineffectual efforts to make a nomination, and after repeated motions in favor of a adjournment to a future day, so as to afford Forest county an opportunity to participate, had failed to carry, the Clearfield delegates withdrew—when the Elk delegation nominated Dr. Early.

We repeat that we sincerely regret this. There is fault somewhere. The District is largely Democratic, and certain to elect a Democratic candidate, if conflicting interests can be reconciled; but almost certain to elect a Republican, if division is permitted. Something must be done. The Clearfield delegates have agreed to meet again, at Luthersburg, on Saturday, the 3d of September next, to give the Forest Delegates another opportunity to be present. We hope Elk will also be there. If so, no doubt all difficulties will be overcome, and a satisfactory nomination made. But if not, then we say it will be the duty of the 3,500 Democrats of this district to take the matter again in hand—hold new conventions—appoint new sets of Delegates, or re-instruct the present ones—and save the district.

Dr. Boyer and Dr. Early have both been faithful members. They both served their constituents well, and acquitted themselves with much credit; and neither of them can complain of want of support or fidelity on the part of their constituents. But now, when it is impossible for them both to go back to the Legislature under the present apportionment, if they cannot themselves reconcile their conflicting claims, they must not expect the party to submit to be sacrificed by reason of his personal contest, if such it is; nor must they complain, if the people, in order to avert such a calamity as a defeat would be, resume those powers and provide for the appointment of a new convention. There is an abundance of time, and we hope the people will not hesitate to act, if the occasion demands such action.

Our WIFE.—Understanding that our Jacobin neighbor declines to publish the Manifesto of Wade and Davis, we have determined to do so even without the sanction of a single Republican. It is very strange conduct in our neighbor. He generally transfers his columns from the Tribune whatever he wants, without a question as to its political fitness; and as this document first appeared in the Tribune, his readers had a right to expect its appearance in the Journal.

However, it will be found at length on our first page, and we hope those of our subscribers who have a Republican neighbor, who does not want to continue to sin against light and knowledge, will lend him this number. It may open his eyes.

All eyes are now turned in the direction of Chicago, where the great National Democratic Convention is to meet on Monday next. That its deliberations may result in a satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting opinions that pervade the conservative masses of the whole country, to the end that a platform and candidates acceptable to them may be chosen, is the sincere prayer of every true patriot.

A most interesting fight is now pervading the Abolition party. The most shrewd and far-seeing of their leaders—such as Senator Wade, H. Winter Davis, John W. Forney, &c., &c.—are in favor of "swapping" Lincoln for some other "horse." The office-holders are outrageous at this, and swear vengeance. Keep cool, gentlemen; the Democrats will soon relieve you of all anxiety on this subject.

GEORGE NORTHROP, Esq., the gentleman who so greatly edified our citizens last fall with his unsurpassed eloquence has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district. If Philadelphia would secure a representative in the national councils, of whose talents and character, they can boast, they will secure his election.

THE NEWS.

There have been several important military movements since our last issue, resulting, however, in nothing of a decisive character. Grant has taken position on the north side of the James river, which he still holds, though it does not appear that any important advantage has been gained. Severe fighting occurred every day last week, at a loss to the rebels—according to our report—of 4,000. Our loss is not stated. The siege and bombardment of Petersburg seems to have been suspended—though last accounts represent our forces as being in possession of the Weldon railroad—which runs south from Petersburg.

Secretary Stanton reports everything satisfactory in Sherman's army in front of Atlanta. But from other sources it is announced that Hood has been heavily reinforced—that guerrillas are annoying the rear of the Federal forces all the way between Chattanooga and Atlanta—and that Wheeler, with his cavalry, after attacking the Federal forces at Dalton, were driven off by reinforcements under Gen. Steadman from Chattanooga, but that he again attacked the Federal forces at Graysville, when he was pursued by Steadman, and in the engagement which ensued Steadman was severely wounded, and a Colonel killed. No further particulars are given.

Gen. Sheridan is said to have an army of almost 60,000 men in the Shenandoah valley. The accounts from that quarter are conflicting. The rebels, under Early retreated up the valley as far as Strasburg. This much seems to be certain. It then appears that Early was re-inforced, turned upon Sheridan, some fighting occurred, and now, unless we are much mistaken, Sheridan is not far from the starting point on the Potomac. Dispatches say that a small party of rebels occupy Martinsburg—that Sheridan is this side of Winchester and it is certain that great consternation exists in Hagerstown and neighborhood from the apprehensions of another rebel invasion. Early's force is estimated at 55,000.

Com' Farragut is still operating before Mobile, but no special advantage is reported.

A PROCLAMATION.—WM. L. RISHLE, Esq., residing near this place—a life-long Democrat—having received a long circular from the "Union Congressional Committee Rooms, No. 396 Fourth street, Washington, D. C." signed by Edward D. Morgan, and six others, composing said committee, desires to say to said committee that he cannot "aid in the election of Lincoln and Johnson" in any shape or form; that he wants none of the "proper documents and speeches" with which they want to flood the country; that he knows nothing about their "Union Leaguers," nor does he want to know anything about them; and that, if they want their dirty work performed in his neighborhood, they had better apply to some other firm.

EX MORIOS.—The people are in motion everywhere. Immense meetings are being held throughout the State, and the most determined spirit manifested to submit no longer to the tyranny and usurpations of the Jacobin rulers at Washington. One of these meetings was held last night at Bellefonte, in which the people intended to join their fellow-citizens of Clearfield in giving Mr. Lincoln notice that they would willingly submit to no further conscriptions; and that they demand of him the initiation of peaceful efforts to terminate the present destruction and ruinous war.

R. L. JOHNSON.—We notice that this gentleman is prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Millin. The State can boast of few better men than R. L. Johnson of Cambria, and as Mr. McAllister, the present member, declines a re-election, and as Huntingdon has already instructed for Johnson, we look upon his nomination and triumphant election as almost certain. It would be an eternal disgrace to the district to discard such a man as Johnson for such a bundle of shooks as old Barker.

THE great Peace meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday last, was counted by tens of thousands—the largest ever held in that section of the State. The vast crowd were addressed by Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, and Mr. Fernando Wood of New York. The resolutions declare in favor of Peace, a cessation of hostilities, and against any further conscriptions, and in their general tone correspond with those adopted by the monster meeting in this place on the 13th.

Vote on the Amendment.

Table with 2 columns: Amendment description and Vote count. Includes majority for and against various amendments.

Revenue Decisions.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1864. Dear Sir: I have a case of this kind in my district, and several other cases, involving the same principle, among our most intelligent and responsible citizens. A person, some twenty years ago, purchased a piece of land at a cost of one thousand dollars, and sold about one-fifth of it (that of the least value) last year, for twenty thousand dollars. He and others claim this as their capital, and that the law never contemplated taxing as income operations of this kind, or transfers of capital from one form of investment to another. That, if this property had been exchanged for other real estate, or for railroad or other stocks, no income tax would have been assessed or collected, and that the fact of its having sold for money, and that money re-invested in other unproductive real estate, buildings, stocks, or any other kind of property, amounts simply to a change of investment of capital, and does not render any part of it liable to be treated as income. He contends that in any event all that could be claimed by the Government would be the appreciation of the property after the law went into effect, to the time of sale. He says it will be impossible for him to make out a correct statement of what he has paid out for taxes and other expenses since he purchased to this time. As these cases are of considerable magnitude, and likely to be contested if proceeded against, I would like full and complete instructions in regard to them. Yours, very truly, PETER PAGE, Assessor First Dist., Illinois.

Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1864.

Sir: In reply to yours of the 30th ult., I have to say that where real estate has risen in value since its purchase, the increase must be considered income to the owner. The only question is, shall this appreciation be taken as an income each year of its accrual, or shall the assessor wait until the property be sold, and the absolute property realized, before he considers it income? To assess the nominal appreciation of property year by year would be to assess an amount vague and uncertain, and frequently valueless to the owner. Such a course would be fruitful of bickerings and dissatisfaction, to say nothing more.

It is found more equitable by this office to assess the appreciation of property only when realized by a sale, when the same at once becomes tangible, and therefore reasonably assessable. It is immaterial for purpose of taxation whether the consideration for property, sold as above, consists in money or stocks, or other representatives of value, so the same is of a nature that admits of the profits of a sale being approximately estimated.

In view of the above, you will assess the profits realized by the party whom you mention, according to rules by this office heretofore provided. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner, Peter Page, Esq., Assessor First District, Chicago, Illinois.

A Sharp Dodge.

The borough of Indiana is now engaged in filing up its quota under the recent call of the President, the borough authorities having appropriated about \$3,000 of the money, which is to be raised by local taxation, and the balance was raised by private subscription. Some of the managers of the recruiting business thought as a fine time to do something on their own private account, and the fertile mind of Augustus Row, Esq., the Commissioner of the Draft for this District, studied out the following sharp dodge: They would get a man to go for the borough for one year, upon the payment of the local bounty of \$250, and then one of the Loyal Leaguers, who was in the secret, would offer the volunteer, \$50 additional to go as his personal substitute for one year. Thus relieving him from the present and all subsequent drafts for the space of one year, at an expense of only \$30, while the Borough, was paying out of the general fund, raised to relieve all its citizens from the draft, the sum of \$250 for private substitutes!—The gentlemen engaged in this business worked at it very quietly for several days, but before they succeeded in getting in all the men they wanted as substitutes, the whole scheme leaked out, and caused such a howl of indignation here, that we are told they have abandoned it. Among the first to embrace this golden opportunity was A. Row, Esq., the Commissioner himself, and his example was speedily followed by Joseph Gray, and George W. Sedgwick, Esq., who procured and put in substitutes in the same manner. We state in justice to Mr. Row that he has since refunded the money paid by the borough for his substitute, and we hope that the others will do the same, although we are told on good authority that Mr. Sedgwick refuses to reimburse the borough. Let there be no more sharp practice of this kind, gentlemen: If some "copperhead" who is opposed to the war, were to practice this dodge, it might be excusable, but a loyal man, who believes in the war and wants it prosecuted to the "bitter end" should not be guilty of such dialogical acts.—Indiana Democrat.

Indian Outrages.

LEAVENWORTH, August 18. Reliable news from the scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney, to the fork of the Platte river, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas river.—A number of trains have been captured, and conductors killed, and a large amount of property destroyed. General Curtis is at Omaha, organizing an expedition against them, and portions of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are in motion, on the overland route.

Peace in Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein war is over. The treaty of peace has been signed, between Denmark on one side and Prussia and Austria upon the other. Its exact terms are not as yet stated; but it is known that Schleswig-Holstein and Lauburg have been relinquished by Denmark, without reserve. This reduces that country to a mere speck on the map; but it is certainly as well as she could expect, taking in view the great military power employed against her, and the indisposition of her natural allies to take part in the war. It is not stated what will be the disposition of the reclaimed territory, whether it will be formed into a new German power and handed over to the Duke of Angustenberg, divided between Prussia and Austria, or placed at the disposal of the German Diet. The last is the most unlikely event that would happen, though it will be a grievous disappointment to the various principalities of the German empire that the two great powers should not be willing to have it form part of the confederation. It is not improbable that Austria and Prussia may yet have a quarrel over the disposal of the spoils; but of course it will be composed in some way or other. Prussia will doubtless have sundry valuable considerations as her part of the spoil, the principal of which will be the harbor of Kiel, and a stretch of sea-coast to add to her maritime power. The cessation of the war in Europe may

The Tallahassee—More Vessels Destroyed.

PORTLAND, Me., August 18. The schooner S. B. Harris, of Dorchester, Captain Dolano, arrived here to-day, and reports having captured August 15, twenty miles west of Seal island, by the pirate Tallahassee, and bonded for eight thousand dollars. The Harris brot in the crews of the following schooners, which were captured and sent to the Tallahassee; Schooner Howard, Captain Burr, of New York; schooner Coral Wreath, Captain Blake, of Westport; schooner Etta Caroline, Captain Poor, of Portland; schooner Restless of Booth Bay. All the foregoing were captured by the Tallahassee on Monday. The crews of these vessels were allowed to take all their clothing and effects, and were kindly treated. The Howard had been previously captured by the Florida, and bonded. All the crews of the vessels captured represent the Tallahassee as being very heavily armed. She was short of coal, and inquired for the nearest port to get a supply. Her officers also inquired about the fishermen in the Bay of Chaleur, where she is probably bound.

HALIFAX, August 18.

The pirate Tallahassee is now coaling from a vessel alongside of her, and will probably take her departure some time during the night.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax several days before the official information was received of the Tallahassee's entrance into that port.

A person who professes to have some knowledge of the subject, says that the Tallahassee was probably known by the name of Atlanta when she left Europe.

The steamer Atlanta arrived at Bermuda in May last, from England, having made the trip in eleven days and a half—one of the fastest voyages on record. She belonged to the Collins Crewline line. She is a vessel of eight hundred and fifty tons register, about two hundred and eighty feet long, has twin screw-propellers, with two smoke stacks, one aloft of the other, and is capable of steaming sixteen knots an hour easily, in proper trim. She carries two masts. The Atlanta beat the mail from Dover to Calais on her trial trip, thirty minutes. It is understood that she was built originally for the China trade. Her furnaces burn from forty to fifty tons of coal per day. She has run the blockade three times, and on one occasion made the trip from Wilmington to Bermuda in forty-eight hours. The Atlanta, it may be added, burns soft coal, and is considered the fastest vessel afloat. I think, therefore, that the name of "Tallahassee" has been put on since she has come out from Wilmington, and that she has been fitted out there, as the cotton will show, seen on her deck. She left Bermuda last month, arrived safely in Wilmington, and has not been heard of (as the Atlanta) since.

Great Britain's Public Debt Compared with Ours.

We have become so accustomed to seeing large figures within the last two years that they have almost lost their power to create in men's minds the corresponding ideas. In order to give us the full appreciation of their meaning, it has become necessary to look at them in a relative manner, and compare them with numbers which were before regarded as large. In order for us to fully appreciate the amount of our public debt, we must compare it with that of Great Britain, which is well known to be the largest debt in the world. We propose to show that, relatively, our public debt is much the larger. A large debt for a rich nation to pay may not be so much as a small debt for a poor nation to pay. Then let us see how we compare with England in wealth and public debt.

The British national debt was, on the 31st of March last, 799,802,130 pounds sterling, or, reckoning five dollars to the pound, it was \$3,999,010,650. The interest on that debt, which is three per cent., is \$119,970,320. By official returns, the entire wealth and valuation of the nation was, on the 8th day of April, 1861, \$31,500,000,000. Therefore the yearly interest is at the rate of one dollar for \$262.50 of the valuation.

By the census of 1850 the entire wealth and valuation of the United States and territories was \$10,150,010,000 (including 4,000,000 of slaves at a southern valuation.) Our public debt, besides our State municipal debts, and other liabilities, as we have before shown in these columns, will, on the 4th of March next, be more than \$2,653,427,101, and it is all to be funded, and draw an interest of six per cent. in gold, which is \$159,205,626. Therefore, the yearly interest payable in gold is at the rate of one dollar for \$301.50 of the valuation, which is more than two and a half times larger than the debt of Great Britain.

With gold at 250 payable in United States currency, the rate of interest will make our debt relatively more than six and a quarter times larger than that of Great Britain; and that, too, as compared with the resources and valuation of the United States in 1860, as it then was, and as it is now.—World.

Peace in Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein war is over. The treaty of peace has been signed, between Denmark on one side and Prussia and Austria upon the other. Its exact terms are not as yet stated; but it is known that Schleswig-Holstein and Lauburg have been relinquished by Denmark, without reserve. This reduces that country to a mere speck on the map; but it is certainly as well as she could expect, taking in view the great military power employed against her, and the indisposition of her natural allies to take part in the war. It is not stated what will be the disposition of the reclaimed territory, whether it will be formed into a new German power and handed over to the Duke of Angustenberg, divided between Prussia and Austria, or placed at the disposal of the German Diet. The last is the most unlikely event that would happen, though it will be a grievous disappointment to the various principalities of the German empire that the two great powers should not be willing to have it form part of the confederation. It is not improbable that Austria and Prussia may yet have a quarrel over the disposal of the spoils; but of course it will be composed in some way or other. Prussia will doubtless have sundry valuable considerations as her part of the spoil, the principal of which will be the harbor of Kiel, and a stretch of sea-coast to add to her maritime power. The cessation of the war in Europe may

have an important effect on this side of the ocean. France and England, no longer apprehending trouble on the continent, may fix their attention on the quarrel in this country; and if there are signs of it being composed in a way which they may deem inimical to their interests, they two great powers may be disposed to take a more active part than they have hitherto in our affairs. Both England and France will naturally regard it as a most unfortunate event for them if the North and South should reunite and form one nation again. Hence we may reasonably expect that an adjustment of our civil war which would make us one country again would meet with the most decided opposition both in the Tuilleries and in Downing street.—N. Y. World.

MAILED.—On the 18th inst., by Dan'l Goodlander, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Shaffer to Miss M. H. Horn, both of Brady township. On the 17th, by Wm. A. Read, Esq., Mr. Royal Sutton of Toronto, Canada, to Miss Rachel E. Askey, of Penn township, this county.

DIED.—In Clearfield borough, on Sunday, the 21st instant, of Dysentery, Mrs. CAROLINA JOHNS; aged 62 years.

New Advertisements.

Orphan's Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, at June term, 1864, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at No. house of John S. Rudbach, in Decatur tp., on Friday, the 16th day of Sept' next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable Real Estate, situate in the said township of Decatur, and county of Clearfield, to wit:

Seventy-Five Acres,

more or less, of Unimproved Land, late the estate of George Gosz, deceased, situate about one mile south-east of the Blue Ball Hotel. This land is well timbered with WHITE and YELLOW pines. It is very convenient to good saw-mills; and is only about four miles from the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., where lumber commands the highest prices, and is therefore a desirable property.

TERMS.—One-half cash at sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, when due attendance will be given by CYRIL B. HOWE, J. JOSEPH GOSS, (Executors of George Gosz, deceased.) August 25th, 1864-td.

Orphan's Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, at June term, 1864, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, in Morris twp., on Saturday, the 17th September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to wit:

Ninety Acres of Land,

late the estate of David Flegel, deceased. About SIXTY acres of this land is cleared, with House and Barn thereon erected, and a good Orchard; the balance is heavily timbered with the best of WHITE PINE, and is within half a mile of a Steam Saw Mill. The whole being a valuable and desirable property.

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when due attendance will be given by DAVID GEARHART, Guardian. August 24th, 1864-td.

Orphan's Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, at June term, 1864, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, in Luthersburg, on Thursday, the 15th September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, situate in Brady twp., Clearfield co., containing

Fifty-Three Acres of Land,

and allowance, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, thence north 75 degrees east 68 perches to a post on line of D. Dunlap, deceased, thence north by said land 137 perches to a post, thence by land of H. Long 64 1/2 to a post on line of A. Brooks, thence south on said Brooks' land 145 perches to place of beginning. The land is improved with a small house and log stable thereon erected, late the estate of Thomas Boggs, Jr., dec'd.

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale; the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when due attendance will be given by JESSE LINES, Guardian, &c. August 24th, 1864-td.

Orphan's Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county the undersigned will expose to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 26th September next, (being the Monday of the Court.) All that certain piece of land situate in Pike twp., Clearfield co., containing

Two Hundred Acres,

being the west end of a larger tract of land belonging to Anthony Kratzer, late of Pike tp., deceased. The said 200 acres adjoin lands of W. demire on the west, and other remaining lands of the said Anthony Kratzer, on the east, and being heavily timbered with white pine timber.

TERMS:—One half on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest. C. KRATZER, Administrator. aug. 24th, '64-td.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Fifty Acres in Karthaus Township. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the following Real Estate will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, the 23d of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz: A certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, bounded by lands of L. C. McQuay, D. Moore, et al., containing FIFTY ACRES, about twenty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation; the residue is farming land of good quality—late the estate of John Hartzog, dec'd.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money at confirmation of sale, and the balance thereof in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. GODFREY FISHER, Adm'r of John Hartzog, dec'd. aug 24-td

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to distribute the monies in the hands of Wm. L. Shaw, administrator of the estate of John Seltrigg, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield on Wednesday, September 19th, 1864, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Auditor. Aug. 24/64-td.

New Picture Gallery.

The new sky-light Photograph & Ambrotype Gallery now being fitted up by H. BRIDGE, will be opened for visitors about the 1st of September. Having the advantage of a number of years of experience in the art, he is enabled to be able to supply all in want of Pictures. A full supply of zinc, rosewood and other frames, albums, cases, &c., in fact everything connected with the business constantly on hand at moderate prices. Aug. 24th, '64-td. H. BRIDGE.

PUBLIC SALE Of Real Estate by order of Court.

Valuable Timber Land.

The undersigned Committee of George J. Kyler, will sell, by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, on Saturday the 17th day of September, 1864, on the premises, a valuable tract of land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Brady township, on the Snow Shoe and Packeryville turnpike, at its intersection with the Cross-Over Pike, and being part of a large tract of land owned by the said George J. Kyler. There are about 20 Acres cleared, and the balance is in first rate timber, which can be easily hauled to the river.

Terms.—One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. ROBERT MITCHELL, Committee. Clearfield, Aug. 22, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, That Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry P. Schaeffer, late of Jordan tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those claiming against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY J. SCHOENING, Administratrix. aug 25-64

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY J. WALTER & Co.

No. 19, City Hall Square, NEW YORK.

Biographical Memoir of Clement L. Vallandigham. By his Brother.

A neatly printed pamphlet of 61 octavo pages, published July 29th, 1864. Price 25 cents. This is a work of great value and interest, and is thoroughly authentic and reliable, and should be circulated by hundreds of thousands. A L S O,

Speeches for the Times. By James W. Wall, with a sketch of his Personal and Political History.

A pamphlet, size and style same as above—Published to-day. Price 25 cents. The Administration since Mr. Wall to Fort Lafayette; the State of New Jersey to the Senate of the United States. This work shows why he is persecuted by the enemies and honored by the friends of liberty and law. The speeches are replete with the power and energy of political truth. Let them be everywhere; for in this hour of greatest danger and trial the hearts of the people are turning to the men who have been right from the first and at all times.

These and all other works published by us are designed to counteract the tendencies to political insanity now so dangerously prevalent.

A casual admirer wishes immediately to sell out his publications; profits liberal. Send for a "Circular."

Country dealers can be supplied through the channels by which they receive their New York papers, and at our lowest wholesale prices; the News Companies' commissions being paid by us.

Every editor, desiring to aid the cause, is invited to invest and notice his advertisement, and his copy not over ten dollars, will be accepted and credited on any purchase amounting to ten dollars or more. Copies of the pamphlets for notice are at the service of the entire editorial fraternity. New York, Aug. 24. J. W. & Co.

Teachers' Examinations.

APPLICANTS for schools will meet for examination at the following named places: For Luthersburg and Hilltop, at Luthersburg, Monday, September 2. For Strasburg and Penn, at Luthersburg, Tuesday, September 6. For Bell, at Bowser, Wednesday, September 7. For Burnside, Chest and New Washington, at Riddle's school house, Thursday, September 8. For Jordan and Knox, at Ansonville, Friday, September 9. For Curwensville and Pike, at Curwensville, Saturday, September 10. For Boggs and Bradford, at Williams' Grove, Monday, September 12. Graham and Morris, at Kylesburg, Wednesday, September 14. For Decatur and Woodard, at Centre school house, in Decatur, Thursday, September 15. For Bertrich and Gulich, at Old Hope, Saturday, 17. For Girard and Goshen, at Congress Hill school house, Monday 19th. For Covington and Karthaus, at Mulesburg, Tuesday 20. For Hoston and Fox, at No. 1 school house in Hoston, Friday 24.

For C. B. and Lawrence, at Clearfield on Monday 26th. No private examination will be held, unless satisfactory cause be shown, and then applicants must present a written request signed by at least four members of the Board of Directors of the district in which they propose to teach. No teacher can be placed in a school until such certificate, which the District Board should examine carefully before controlling. Applicants will be required to attend at those places nearest the district to which they are applying for schools. The examinations will commence at 2 o'clock, a. m.

C. B. SANFORD, Co. Supt. aug. 17, 1864-td.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or selling, or in any way meddling with the following personal property now in the possession of Thos J. Booth, of Brady township, viz:—Two horses, one two-horse wagon, one set double harness, 8 head of sheep, 6 head of hogs, one plow, one timber sled, and 6 head of cooking stove—the said property legally belongs to me. JACOB PENZ, Brady tp., aug. 17, 1864—pl.

To School Teachers.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of School Directors of Clearfield borough, until Aug. 27, 1864, for three Teachers, one Assistant, and two for the Primary Department, to teach for six months will be made September, 1864. An examination will be held of the applicants at the Public School House in Clearfield, on the 27th of August, by the County Superintendent, in presence of the Board of Directors; at which time and place all applicants are required to be present. By order of the Board, R. J. WALLACE, Sec'y. Aug. 17, 1864-td.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Application having been made by the Board of Directors of a majority of the School Districts in this county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the court house, in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1864, at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose above stated, of the salary to the terms of the eighth section of the act of the School Law, approved the 5th day of May, 1852. C. R. COBURN, Supt. Com. Schools. aug. 17, '64.

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