



WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Y.

FOR ASSEMBLY, DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

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 MEETING NEXT WEEK.—We hope our Democratic friends—and the friends of peace and Union without regard to their former political predilections—will give their personal attendance at the Democratic Mass Meeting in this place on Tuesday evening next.

The eloquent WATTS, of Philadelphia, will certainly be here, if alive and well, besides other distinguished gentlemen. Come up, then, every man and let us have an outpouring equal to that of the 13th of August last.

There are a few Democrats who serious object to Gen. McClellan's letter. But who are they? They are the ultra peace men—those men who, more than any others, are opposed to Lincoln, who believe Lincoln to be the worst of the enemies of the American people.

Suppose they oppose McClellan? Do they not then directly aid Lincoln? These men cannot do this.—And when the choice is between Lincoln and McClellan, as it is now, and must remain, the idea that this class of men can withhold their support from the Chicago nominee, is preposterous.

The Day Book.—Our Abolition friends have been very anxious to know what course the New York Day Book—the great peace organ of the country—would take on the Presidential question. Well—the Day Book has spoken, and its voice is loud, distinct and earnest for 'Little Mac,' and against all usurpers and tyrants, and old Aibel particular. Does this look like a divided Democracy?

If it will add any thing to the comfort of our very dear friends—the Abolitionists—we will just mention the no less important fact that the Chicago Times of the 14th inst., states that the Hon. C. L. VANDERBILT will certainly stump Ohio in favor of McClellan.

Farmers who think it is right that they should pay a dollar a yard for muslin, fifty cents a pound for coffee, thirty cents for sugar, &c., while they cannot get more than two dollars a bushel for their wheat, ought to continue to vote for Lincoln and all the other Abolition candidates, and thus show that they fully appreciate the good times we are now blest with.

BIGLER IN THE U. S. SENATE.

We stated last week that the Conferees of this Congressional District presented Ex-Governor BIGLER to the people as a man whose public and private record was without a stain. On the great questions and complications which preceded the war, we repeat that no public man now living can point to a more consistent national record. Reference to his every vote and speech in the United States Senate will satisfy any one of this fact.

But, in God's name, if this agitation is to go on, if a party in one section of the country is to be organized and derive its vital spark of existence from this agitation, let us know what is to be accomplished, what good end is to result from it; what can be done for the white or the black race by it? In what possible way is the condition of either to be improved? Would you make the slaves freemen? Unless you mean this, you mean nothing. If free men, how, when, and where? You acknowledge the restrictions of the Constitution as to the slave States. But suppose these were removed, and the Southern people were to say, here are our slaves; we set them free; they must be clothed and fed; come and take them; then what would you do? Nothing, gentlemen; absolutely nothing. The most abolitionized State in the Union would not agree to receive her quota of slaves in order to give them freedom. They could not be brought North; and if such a thing were possible, every sane man must know that their condition would be infinitely worse. They would not only be slaves, but miserable, starving, degraded slaves. As was well remarked by the Senator from Virginia, the other day, in tracing the consequences of war between the two sections, and justly denying the right and possibility of subduing the South, if you had the South subdued, what would you do with the slaves?

He said, as I say, you would have to retain them there; and if the South were conquered provinces of the North, the institution of slavery would have to be maintained, and the right of property in slaves recognized. What a hazard we are running, then, Mr. President, for an idyllic abstraction or a vain delusion! I have no pleasure, sir, in this kind of talk. As God is my judge, my heart is not in it at all. I am in no spirit of crimination. I stand here between the extremes of the North and the South, getting but little countenance or sympathy from either side; but I stand for my country, for the Union of these States, for the cause of justice and humanity, for the right, for duty and fidelity on all hands, and against a fratricidal war at all times and in every contingency.

I have already said that I do not hold Southern men blameless on this subject. They have indulged a spirit of recrimination and retaliation towards the North neither wise nor philosophical, and of espionage has been kept up in some Southern States as to Northern men visiting that region, and in some instances cruel and condign punishment inflicted upon them in a manner disgraceful to the age, and well calculated to provoke aggression and hostility. They have, in addition, been unnecessarily sensitive and exacting in unimportant points, and at times have left the impression that nothing that the Northern people could do or say would relieve their apprehensions or assuage their feelings.

As for secession, I am utterly opposed to it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences; but I shall indulge in no argument on that point. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented; and in my judgment, it will aggravate rather than remove them; and, in addition, superinduce countless others of a more distressing and destructive character. It were wiser to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of. Will dissolution arrest aggressions upon the rights of the South? Will it extend the area of their peculiar institution? Will it break up the machinations of those who conspire to carry off slave property? Will it assuage popular feeling in the North as to slavery? Will it give additional security to the holders of slaves? and will it prevent insurrection? In my judgment, it will do none of these things. Nor can it by any possibility improve the material interests of either section of the Union; and I do not intend to dwell upon the question of material interests in considering the value of the Union. If we could have two republics of equal size, and live in harmony and unrestrained commercial and political intercourse, the national growth might be seriously affected. But would this revolution stop with two republics; and can peaceful relations be maintained? Both are possible; but neither the one nor the other is probable. If once disruption becomes permanent, the history of the world would seem to teach that subdivision would follow until the American Union would be divided into a score or more of petty, wrangling, and demoralized republics, exciting only the pity and contempt of the world.

Acknowledging the justice of the complaints of the Southern States to no inconsiderable extent, I deprecate with all my heart the remedy they pursue, and am prepared to resist it by all proper means in my power. Even if the right of secession were clear, Mr. President, I maintain that justice and good faith to the other States require that redress for alleged grievances to the South should first be sought at the hands of the people—the fountain of political authority—and in the forms prescribed in the Constitution. The Southern States should have petitioned Congress for a Convention of States to revise the Constitution and remove the grievances of which they complain. In this way they could have ascertained the real sentiments and intentions of the Northern people towards them, and the great alternatives of continued Union or peaceful separation could have been determined upon. This was the course of our fathers in reference to the old Confederation, and was intended to be perpetual; but was changed because it did not answer the purposes for which it was created. Let our Southern friends follow this example, even at this late day, and all may

yet be saved. Better counsels will prevail in such a body than in Congress. Men will come fresh from the people, unembarrassed by party politics and party platforms. This refused by the North, and then, and not till then, could violent remedies with any show of justice be invoked. The Constitution was intended to meet just such exigencies as now surround us; and hence, no provision was made for the separation of the States, and none for the coercion of States into obedience to the fundamental law of the Union. The men who made the Constitution were in the practice of that peaceful remedy at the time, and doubtless intended to leave the same remedy and none other to posterity. This remedy should still be embraced, unless Congress should promptly submit to the States some measure of pacification and reunion.

In my opinion, secession is the worst possible remedy for the evils complained of by the Southern States, and coercion the maddest of all the remedies suggested for secession. The States ought to live in fraternal bonds; but if they will not, shall one half put the other to the sword? Such a war would be one of extermination. Neither side could ever conquer; and if the Northern States could conquer, what would they do with the Southern States as provinces? The Senator from Virginia met that point the other day so completely that I need not discuss it. But God forbid that war should ever begin! I am against it. I am for peace; and I am ready to grant anything in reason to reconcile the discontented States and the offended people. I am ready to improve them to remain in the Union; I am ready to fight for their constitutional rights to the last hour; but to shed a brother's blood in fratricidal war, I shall be ready—never!

But still I have an abiding faith that the nation can be saved; not by mere heroisms to the Union, though I like them exceedingly. It will require works as well as faith. When Rome was in the full tide of her decline, it was the boast of the Romans that, while the Coliseum stands, Rome will stand. The boast was vain, for "Time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of the expectation. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are a fitting commentary of worldly ambition. Still, the American boast that while the Union stands America will stand, is far more rational. But means must be used. Then, boasts may be indulged. The adoption of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, by the vote of all parties in Congress, would at once give assurance of reunion and continued reunion, and would be the voice of peace and good will throughout the land. What a blessed message it would be to go trembling over the wires from State to State, from city to city, from town to town, hill to valley, and house to house, throughout this broad land; and how many hearts would impulsively thank God for his mercies.

What Mr. Crittenden Said. At further evidence of what we have said above, we call attention to the following extract from a speech delivered by the venerable statesman of Kentucky, in the United States Senate on the 21st of March, 1861, just two days previous all hopes of compromise had vanished, and when every patriotic heart was appalled by the contemplation of the blood and carnage that was to result from the stubborn refusal of the guilty leaders of the Abolition party to submit the questions in dispute to a vote of the people. Mr. Crittenden said:

Mr. President, I impute no exclusive patriotism to one side or the other; but I am sure, that on neither side can there be a single Senator who is satisfied with this condition of things. I have had the honor, among others, of feeling it to be my duty to offer propositions of this character—others have done so. Honorable friends here have made various propositions. My friend who represents the great State of Pennsylvania—the honorable Senator who sits before me, [Mr. Bigler,]—has been among the foremost. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Johnson] has offered propositions. There has been no want of propositions; and with perseverance and zeal, these resolutions have been pressed from time to time and day to day, with fruitless exertion to obtain, if possible, some system of saving policy out of them or under them. I shall never forget the zeal and the industry with which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania has acted in this great matter. With a zeal untinged and a hope unextinguishable, he has toiled on from day to day with a labor that no other one scarcely could have borne. Yet nothing has come out of all this. Nay, sir, the policy of attempting to make peace, the policy of attempting to offer propositions for reconciliation, has been denounced by a Senator from Massachusetts as the most fatal policy that could be pursued.

Letter from the Army.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 5, 1764. DEAR SISTER: There is stirring times about Petersburg. For the last two months there has not a day past without a fight somewhere along the line. As for myself, I have had it very hard this summer, but am still safe. I could tell you of a great many that you are acquainted with who have been killed in this campaign.

I suppose you are all for McClellan in Clearfield. There is a great deal of talk about him and Lincoln in the Army. For my part, I shall give Little Mac a shove with both shoulders, for I do not want to fight three years longer for the cursed negroes. I want to see a man elected who will close this war as soon as possible, for it is time it was "played out," and I am confident that if Old Lincoln gets his seat again, the war will be kept up while his term lasts. I have talked with the rebels frequently, and they say they never will come back and live under Lincoln. I think the man who can close this war without slaughtering the men like flies, is the one who ought to be elected President. I don't know much about politics; but I am going to vote for McClellan this fall, and will get every body else that I can to do the same.

Yours affectionately, A. B. M.

Superficial knowledge is like oil upon water; it shines deceitfully, but can easily be skimmed off.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

AN EARNEST WORD TO CAPITALISTS. If there be one portion of our people who are more interested than any other in the settlement of our national difficulties by an honorable peace on the basis of the Constitution, it is the capitalists, great and small, who have invested their surplus earnings in public securities.

The general estimate of the national debt at this time is four thousand millions. To be certainly within the mark, and for the sake of round numbers, let us call it three thousand five hundred millions. We can hardly comprehend the magnitude of this sum without reflecting upon our own share of it. One-seventh will have to be paid by the State of Pennsylvania; that is to say, five hundred millions, on which the interest at six per cent, will be thirty millions per annum. Philadelphia is about one-fifth of the State in wealth, and nearly that in population. Her proportion of the annual interest would therefore be about six millions of dollars. We are speaking, be it remembered, of the national obligations alone, apart from the State debt, which has been enormously increased since the war, and apart also from the city county, borough, township, and other local debts which have been added into disproportionate bulk by the bounties to soldiers and by other causes.

There is nothing which a commercial people have so much reason to dread as repudiation. A voluntary breach of faith with public creditors is an infamous crime, and the necessity which makes a State or nation unable to meet its debts is one of the most grievous misfortunes which result from bad government. The national debt, therefore, enormous as it is, will never be repudiated with consent of the people, if they can help it. But the question we propound to our capitalists is: Whether we have not gone as far as reasonable regard for safety will allow. Can we increase the public debt much more without reaching the fatal point of national bankruptcy?

When Mr. Lincoln was here at the fair, he declared in effect that the war must go on for three years more. All the utterances of the Administration party, official and unofficial, teach us that they are uncompromisingly opposed to peace and the old Union. They will prosecute the war until the Southern States are thoroughly subjugated, and then prolong it further to keep them subjugated. They will not yield to them their acknowledged Constitutional rights to control their domestic affairs in their own way. The result must be that if Lincoln is re-elected, the war will go on for an indefinite time. Of course, no sane man expects that he and the incapables that surround him will close it by subjugating the South during this generation. Their pledge now to end it in three years is as certain to be falsified as their promise of 1861 to finish it in sixty days.

Let us suppose, then, that the war will continue for three years to come. What will be the amount of debt at the end of that period? He who undertakes to answer this question must keep in mind that the war, though a high priced luxury at the beginning, has been getting dearer and dearer all the time. The depreciation of Government paper has tripled the price of nearly every thing except the flesh and blood of the people. Nor have we any my will be more practiced in the future than in the past. The shoddy thieves will not quit stealing. On the contrary, the long impunity they have enjoyed, and the encouragement they receive from high officials, will make them more rapacious than ever. Of course, it may also be expected that such generals as Pope and Banks, and Milroy and Hunter, will continue to carry over vast quantities of provisions, wagons, horses, ammunition and stores, to be taken and consumed by the enemy. It is a most moderate estimate to say that our aggregate debt when three years more of war have been added to it, will amount to ten thousand millions at the very least. What will be the value of Government bonds then?

It must be recollected that our securities have already sunk in the market to something like fifty cents on the dollar. A bond of the United States, which, three years ago, was bought and paid for at its par value in gold, may now be sold at par or a little more if the holder will agree to take other Government paper for it, which is equally depreciated; but if he wants real money he must stand ashore of about sixty per cent. In foreign markets the stock in our debt meets no sale; the few transfers made of it have been at prices varying from forty to forty-nine per cent. It is lamentable to think that even the Confederate loan sells in England and France at nearly double the price of ours. Abroad we seem to be already regarded as an insolvent nation.

If we have been brought to this sad pass by three years of war, what shall we look for after three years more similar mismanagement? Is there any chance for us if Lincoln is re-elected? No; in that event "our final hope is flat despair." The only relief we can expect is in the restoration of "the Union as it was," and peace on that basis. That would resuscitate our credit, and bring us back our commercial character. If any of our readers doubt it, let them remember that only a short time ago the London papers told us that Federal bonds rose three per cent, merely because the word peace occurred in the despatches from America.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation calling for fifteen regiments, one thousand men each, of volunteers to serve for three years in State service. If not filled by volunteering before the first day of October, a draft will be made. The men to be drafted between the ages of 18 and 50. This call will add fifteen millions of dollars per annum to the State debt. "Vote for Curtin and avoid the draft." Eh?—Westmorland Dem.

The laboring man who is delighted with the present high prices of all the necessities of life, and is desirous of paying a dollar a yard for muslin, thirty cents a pound for sugar, fifty cents for a pound of coffee, three cents for a box of matches, and twelve dollars for a ton of coal, can be gratified by voting for Abraham Lincoln.—Ago.

Mr. Seward's "little bell" won't ring after the November election. The Democracy are going to take out the clapper. Bell-ringing won't stop altogether, however, for every spire in the land will jingle merrily at the opening of Lincoln's Bastilles.

THE PLATFORM.

The Union—The Constitution—Peace—Public Liberty—Private Rights—Free Elections—A Free Press—Free Speech—Trial by Jury—The Right of Asylum—Justice to our Soldiers.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which under the pretence of a military necessity or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest and imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty, in respect to our fellow citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army and sailors of our navy, who are, and have been, in the field and on the sea, in the event of their country; and, in the event of their attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic deserve.

Lincoln in the Field at Antietam.

Every body has heard the story of the shocking and disgusting levity of Abraham Lincoln, when he, the President of the nation, visited the bloody field of carnage after the terrible battle of Antietam; but many regarded it as destitute of solid foundation, for it was scarcely possible to imagine that any man endowed with the common feelings of humanity, much less the President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, could act the buffoon and blackguard in full view of the ghastly corpses of his slaughtered countrymen, thousands of whom lay around, and in the hearing of their surviving brethren, weary and bleeding. Nevertheless, however incredible it may seem, the story is vouched for as true.

Well may the question be asked—will a majority of the American people, distinguished above all others in the world for intelligence, practice good sense, and deep sympathy for the sufferings of humanity, select this callous-hearted man for their Chief Magistrate for another term of four years? Most assuredly no, a thousand times no. Let the ruffian be cast down in the mire where he loves to wallow, and an honorable, patriotic, Christian man elevated in his stead. But to the true version of the story; here it is:

"We see that the papers are referring to the fact that Mr. Lincoln ordered a comic song to be sung upon a battle field. We have known the facts about the transaction for some time, but have refrained from speaking them. As the newspapers are now stating some of the facts we will give the whole.

"Soon after one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles, Mr. Lincoln visited the Commanding General and the army. While on his visit, the Commanding General with his staff took him over the field in the carriage, and explained to him the plan of the battle, and the particular places where the fight was most fierce.—At one point the commanding General said, 'here, on this side of the road, five hundred of our brave fellows were killed, and just on the other side of the road four hundred more were slain, and right on the other side of that wall five hundred rebels were destroyed. We have buried them where they fell.' 'I declare,' said the President, 'this is getting gloomy. Let us drive away.' After driving a few rods the President said, 'this makes a fellow feel gloomy.' 'Jack,' (speaking to a companion) 'can't you give us something to cheer us up?' 'Give us a song, and give us a lively one.' Thereupon Jack struck up, as loud as he could bawl, a comic negro song, which he continued to sing while they were riding off from the battle ground, and till they approached a regiment drawn up, when the Commanding General said, 'Mr. President, wouldn't it be well for your friend to cease his song till we have passed this regiment. The poor fellows have lost more than half of their numbers. They are feeling very badly, and I should be afraid of the effect it may have on them.' The President then asked his companion to stop his singing till they got by that regiment.

We know that this story is incredible, that it is impossible that a man could be elected President of the United States who could so conduct himself over the fresh made graves of the heroic dead.—When this story was told us we said that

it was incredible, impossible, but the story is told on such authority that we know it to be true. We tell the story that the people may have some idea of this man, Abraham Lincoln, who is a candidate for four years more of such rule. If any Republican holds up his hands in horror, and says this story can't be true, we sympathize with him from the bottom of our soul; the story can't be true of any man fit for office or trust, or even for decent society; the story is every whit true of Abraham Lincoln, incredible and impossible as it may seem.—Essex Statesman.

The lovers of sport can have their taste gratified on Wednesday, 28th inst., at the Fair Grounds, where there will be a grand trotting match. Admittance 25 cents.

MARRIED.—On the 8th August last, by E. D. Hill, Francis Tierney, of Girard township, to Miss Sarah Bellier, of Covington township, of Clearfield county.

New Advertisements.

HELP WANTED.—A middle-aged woman to do Family Cooking. Apply to JOSIAH W. SMITH, Clearfield, September 21, 1861.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, a Farm in Becraft township, five miles South of Becraft Mills. It contains fifty Acres, with Forty Acres cleared, a good barn, and other out-buildings, a good Orchard of thriving trees. The title is unimpaired. For Terms, apply to the undersigned in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, sep21-3m-pd J. R. READ.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or selling, or in any way meddling with a certain specified OBEY MARK about 5 years old, now in the possession of Mr. Thurston, as the same belongs to me, and is being held by said Thurston on loan. sep21-3t W. W. WORRELL.

Teachers' Examinations.

APPLICANTS for schools will need for examination at the following named places: For Graham and Morris, at Kylesburg, Monday, October 2d. For Decatur and Woodward, at Centre school house in Decatur, Tuesday, October 3d. For Becraft and Galich, at Glen Hope, Tuesday, October 6th, 1861. C. L. SANDFORD, Co. Secy.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Penn township wish to employ FIVE Teachers—Two Males and three Females—for a term of four months, to whom liberal wages will be given. Applicants will meet the Board at Pennville on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board, W. M. BECK, Secy. Sep. 21, '61—pd.

HELIOGRAPHIC.

THE undersigned, having completed his Photographic Gallery, in Shaw's Row, down west of the Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa., is now ready to wait on all in want of

First-Class Portraits. My arrangements are such as will enable me to furnish those beautiful productions of art, drawn in the highest style of the art. Having fitted up my rooms at a considerable expense, with a view to the comfort and pleasure of my patrons, I hope, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. A full supply of all the latest and other Frames, Albums, and all requisites of Cases always on hand.

At Moderate Prices.

Particular attention given to copying all kinds of Pictures. Instruction in the art of Photography given and apparatus furnished at very low prices. sep21-4t H. BRIDGE, Artst.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending August 31st, 1861.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets: Bills discounted, \$10,120.21; Pennsylvania State Stock, \$5,399.41; Specie, \$2,328.99; Due from other Banks, \$2,328.99; Bank Notes of other Banks, \$1,500.00; Legal tender notes, \$17,340.00; Checks, Drafts, &c., \$121.14; Over drafts, \$19.44; Revenue Stamps, \$60.00; Furniture, \$40.00; Due from Commonwealth, (special), \$60.00; Loss and Expenses, \$15.00. Total Assets: \$38,986.13.

Table with columns for Liabilities. Liabilities: Capital Stock paid in, \$50,000.00; Notes in circulation, \$5,077.69; Due Depositors, \$136,588.12; Due on cert of Deposit, \$7,331.94; Due on other Banks, \$15,852.74; Due Commonwealth, \$1,500.00; Interest and Exchange, \$219.91. Total Liabilities: \$268,340.50.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Sep. 21, '61.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—Encourage Home Industry.

The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees (Standard and Dwarf), Evergreens, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawns, Blackberries, Strawberries and Raspberry vines. Also, Choice Crab trees, Quince and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, sep. 14, '61. ly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile and Lumber business, at Grahamton, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and Accounts are in the hands of Thos. H. Forney, for settlement, and all persons having unsettled accounts will please call on and settle them up. T. H. FORNEY, J. HAKE WALTERS, Grahamton, Sept. 9, '61.—pd.

NOTICE.—The members composing the Executive Committee of the Clearfield Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of B. J. Wallace, Esq., in the bar-room of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding the Annual Fair of said Society, and for the purchase and transaction of business. A full attendance is expected. By order of the Committee, sep7-2t L. F. IRWIN, Secy.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, 20 acres of Land, more or less, situated in Girard township, Clearfield county, with about 40 acres cleared, with buildings, &c., thereon, being the same premises purchased by Smith & King from George B. Smith. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Clearfield, Pa. THOS. H. McCULLOUGH, sep. 14, 1861. ly.

CAUTION.—ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading or harboring any swine, or any other animal, or any person, without any just cause or provocation; and I am determined not to pay any debt of honor incurred after this date. JOHN SPERKLEY, Kylesburg, Aug. 29, 1861.