GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

GEORGE BRINTON M'CLELLAN, was born in the city of Philadelphia, the birth-place of American Independence and of American Union, on the 3d day of December, 1826. His father was an eminent, physician "praised by the praised," and conspicuous by his abilities and his character even in that galaxy of accomplished men by whom the fame of Philadelphia as the metropolis of physical science and the healing art in America was made respectable in Edinburg and in Paris, in London and in Leydon. No man's ancestry are matter of indifference when we desire to study his nature, and ascertain the true measure of his worth. In monarchial countries, where the voice of the people has little or no weight in determining the selection of those who are to administer the government, it matters little to the masses of mankind whether those by whom they are ruled come of a sound or unsound stock, of an honest and vigorous or of a corrupt and weakly race. The will or the whim of a prince makes such inquiries superfluous. Once invested by his sovereign with the insignia of office, the vilest caitiff silences all questions into his origin with the splendors of his rank and the terrors of his authority. But for a republic, which rests for its permanence and its power in the virtue of the people and of their public servants, it can never be an insignificant recommendation of a public man to that confidence of his fellow citizens, in which alone his hope of distinction and of influence lies, that his fathers in their time were citizens of credit, men who knew their rights and maintained them—knew their duties and fulfilled them. The ancestors of George Brinton McClellan were men of this stamp, coming of that pure and hardy Scottish blood which has so long been a trouble to tyrants; which has throbbed in the veins of so many sturdy champions of justice and order, and which has been poured out so freely on the most heroic battle-fields of history. Through one of these mysterious affiliations which the Scoten, like all the Celtic tribes, delight to trace out and hold above all things sacred, a kinsmanship has been established for the American McClellans with that noble old soldier, Sir Colin Campbell, who fought his way up from a shepherd's plaid on the Caledonian moors to a field-marshal's baton in the army of England, and a baron's coronet among her peers. Into these refinements of consanguinity, however, it is scarcely worth while to enter. Had Colin Campbell lived and died the just and God-fearing man he was as a sheperd on the banks of the Clyde, no man in whose veins his blood ran would have been the less ennobled by his wholesome life; and so far as the antecedents go of George Brinton McClellan's birth, it is enough for us to know that he comes of a people renowned the world over for justice, fidelity, valor and truth.

As a boy of thirteen his father sent him into the Freshman class of the University of Pennsylvania. He pursued the University course for nearly two years, patiently and successfully, but like Washington he had 'inward longing' for the life of an engineer and a soldier, and in 1842 a cadet's warrant having been obtained for him, he was removed to the Military Academy at West Point.

In the congenial atmosphere of the exact studies to which he here found himself called, the young cadet very soon distinguished himself and rewarded the judicious confidence of his friends. He was graduated with high honors, in the class of 1846; assigned to duty with a company of engineers, and ordered before the close of the year, into active service on the mouth of the Rio Grande river. The war with Mexico was then fairly begun; and Lieutenant McClellan reached his post just after the battle of Monterey.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

After some time spent in active service on the Rio Grande, Lieutenant McClellan was ordered to Tampico in January, 1847, to take part in the concentration of troops then going on for the grand expedition which was preparing, under General Scott to end the war and dictate terms of peace in the capital of Mexico. The young lieutenant was then made a witness at the beginning of his career of the difficulties and the personal spites which so often surround and hamper the action of the most earnest and devoted military leaders.

In the beginning of the month of March, the assembled army disembarked from its transports to the west of the island of Sacrificios, and the memorable siege of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa began.

It is not our purpose minutely to pursue the fortunes of Lieutenant McClellan through the wonderful campaign of which this siege was the initial chapter.

Who, indeed, can now find the heart to re-write or even to re-peruse the annals of that campaign, in which, as the lamentable history of the last four years too sternly bids us fear, American soldiers of the North and of the South, of the East and of West, for the last time marched side by side to death and victory?

The executive documents of the Thirtieth Congress in which the story of that glorious campaign lies embalmed, and awaits the historian's skilful hand, can be read now without overmastering emotion only by the fanatic or the fool, by him who is indifferent to his country's fate or by him who rejoices in her ruin.

To those formal and official pages the course of subsequent events has given the painful interest of a tradgedy. In them we read how, working with an equal zeal to serve one common cause, Lieutenants Beauregard and McClellan earned the commendation of their commander in the trenches before Vera Cruz; in them we read how the escort of Capt. Robt. E. Lee, engaging the skirmishers of Valencia in the Pedregal, opened that stern, unswerving march which led the stars and stripes, through storm and stress of victory, up to their station of triumph on the heights of Chapultepec and the towers of the city of Montezuma. Heintzelman and Magruder, Kearney and Pillow meet us in marching, maneuvering, fighting manfully together for the one old flag. One day Lt. T. J. Jackson, "the horses of his guns nearly all killed or disabled, his drivers and cannoniers cut up," gets one of his pieces from under the direct fire of Chapultepec, opens upon the enemy, and holds the battle till the castle is carried. Another day, Lt. Reno, "in the advance with his mountain howitzers," maintains against the superior artillery of the enemy so fierce a fire as saves the bold advance of "Lt. Col. Albert Sidney Johnston" with his voltigeurs.—Now we have "Capt. Hooker" riding gallantly down alone to reconnoiter the ground for Lt. Col. Herbert, of Louisiana; anon, "Lieut. Grant, of the Fourth infantry," pushed forward with a party to aid in securing advantages won by the troops of Tennessee and South Carolina.

Between these once fraternal names how wide a gulf has since been dug by passion, by madness, and by folly—a gulf which, in the providence of God, nothing surely but reason and justice can ever bridge again.

The peculiar importance of that arm of the service to which, in virtue of his distinction won at the Academy, Lieutenant McClellan was attached, naturally gave him a prominence in the operations of Gen. Scott's advance to which his years and his rank would not otherwise have entitled him. He won his promotion to the rank of second lieutenant early in the campaign, and received his brevet as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Contreras on the 19th of August of the same year. The service of the engineers and the staff officers at Contreras was of the most arduous kind, testing in the highest degree the coolness, the personal bravery, and the powers of physical endurance, as well as the professional skill of those engaged in it. Gen. Valencia's position was infinitely more formidable from the broken, rough and impracticable character of the country, than from the skill with which that pompous and wordy personage had selected and intrenched his camp, and the reconnoissance which determined the route taken by our troops to assault and overwhelm their enemy, had to be executed on a moonless night, over rocky and precipitous mule-paths, through a region of wild ravine and tangled forests.

Deserted in disgust by Santa Anna whose advice he had scorned, and whom he hoped by a decisive victory over the American invaders to oust from power, Valencia was utterly bewildered by the attack to which this dangerous night reconnoissance opened the way; his troops, finding themselves inextricably involved, were stricken with a panic and one of the most complete victories of the war rewarded the skill of our commanders and the valor of our troops.

When compared with the battle on which war has since been waged by American armies, the battles through which our soldiers fought their way to the city of Mexico, may seem, indeed, but petty and insignificant combats. But the campaign of 1847 was, in truth, a most instructive school for the officers who passed through it. Not less by the mistakes and failures of the enemy than by our own successes were the capable and the thoughtful among those officers taught rightly to estimate the tremendous difficulties which attend a war of invasion, and the formidable advantage enjoyed by an army acting on the defensive in a country sparsely populated, broken, rugged, and densely wooded; nor is it easy to imagine the extent of the disasters which must have befallen the cause of the Union, and absolute conduct in the field of our vast and undisciplined armies been assumed, in the outset of the existing war, by the arrogant and inexperienced civilians whose influence has been since so lamentably felt in the disturbance of well considered plans of campaigns and the waste of well organized resources.

The hard-fought action of Molino del Rey on the 8th of September, 1847, afforded Lieutenant McClelan occasion to prove that his rapid promotion in his profession had not disturbed that well balanced sense of justice which is one of the rooted qualities of his nature.

The conduct of the attack upon the Mexican positions at Molino del Rey had been confined by General Scott to General Worth. The ostensible object of this attack as the destruction of a cannon foundry which the Mexicans were believed to have established at that point; but as General Worth found reason to anticipate such a resistance as might lead to a general action for the possesion of the heights and fortress of Chapultepec, it was of the first importance for him to be thoroughly informed of the true nature of the defenses thrown up by Santa Anna at Molino del Rey, and of the true proportions of which the Mexican President would there array against him. Two serious reconnoissances were according ordered by General Worth before the attack was made, and in these reconnoissances Lieutenant McClellan bore a distinguished part.

The conflict which followed assumed the character of a battle—the most fiercely contested battle indeed of the whole war—in which, after hours of desperate onslaught, an aggregate American force about three thousand five hundred strong assailed and drove from their formidable intrenchments a Mexican army numbering at least ten thousand men with the loss to the enemy of four pieces of artillery and nearly a thousand prisoners. Lieut. McClellan was offered the brevet rank of captain for his share in this victory, but declined to receive it on the ground that he was not fully entitled to it, having been concerned in the preliminary operations alone, and not in the actual assault and capture of the enemy's works. The maxim *palmam qui meruit ferat* is not often thus rigorously applied in his own case by a young and ambitious man actively engaged in the most exciting of professions. Within a week, however, the storming of Chapultepec, & the consequent occupation of the Mexican capital, gave the magnanimous young soldier a fresh opportunity of winning, by actual service and exposure in the stricken field, the rank which he disdained otherwise to were. He was breveted a captain for these crowning operations of the campaign on the 14th September, 1847.

As Captain McClellan, he remained with the army in Mexico till the singing of the treaty of peace with that republic. The administration of a conquered city necessarilly afforded to a soldier of his character and training many valuable opportunities of observation, and reflection upon the true relations of the military with the civil authority. The impotence of mere force to maintain or restore a solid tranquility in the social order is never so apparent to a clear and vigorous mind as when clothed with a temporary omnipotence, the beauty and the majesty of law are never so apparent as when the calm and constant operation of the law is for a time suspended in favor of the sword. As the Duke of Welmigton learned during his long military master of the peninsula and his briefer practical dictatorship of Paris, that profound dislike of all unecessary military interference with civil commotion, made the veteran of a hundred victories the calmest most forbearing and conciliatory of English statesman, so we may be sure that his experence of conquest and military rule in Mexico contributed mainly to fix in the mind of Captain McClellan those sound and moderate principles of policy which wereafterward to develop themselves so fully and so firmly in the proclamations and in the conduct of the victor of West Virginia and the leader of the Peninsular campaign.

In June, 1848, Captain McClellan returned to the United States, and was almost immediately ordered to the post at West point, where for three years, he remained in command of the company of sappers and miners. In June, 1851, he was removed to Fort Delaware to superintend the construction of the works, and early in the next year he fulfilled the common destiny of the officers of the regular army of the Union by joining an expedition for the exploration of the far western territory of the Red River, under command of Colonel Marcy, whose daughter has since become his wife.

From the Red river he passed into Texas upon the staff of General Persuer F. Smith, and until March, 1853, was occupied in the survey of the Texan coast. From the scalding seas of the Gulf and the lowlands of Texas he was suddenly transferred to the neighborhood of the Rocky mountains, going to Washington territory in the spring of 1853, and remaining there until May, 1854, in charge of the western division of the survey for the northern route to the Pacific ocean. The vast extent, the magnificent possibilities, the grand unity in a variety as grand of our national dominion, which are but sounding forms of words on the lips of so many a blatant orator, becomes simple realities to the intelligent American officer whose routine of duty thus leads him from one extremity to another of the imperial republic, and the sentiments of continental patriotism so vague and passionate in the minds of the most men, is thus made to him a substantial and controlling impulse of his nature.

But Captain McClellan's love and reverence of American nationality were to be intensified by a wider and even more impressive experience. In March, 1855, he was promoted to a full captaincy in the First cavalry, and, with Major Delafield and Major Mordecai, was ordered to proceed to Europe, there to study the operations of the great war then waging between the western allies and the Russian empire. War on a scale which had become traditional in our time, war waged upon the principle of the Napoleonic era, but with all the appliances of modern progress, was now to pass under his inspection. When Captain McClellan and his companions reached the Crimea, in the early part of the summer of 1855, the most trying period of the great allied invasion had already been overpassed. The battle of the Alma had been fought and won; Sabastapool had been invested, so far as its investment was practicable; victory had been snatched by the troops of France and England from the very jaws of ruin, on the hights of Inkermann. But the spectacle which met the eyes of the American commissioners was far more instructive than any shock of battle could have been. In the course of his investigations into the organization and establishment of the allied forces before the Russian stronghold, Captain McClellan learned to estimate aright the tremendous hazard which, even in modern times, and with all the advantages by a complete command alike of the sea, and all the "shows of war," attend what may be properly called, as Mr. Kinglake has called it, a "colossal adventure of invasion."

All that it was the rare privilege of Captain M'Clellan to see and learn of the relations between politics and the military art, and of the practical operations of war conducted upon the grandest scale, during his visit to Sebastopol, might, however, let us here observe, have produced but an imperfect and inadequate effect upon his mind had not his own peerless and priceless, though comparatively limited, experience in Mexico prepared him intelligently to receive it, and fitted him to deduce from it the most solid instruction and the most durable convictions. The immediate fruit of his sojourn in Europe at this time was an elaborate and exhaustive report upon the constitution of the greater European armies, which was published under the authority of Congress in the early part of the year 1857, and which bears ere fragable witness to the pains and zeal with which the young officer had devoted himself to mastering the minutest details, as well as the broadest principles, of military organization. But of infinitely greater pith and moment to himself and to his country were the larger and deeper results of this military tour upon his mental constitution and his habits of thought.

The officers of the regular army of the United States, although most carefully trained in the principles of mathematical science, and of the military art during the four years of their academic course, have enjoyed, for the most part, in later life but few and limited opportunities of military experience. With the exception of the Mexican war, the lives of most of them now living had been passed when the great rebellion broke upon us, in a routine of post and garrison duty between the peaceful seaboard of the Atlantic and the frontier forts of the Far West. A harassing but contemptible warfare with the roving Indian tribes of the transmississippi educated them to practical skill in the handling of small detachments, but could do nothing, of course, toward familiarizing them with the spirit and the necessities of war on grand scale. Many of them, inspired with the genuine zeal and love for their profession, were at great pains to master all that books could teach upon this subject. But as the most scientific and thoughtful of military authorities, Baron Jomini has well observed, "war, practical war is not an affair of mathematical demonstrations, it is a "*passionate drama*," and no study of military literature, however judicious and faithful, can teach in years so much available and military truth as a soldier like McClellan must imbibe from a few weeks of actual living contact with the realities of war as he came upon and mingled with them in Crimea. "After the publication of his report of the armies of Europe, in January 1857, Captain McClellan resigned his commission in the army and went into civil life.

He was appointed chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and upon the completion of that great enterprise was elected vice-president of the company, which post he continued to fill, residing in Chicago, until the month of August, 1860, when, having been chosen president of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he returned to Cincinnati. Governor Dennison of Ohio, in response to the first call of the President of the United States for volunteers to aid in the suppression of the rebellion and in maintaining the supremacy of the constitution, appointed George Brinton McClellan major-general, to command the contingent of the state, being thirteen regiments of infantry. This commission was offered and accepted on the 23d of April, 1861."

On the 10th of May, 1861, the general government assigned General McClellan to the command of the Department of Ohio, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with his headquarters at Cincinnati. Four days later he was commissioned major-general in the regular army, which rank he now holds. From this dates his entrance into active service in the present war.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN IN THE PRESENT WAR.

The part born by General McClellan in the history of the great war for the Union is more familiar to the public. In spite of the presistent efforts of the administration press and of partisan committees of Congress to prevert the facts in respect to the great campaigns of 1862, and to blacken the reputation of the soldier who organized and inspired with his own faithful and chivalrous spirit the brave Army of the Potomac, the popular sense has always done him justice; and the popular voice will soon deal out to his maligners, of all that is sound, patriotic, and truly loyal in the land, the due reward of all their machinations.

Our task in relation to that brilliant career which began in victory among the mountains of West Virginia in the Summer of 1861, to end in dignified patience under unparalled wrong among the hills of the Shenandoa in the autumn of 1862, is the simple task of recital. At the mere names of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, South mountain and Antietam, the heart of the nation will beat out a nobler commentary than words can frame upon the merits and the deserts of the heroic young commander who gave these trompet names to us and to our children.

On the 26th of May he directed two columns of his command to cross into West Virginia to thwart the designs of the rebels. Simultaneously with this advance, he issued a proclamation to the people of West Virginia, and an address to his army, from the latter of which we extract the following sentence as embodying the general policy which General McClellan pursued throughout his military career: Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and to rescue our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors." On the 29th of June he took command in person, and, in an address to his toops, reiterated what he had said a month previous, a few sentences from which we subjoin: "Bear in mind that you are here to protect, not to destroy." "We have come here to save, not to upturn." "You will respect the right of private opinion" "You will punish no man for opinion's sake."

Concluded in our next.

The Draft in Clearfield.

The following is a list of the "victims" as far as furnished us:

BECCARIA—98 *in box* 21 *drawn.*

Sam'l Gregory.	Jas. Gilligan
George Lochard.	Hugh Linn
Sides C. Shoff.	Jeramiah Cooper
Isaac Hondeshell.	Duey Douglass
Benj. Mootersbaugh	Chas W. Everly
Joshua W. Davis	Christ. Coon
John Braniff	Mat. Cowen.
Christ. S. Shoff.	Jeramiah Haines
Geo. W. Miles	Asa Beyer
John Warrie	Job Sneath
James McCoy	Jesse Diller
G. W. Datis	Michael Stover

BELL—107 *in Box—20 drawn.*

Wm. T. Campbell	Austin Beaty
Kennedy Sheerley	Silvis Monyold
James Thompson	Emanuel Bush
L. L. Hoover	James B. Sunderland
Wm. Ross	John M. Ross
Wilken Beyers	Samuel Snyder
G. W. Davidson	G. W. Campbell
Joseph Wilson	Henderson Forshee
Frederic Cross	John Meicthley
Jacob Mongold	Clinton Thompson
Frederick Rupard	Timothy Sunderland
Geo. Meicthley	Peter Smith
Wm. Bell	Robert Betty
James Savage	Dixon Vertz
Henry Wetzell	Geo Beck

BIGGS—51 in Box.

Jacob Hess	Wm. Fargo
Wm. Henry	Valentine Bailey
Algern Holden	Wm. Derick
John Bilger	Alfred Satel
Mike Flenegan	Llewelyn Satel
Henry Pentz	Henry Beal
Cyrus Woods	Frank Avery

BOGGS 98 *in box*

Blake Grey	Vincen Smeal
Gideon Smeal	Jacob Haney
Sam'l Caldwell	Henry Goss
Levi Beaucheof	Thos. Moses
Stacy W. Thompson	John B. Shimmel
Wm. Smeal	Patrick Gallagher
Wm Smeal	Joel Wilsoncroft
Jacob Gearhart	James Wapels
Israel Dixon	Henry D. Turner.
Robt G. Loop	Wm. Gearhart
John Lambert	Geo. Marit
Jacob Dimeling	Thos Beers

BRADFORD—119 *in box.*

Elijah Smeal	Jacob Pierce.
John Dale jr.	Hezekiah Launsbery
D. W. DeHass	John H. Gearhart
Benj. Kreep	Henry Crowel
Jeremiah McCartney	Wm. Livingston
Jos. Yeokers	Alex Graham
Henry Wiser	Jacob R. Peters
Parker Gardner	James Dixon
Wm. Turner.	Eaton Shirey
Geo. Albert	Henry Graffins
Wm. Powell	Frederick Graham
John A. Murry	Robert Bonso
Francis Graham	Luke Kyler
Sam'l P. Shaw	John Lowder
Wm. Wright	Jacob Graer
David Crowell	Isaac Barger
Geo. Wiser	Enoch Crossgove

BRADY—207 *in box.*

Wm Garrahart	Joseph Postlethwait
Henry Swoope	Lewis Shindler
John Overdorf	G W Long
Danl Hiegus	Saml Neely
Fred Oswald	Joseph White
H. S. Marshall	Joseph Lines
Alex Dunlap	Jaccob G Durnall
David Smiley	Geo Thompson
Josh Arnold	Jonathan Reesinger
Thos Lines	Henry Weaver
J W Hays	Jacob Shoch
Frank T. Rishel	F. J. Boyer
Casper Gelnett	Andy Pentz
Fred Arnold	Wm Potter
Andy King	Christ Miller
Andy Miller	Miles Rishel
John Walbora	James Irwin
Henry Weaver	Lucian Scyler
J A Terpe	Joseph Snyder
John Kuntz	Sol Shaffer
Geo C Kark	Dan Rishel
Jacob Shaffer	Jack Long
Joseph Kirk	Wm Scyler
Joseph Reesinger	Wm Irwin
Jacob Weaver.	Allerman Ellinger
Godfrey Hartsfelt	Wilson Dunlap
Math Clark	James Doll
Jer. Kreiner	C B Lutz
J. R. Pentz	John Beightol
Michael Shugarts	John A Thomson

CLEARFIELD BOR.—107 in Box

Wm. Hoffman	H. W. Lenich
John Troutman	John Moosberger
Daniel Conley	Wm. Bradley
B. S. Broom	Anthony Marks
James Galloway	G. W. Passmore
George Gearhart	James Moore
George Lenich	Frank Short
Wm. Buchanan	John Feeney
Aron Lower	George Thorn
Samuel Houston	John Watchel
Robert A. Green	J. W. Wright
Andrew Shugarts	A. Walters
Abraham Humphrys	Phalam Simmons
E. W. Graham	Alonzo Merril

NOTE—Since the above was in type it is reported that the real quota is but four.—ED.

CURWENSVILLE—57 in Box.

Jos. G. Kettleberger	Josh E Baker
Jeff Bloom	Abraham Gates
Martin Baughler	John T Harley
Daniel Faust	Jorred F. Irwin
Thomas Flemming	Christian Buck

CHEST—125 *in box.*

Wm. Wagner	Therman McFadden
John W. Neff	Wm. Selfridge
Joseph Shook	Charles Munn
Thos Wood	Marion McCawley
Hamilton White	John McGarvey
Wm. McCawley	Isaac Newpher
Wm. Hunter	Isreal Woods
Gilbert Tozer	J. B. McMasters
Isaiah Rorabaugh	Benj Clinger
Wm. Worrell	Albert DeWitt
Enos Westover	Armstrong Wood
John Fraley	John Smeed
Robt Willamy	Philip Prentice
Wm. Tozer	Jacob Thurston
Wm. Siberts	Giles Tucker
Thos Sawley	John Westozer

DECATUR—131 in Box.

Charles Custard	James Westbrook
Stephen Kephart	Christ Hahn
Wm Lucas	James Kephart
Joseph Wiley	J B Gearhart
B T Cline	Andrew Dixon
Lorenzo Heeman	J F Parsons
David Keephart	G W Kephart
Wm T Wells	Jerry O'Brine
Abm B Goss	George B Galer
Thomas O'Neal	Daniel Kline
Samuel S Barr	L T Stiner
John Lawshee	John S Runk
George W Rex	Alem B Antis
Wm Negley	Smith Coleman
John G Goss	George A Kephart
Abm Kephart	Amanuel Gearhart
E G Gearhart	Jacob Resinger
Stephen McAlister	Wm Yeisley

FERGUSON—86 in Box.

George W Davis	James McFadden
Elk E Barrett	Baltzer Huligan
David S McCracken	James Riddle
James W Bloom	Henry Ford
Josiah Ames	Wm Scott
James Ferguson	Dr. McCracken
Samuel Reed	Cor D Tubbs
Mathias Hulligan	M Hockenberry
Allen Hatch	John A Roxles
David Michel	Dan Knozer
Casper Hockenberry	H McCracken
John Ferguson	Wm G Wiley

GIRARD—53 in Box.

Warren Murry	Peter Livergood
M. T. Ferman	August Milson
Jester Billett	Robert Smith
Nick Martell	Zenos Leonard
Hugart Leigey	J. B. Royer
James Hugar	Robert Stewart
Daniel Marvine	Amos Krise
Martin Peck	John Leigey

GOSHEN—53 in Box.

B. G. Reed	George Hoover
A. N. Marks	John Leonard
John Ives	Joseph R. Irwin
August Whirmer	Samuel Root
Joseph Bumgardner	Gilmore Shaw
John Selfridge	Robert L. Wilson
John Flegal	Lester Ives
Eph Shirey	A. B. Shaw

GULICH—4 in Box.

Jordan Fox	J. C. Temple
James Mahood	James A. Fry

HUSTON—43 *in box.*

Allison Gardner	Wm. Long
Gideon Hewit	James Tyler
James Bundy	Dan'l F. Trude
Abr'm Vandermark	Wm. Crispen
Wm. Flanders	Morris Flenders
Charles Bundy	Jeab Ogden

JORDAN—72 *in box.*

John H. Hunter	James G. Williams
Mathew McCully	Robt. J. Johnson
James McNeal	Thos P. Owens
John Wilson	James L. Curry
Wm. Gilligan	James McKehen
Mike Gilson	Wm. Holter
Robt. B. McCully	Robt. Patterson
Reuben Straw	Lorenzo D. Curry
Josiah Lambern	Isaac Haines
John J. Wilson	Mike Gilligan

KARTHAUS—66 *in box.*

Samuel Bridgens	Henry Ritz
Mart Copp	Henry Cubry
Pat. Sholden	Thos. White
Reuben Youthers	John Layfield
H. R. Mukel	James Tites
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Wm. S. Gilliland	Geo. Heckendorn
John Warren	John Heize
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LAWRENCE—192 in Box.

Henry Cramer	John McGaughy
Joseph White	John R. Parks
Samuel Ritter	Robt Woodside
Rudolph Thompson	Joseph Fulton
Solomon M. Bailey	George L. Reed
Fred Gulich	Owen Campbell
Charles W. Leonard	George W. Ogden
Peter Owens	S. B. Taylor
David Woods	Joseph Lounsberry
John Ritter	George Owens
James Huston	Wm. C. Duff
S. Blake Carter	Mike Bust
John D. Wright	Robert Thompson
A. L. Ogden	Morris T. Walace
R. A. Smithers	Nathaniel Rishel
David Lewis	Wm. Mapes
Philip Heisy	Samuel Ardery
Jhon Tate	John O. Dixon
Samuel Bell	Rudolph Litz
Henry Reed	George Libit
Wm. T. Scriver	James McLauchlin
Capt. Math Ogden	John Buttler
Edward Birchfield	John J. Coder
John Whaling	Isaac Swales
J. B. Hoover	Wm. A. Russel
James Mitchel	James McCullough
Henry Auchinbauch	Richard Carr.

LUTHER CITY—30 in Box.

John P Hile	Wm. B. Ferguson
Nath. F. Farewell	Wm. Henry
James H. Hile	Jonathan M. Ross
John Hile	Peter N. Thompson
Rober Young	Silas Stugart

MORRIS 139 in Box.

Wilson Hoover	G. J. Cleffin
Nicholas Kerickner	David Shimmel
Jacob Wagner	James Gunchen
John Weaver	James Dilen
A. James Isteman	George Ardery
Mike Rider	Denison Johnson
John H. Irwin	Thomas Kyler
J. Snyder	Jer. Guyerstanger
Austin Dillin	John Waring
Howard Matley	Wm. Bowman.
Philip Hinkle	George Geist
A. B. Pierce	Jonathan Amy
George Wise	John Hoover
George Dehass	John Miller
James Thompson	E. T. Lowler
Asa Jones	David Wagner
Oe Rosso	J. C. Alport
Christ Amy	John Levi
A. B. Washburn	Lucien Johnson

PENN—65 in Box.

Summerfield Flegal	D. S. Moore
J. B. Clack	Wm. C. Hoover
Amos Wall	James Daley
Thomas Wall	Alex. McDonald
Richard Danver	Elliot McCracken
G. W. Dicky	Thomas W. Moore
Solomon G. Pyles	John Clark
David Dirnul	David Way
Aaron Newcomer	Abra. C. Moore

PIKE—117 in Box

John A. Anderson	John H. Brady
August McDivit	Isaac Norris
Gilbert Schofield	Isaiah S. Caldwell
Thomas Hiles	Amos W. Bloom
Baltz Deaucker	James R. Caldwell
Harvey F. Passmore	George W. Hain
Jonathan R. Bloom	Walter Stanton
Joseph McMullen	John R. McClure
David Miller	Andrew Towzer

Union—61 *in box.*

Martin Laborde	Jacob Leise
Henry Towns	Jacob Korb
Jacob Brubaker	Mysale Rishel
Martin Cabord	Leonard Spalding
Geo. Emorey	J. W. Pawley
Lorenzo Mitchel	David Betts
Joseph Brubaker	Wm. Welty
Willet Keys	Geo. Clower
Philip Sheser	Geo. Cook

WOODWARD—63 in Box.

Joseph Lawford	David Barto
Law McQuillen	Wm. Henderson
Samuel P. Shoff	John Mullen
Thos. Hockenberry	Fred R. Shoff
Henry Baughner	David C. Hesil
Mathew Carson	Isaac P. Carson
John M. Chase	Nelson T. Packer
James Dunn	James Carson
Daniel Philips	Geo. W. Rowler

COVINGTON—120 in Box,

Lewis Liegey	James Holt
James Freeling	P A Coudriet
J B Rosene	Hugh Daugherty
L M Coudriet	C S Barmoi
Francis Rolley	Jacob Hurtline
William Bradford	Francis Mignot
John Yothers	Daniel Maurer
Anderson Lutz	Francis Gliny
Francis Rodgers	Charles Gurnot
Arnold Bigleman	Arnold Schnars
Wm. Komes	M B Conway
Aug Huganey	Aug Grosdet
John Briel	Peter Garnier
Xavier Miller	Napoleon Coubiet
Thomas Maurer	Joseph Brelett
Alfred Velor	John Rozier
Dominic Brunel	Frances Liegy
I. F Condriat	Victor Billet

MARRIED—In Boggs twp., on the 21st October, by Charles Sloan, Esq., Shadrach Bates, to Miss Angeline Wilson, of Boggs.

DIED—In Girard, 18[illegible], on the 7th inst., after a illness of several weeks of dysentery, Abraham Kyler, aged about 59 years.

New Advertisements.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Clearfield county will meet at the following places on the day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment, to wit:

For the township of Goshen at the usual place in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 9th.

For the township of Girard, at Girard school house on Wednesday Nov. 10th.

For Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 11th.

For Karthaus township at the house of J. J. Haines on Friday November 12th.

For Morris township at the house of J. P. Stokes on Saturday November 13th.

For Graham township at the house of Jacob Holter on Monday November 21st.

For Bradford township at the house of Jacob Peters on Tuesday November 22d.

For Boggs township at the house of Andrew Cross on Wednesday November 23d.

For Decatur township at Centre School house on Thursday November 24th.

For Woodward township at the house of Thomas Henderson on Friday November 25th.

For Gulich township at the School house in Lumberville on Saturday November 26th.

For Beccaria township at the house of Samuel P. Smith on Monday November 28th.

For Knox township at Jersey Hill school house on Tuesday November 29th.

For Ferguson township at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th.

For Jordan township at the public school house in Lanesville on Thursday December 1st.

For Chest township at the school house near Simon Rorabough's on Friday December 2d.

For New Washington in said borough on Saturday December 3d.

For Burnside township at the house of John Young on Monday December 5th.

For Bell township at the house of Asaph Hills on Tuesday December 6th.

For Lumber city at the public school house in said borough on Wednesday December 7.

For Penn township at the house of W W Anderson on Thursday December 8

For Curwensville at the house of Isaac Blough on Friday December 9

For Pike township at the same place on Saturday December 10th.

For Bloom township at the house of James Hall on Monday December 12th

For Brady township at the house of William Schwem on Tuesday December 13th

For Union township at the house of William Johnson on Wednesday December 14th

For Fox township at the house of John Dunlap on Thursday December 15th

For Huston township at the house of James Wilson on Friday December 16th.

For Clearfield borough at the Commissioners' office on Monday December 19th.

For Lawrence township at the same place on Tuesday December 20th.

An appeal from the valuations of Unseated Lands will be held at the Commissioners office on Thursday and Friday, the 22d and 23d days of December, 1864, at which time all persons interested must attend as no appeal can be taken after that date. By order of the Board of Commissioners. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, Oct. 18th 1864.

STRAY—Came trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, residing in Bradford tp., about the 25th of July last, a RED STEER about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. BENJ. KNEPP.

September 28th '64. pd.

HELP WANTED—A middle-aged Woman to do Family Cooking. Apply to JOSIAH W. SMITH.

Clearfield, September 21, 1864.