The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::*November* 9.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

The long agony is over. The great contest that is to determine whether or not our country, its institutions, and its government, are to remain for our protection and as our boast, ended yesterday. The result will be known in a day or two.—That we are not confident that that result is favorable, our readers cannot have failed to discover. But while we were not buoyant with that hope that infuses energy into mens' actions, we nevertheless felt assured, (and this was the extent of our promises,) that if the Conservative men of the State and Nation but performed their duty in the exercise of their right of suffrage, success would crown their efforts. They had the numbers to elect McClellan, despite the frauds and wrongs of the Administration, and if they have failed they must put up with the consequences without complaint.

We now repeat, what we said frequently before the election, that in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln we see no possible hope for an honorable peace and a restored Union. On the other hand, if Lincoln, who is the guiltiest cause of our present deplorable condition, has been defeated, we are equally confident that war and conscriptions are ended, and that peace and re-union will return to bless us at no distant day.

A VERY DIRTY LIE.—The Brookville *Republican* of the 4th instant, in a long article about the killing of Butler by Lansberry, which is false in many particulars, the editor fathers the following *very dirty lie:*

"After escaping from the officers, Lansberry went to Clearfield, had his wounds dressed, but no effort was made to arrest him."

We believe such a report was in circulation in Brookville—doubtless sent from here for a base partisan purpose; but from certain circumstances within our knowledge we have the best of evidence that the author of the above falsehood *knew* it to be false when he wrote it.

☞Gen. Butler, with 7,000 federal soldiers, arrived in New York on Saturday and Sunday last, to be stationed at different points between New York and Albany. "Nothing going wrong"—"nobody hurt."

THE LATE WAR NEWS

Defeat of Hood—Rebel Army Repulsed in Attempting to Cross the Tennessee River.

NASHVILLE, November, 5.

On the 3d inst, the rebel army under Hood attempted to cross the Tennesee river at the mouth of the Blue Water, and were repulsed by the federal army under Gen. Sherman, with considerable loss.

Fight on the Tennessee River.—Engagement with a Rebel Battery—Our Gunboats Driven off and sunk.

NASHVILLE, November 5.

Yesterday at daylight the gunboat Undine, No, 55, captured a few days ago by the rebels, came through the chute at Reynoldsburk island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left.

At 8 o'clock the gunboats Key West and Elfin steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg island from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of of twenty-four pounder Parrots. The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville opened on the disabled gunboats. They sounded until their ammunition was exhausted, and were then blown up. Their boats crew are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the Undine at a place about five miles above Johnsonville. Two flat-boats were also used.

No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burying their dead. Gunboats from Paduch are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived. General Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hoods's army is south of the river, out of rations and clothing, and subsisting on the country.

The Whereabouts of Forrest.

NASHVILLE, November, 5.

Three regiments of cavalry are reported between Decatur and Courtland. Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported near Johnsonville, which is simply garrisoned to repel any attack.

Capture of the Gunboat Undine.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

The gunboat Undine, captured at Fort Berman on the Tennessee river, previously reported, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed and eight wounded, three of them mortally. Among the wounded was Captain Bryant. Her armanent consisted of eight twenty-four pound howitzer. She sunk with her bow lying on the river bank but is since reported that the rebels plugged holes in her hull, and are using her as a gunboat. The rebels at Fort Herman are reported twelve thousand strong, with sixteen pieces of artillery. The transports Venus and Chaseman were captured the same day as the Undine. The pilot of the former reports that she was riddled by shell and musketry. Captain Allen and most of her crew were on board the Chaseman was struck by a shell when she was run ashore; but at last accounts the rebels had not destroyed her. The rebels have three batteries within a mile above and below Fort Herman. Thirteen or fourteen of the crew of the Undine are reported to have been killed after the surrender.

Rebel News from Hood's Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

A friend who left Jacksonville, Ala., on the 27th ultimo, gives us some interesting information of Hood's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia. Hood's army laid encamped at Jacksonville, Alabama, for ten days. While there the men were under the most admirable discipline; not a depredation was committed. The citiizens appreciated this good conduct and opened their homes to the men, showing them every kindness and hospitality in their power. On the 22d ult., the army broke camp at Jacksonville and took up its line of march. By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennesee river. When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition.

The railroad from Dalton, was most effetually destroyed by hood. The track was torn up for a distance of thirty-eight miles—in fact the whole way from Dalton up to within three hundred yards of Resaca. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up, and the tunnel blown into a mass of ruins, the brick arches falling like the wall of a house! It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months. On destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Resaca, but Hood said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost.

Gen. Beauregard had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left soon after the army took up its line of march to join them in the field. His presence had inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, Wheeler's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's about twenty miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Center, and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding a great many, and capturing a number of prisoners.

The spirit of the people of Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will be driven soon out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind since the fall of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subjugated by the Yankees. All along the route from Alabama to Richmond our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hopeful feeling exhibited by the people. Not a croaker showed himself.

☞One of our government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there, through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants and Scholars, whose renowe has become national property, and consequently in some measure his own. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not, they have secured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their lives and health to one's skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen.—*National Era*, Washington, District of Columbia.

THE STUBBORNEST ANIMAL.—At a discussion as to what animal of all others was the most contrary; some contending that a mule was, some a hog, some a yoke of oxen, a Dutchman, who had very gravely listened to the conversation, gave his experience:—"Te mule, te ox, and te hog ish all very stubborn; but te hen ish te stubbornest animal in te world. I had von vat vanted to hatch some eggs. I make von fine leetle nest, and puts her in, and she gets up and runs away. I den makes anoder leetle nest, and puts her on it, and her run avay again. I make one nice leetle box, and puts it over te hen, and for all te trouble mit I have, ven I peepped unter te leetle box te hen vas setin' standin'!"

☞The Selectmen of the town of Wellea, Main, have been arraigned before a justice to account to Stephen Thompson, a colored resident of the town, for rejecting his vote at the recent State election. It appeared that when Thompson tendered his vote no question was put as to his being a qualified voter, but the chairman of the Board of Selectmen informed him summerily that he was "not a citizen of the United States under the Dred Scott decision." It appeard afterward that the same party in answer to a question stated that the plantiff's vote was not refused on account of his color, but because he was of African descent. The defendents were fined $5 and dollars costs.

☞"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride—namely, of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

THINGS FINANCIAL.

[From the New York Day Book.]

It was a long time after the South Sea Bubble collapsed before public credit was restored to any considerable extent in England. Enterprise, like Icarius, had soared too high and melted the wax of her wings; like Icarius she had fallen into the sea, and learned, while floundering in its waves, that her proper element was the solid ground. She has never since attempted so high a flight. In times of general prosperity there has been a tendency to over speculation, since then; the success of one project generally produces others of a similar kind. Popular imitativeness will always, in a trading nation, seize hold of such successes, and drag a community, too anxious for profits, into an abyss from which extrication is difficult. Bubble companies, of a kind similar to those engendered by the South Sea project, lived their little day in the famous year of the panic of 1825. On that occasion, as in 1720, knavery gathered a rich harvest from cupidity, but both suffered when the day of reckoning came. The schemes of 1836 threatened at one time to result as disastrous, but they were happily averted before it was too late. She South Sea project remains to this day the greatest example in British history of the infatuation of the people for commercial gambling. Those who witnessed the railway mania of 1845 can form a faint conception of the South Sea Bubble schemes. The weakness which in 1845 induced the whole population to concur in planning railways for every hole and corner of the world, the philanthropy which would have whitled the Cherokees through the air at sixty miles an hour and twenty per cent profit, or brough Kamschatka, Chelsea, the Catskill Mountains, Knight's Bridge and Niagara, all into one group by the aid of trunk lines, the mixture of benevolence and self interest which suggested these achievements, cannot bear a comparison with the universality of the movements that the South Sea Bubble called forth. Royalty itself caught the madness. The Prince of Wales was appointed Governor of the Welch Copper Company, which was to supply saucepans to the whole civilized world, and the poor dupes of this and all the other swindling schemes of the hour encouraged the organization of them by their blind rapacity.

They swallowed everything that was offered, gorged themselves, sickened, and then turned about and assailed those who tempted them with the vile bait, with the utmost vindictiveness.

The South Sea Bubble schemes were kept alive by their huge dividends; but where did they find the funds to make these dividends with? From the rapid rise of these stock which these very dividends produced. They could offer to pay two and three per cent per month as long as these shares were advancing at the rate of 100 per cent per year, and the company were issuing these as fast as the public called for them, and this was the secret of their liberal earnings.

The petroleum companies of the present time embrace some of the huge t swindles of *this* swindling age. That millions of money have been made in a legitimate petroleum business is not to be denied. That oil wells are still being dug, which will yield enormous profits is a probability; but these oil the companies which now parade themselves through the columns of the New York journals are worthy of confidence, or will ever pay their promised three per cent per month dividend out of the legitimate profits of the oil fund, is as preposperous as that the "prize package" men will give "a gold watch for a dollar." Not one half of these oil companies now issuing stock are now issuing stock are getting a gill of oil a month. Some of them have not even commenced boring, others have no land upon which to bore if they would, and some intend to confine their boring to the pockets of the credulous public, while at the same time the New York *Herald* is bought to bore that same credulous public weekly with wholesale two column puffs of the entire batch of petroleum oil companies.

The people of the country, grown immensely rich in rag currency, obtained by pushing on this cruel war, are now fostering all sorts of bubbles; besides petroleum we have copper, iron, coal, peat, timber, land, and other schemes now weekly introduced. Fortunes are made in an hour. A bit of bog land five miles from New York, which one year ago could not have been sold for $200 per acre, sold last week at $1500 per acre, or $15,000 for the ten acres. A company immediately issues stock upon this basis to the extent of $150,000, and are now cutting and drying peat for fuel, and expect to reap a big profit on the $150,000. Ten acres of land, worth one year ago $2,000, now converted to $150,000. This beats Wall street. There are instances like this on record, but there is another picture dismally dark. The great debt has long since passed the $4,000,000,000 line. It will reach $5,000,000,000 before the bloody car of war can be stopped by McClellan, if he should be elected. If he should not, the Lincoln policy will pile up the aggregate sum to figures which the human mind has no conception of. The burden of the debt is now beginning to weigh fearfully. Everything but land has felt the withering, polluting touch of "taxation." Trade and commerce are blighted, and the vigor which once marked our progress in the pathway of nations is gone, perhaps, forever. Everything born of industry is now to be cursed by taxes, and the coming winter will find a bill before Congress fastening a huge tax upon the broad acres of the great agricultural body of our population, which will complete the degradation of a people once the proudest and most independent on the earth. National debt is national humility and wretchedness. England is one of the most wretched nation's on God's footstool. "Merrie England" was heart-broken years ago. Go and visit the mines of Cornwall, where her women are chained to cars by the side of donkeys, to drag to the light of day the treasures dug there. A large portion of "Merrie England" are born, grow up, marry, exist, and die, in the black, damp galleries of her coal mines, and as for education, or a knowledge of the Bible, or a God, they are as ignorant as the four-legged brutes they work with. You will find "Merrie England" in care-worn faces of Birmingham and Sheffield, the operatives of which are crushed to the earth with twelve to sixteen hours of hard labor, for a pittance which starves and freezes both soul and body. You will find "Merrie England" in the stolid, brute-like countenances of the agricultural field hands, whose wages are carefully gunged to just the amount necessary to support nature, and not a mite more. What has crushed out the manhood and womanhood of the majority of England's sons and daughters? A national debt. The £4,000,000,000 she owes to her so-called "high-born princely few," who never toil, while at least 20,000,000 of the "lower order" are their slaves, who must wear out their bodies and souls in half a life time to meet the taxes this huge debt entails. This is your fate and mine, my friends of the plough, and the loom, and the anvil, and we have Abraham Lincoln and his infamous party to thank for it.

The New York money market is pronounced easy this week. General rates 7 per cent, but transactions are made at 6. These figures are for call loans only. Commercial paper ranges at 10 to 15 per cent, and not considered very good investments at that. The weekly fluctuations in the gold market unsettles trade, and renders the position of every merchant so insecure that his credit suffers, let him have been considered ever so sound. There is, however, this week, very little commercial paper offering.—The approaching election absorbs the attention of the entire commercial community, and business will be of secondary importance till after the 8th of November.

The bank statement, this week, is held to be favorable. Loans are up $782,687, and the increase in the deposit line is $1,066,208. Changes in specie and circulation very light.

Gold, this week, is upward. On Monday it touched 226½, a rise equal to 8 per cent over Saturday's sales. The last sales of Wednesday were at 241.

The stock market is rampant, quotations upward and transactions large. The aggregate of sales each day this week has been enormous.

The condition of the New York banks on the 29th was as follows:—Loans, $186,521,351, increase $782,587; specie $21,078,386, increase $67,947; circulation $3,920,290, decrease $81,489; deposits $151,883,092, increase $1,066,209.

As go the gold and stock market so go provisions this week. Flour and wheat are upward, as might be expected.

Financial matters go badly abroad.—Commercial failures are increasing. No less than twenty firms in the American trade have failed in Liverpool alone. The manager of the Manchester Exchange Bank in London has just killed himself, while laboring under excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank. Large bank failures are reported in Rio Janerio. Four institutions have closed with liabilities amounting to £1,000,000.

Last week's imports into New York $2,137,696, of which dry goods were $721,817, a great falling off in dry goods, and a lighter business in general receipts from abroad than usual.

The transactions of the Sub-Treasury, last week, left a reduced balance on Saturday—$20,464,723 against $35,017,515 on hand the week previous.

Government securities in Europe are quoted at 45@46 cents on the dollar for 5-20's of 1862. Sales at that are light.—The Confederate loan is at 54.

Maryland 5 per cent bonds are quoted at 68. Atlantic and Great Western 2d mortgage bonds due in 1881 sell in London at 66@68; Illinois Central 6 per cent of 1875 at 76, Marietta and Cincinnati Railrood bonds at 71; Panama 2d mortgage 1872 at 102, while our national loan, for which, to use the "Republican argument" as to its safety, "all the property of the country is pledged to the payment thereof," the European capitalists will only bid 56 cents on the dollar for. All hail America! Great are Lincoln, Fessenden, Grant & Co., who are so beautifully sustaining our social and financial credit at home and abroad. The purse and the sword are, indeed, a power, but the use made of them by the Administration is to endeavor to secure the re-election of the great "I Am," who sits in despotic state at the White House, while the promises to pay of this once proud and high-toned government are hawked through the money marts of the Old World, at a discount which ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American at home or abroad. "'Ere they go, gents; now's yer chance. 'Merican government skurities, little rotten, arf price; 'ere they go; who'll take um at arf price t—who'll take um at *any* price? ere they go." Shades of my revered patronymic, what are we coming to?

BEN. FRANKLIN.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL,"—Our numerous exchanges continue frequently to give accounts of the extraordinary impetus which this evil has received during the present war, and of the fearful ravages of its attendant diseases. Especially is this the case with our exchanges from the West and Southwest, where, although the vice may be no more prevalent, people are much more bold to speak out in regard to "delicate subject."

The extent to which the evil is spreading, is most fearful to contemplate. It far exceeds any idea which may be formed of it by those who have not access to the best means of information. It is proving one of the saddest fruits of the war. A taint has been carried into the life blood of the nation which will require ages to eradicate, and which will entail upon generation after generation the most terrible consequences—leprous diseases which will render life a curse, and the victims a burden to society.

Some idea of the extent of this evil may be obtained from the reports of the army surgeons, from the statements of the "secret diseas" doctors, and from the enormous increase in the business of the venders of nostrums and drugs for the cure of syphilitic diseases. Thesales and profits of the proprietors of these specifics, have been carried up from five hundred to a thousand per cent., and this wide-spread ruin is proving to these men a veritable mine of gold. Never have they made money as at present.

Houses of prostitution have also multiplied rapidly in all our great cities, and have been, and still are, patronized with the most prodigal liberality. The enormous sums offered in this infernal trade, the increasing boldness of procures who are allowed to carry on their fiendish business with impunity, the contingencies of the war which have left many thousand of women and girls houseless and homeless—all these things have conspired to furnish victimes in number fully equal to the demand.

The wide-spread ruin is every day on the increase, the flame has already risen to a conflagration, and yet we hear not a word of any measure being taken to check it.

The authorities sit quietly and see the fiends in human shape boldly dragging their innocent victims to a fate worse than death; they see establishment springing up on every hand for the purpose of prostitution, the inevitable effects of which they know must be to infect the blood of the present and future generation with one of the most blighting and ineradicable of poison and yet they do not so much as lift a finger to stay the horrible plague.

If there is any symptom which shows that a disease has obtained a fatal mastery over its victim, it is a stupid indifference, a dumb, listles disregard of all means of safety and escape—just such a state, in fact, as society appears to be in at present with regard to this terrible malady. A healthy organization takes alarm at the very approach of disease and contagion, and fortifies itself. Must we infer that society has been smitten to the very heart with the leprosy of prostitution, and that it is sinking into a helpless apathy to the further ravages of the poison; This seems certainly the most plausible theory for explaining such criminal, astounding indifference.—*Police Gazette.*

Curious Calculations.

The *Scientific American* says the simple interest of one cent, at six per cent. per annum from the commencement of the Christian era to the close of the present year 1863, would be but the trifling sum of eleven dollars, seventeen cents and eight eight; but if the same principal, at the same rate and time, had been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, it would require the enormous sum of $84,840,000,000 of globes of solid gold, each equal to the earth in magnitude, to pay the interest; and if the sum were equally divided among the inhabitants of the earth, now estimated to be one thousand millions, every man, woman and child would receive 84,840 golden wolds for an inheritance.—Were all these globes placed side by side in a direct line, it would take lightning itself, that can girdle the earth in the wink of an eye, 73,000 years to travel from end to end. And if a Parrott gun were discharged at one extremity while a man was stationed at the other—light travelling 192,000 miles in a second; the initial velocity of a cannon ball being about 1500 per second, and in this case supposed to continue at the same rate; and sound moving through the atmosphere 1,120 feet in a second—he would see the flash after waiting 110,000 years; the ball would reach him in seventy-four billions of years; but he would not hear the report till the end of a thousand millions of centuries.—Again, if all the masses of gold were fused into one prodigious ball, having the sun for its centre, it would reach out into space, in all directions, one thousand seven hundred and thirty millions of miles, almost reaching the orbit of Herschel or Uranus; and, if the interest were continued till the end of the present century, it would entirely fill up the solar system, and even encroach five hundred millions of miles on the domain of the void beyond the planet Neptune, whose orbit, at the distance of two thousand eight hundred and fifty millions of miles from the sun, encircles our whole system of worlds.

MARRIED—In Bloom tp., on the 30th Oct., Mr. Addison Weaver to Miss Emma Durnell, both of Penn township.

DIED—On the 1st inst., in Half-Moon, Centre county, Harrold Stanfield, infant son of John S. and Emma T. Gray, aged 7 months and 21 days.

On the 24th October last, of Consumption, Jacob Henney, of Boggs township, aged 58 years, 8 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

J. I. Morris & Co.

PHILIPSBURG, PA.

Sell the cheapest goods in the County, and are just receiving the following goods:

A Splenpid assortment of prints and delaines, very cheap. A large stock of brown and black muslins, very cheap. Flannels, linteys, satinetts, jeans, tweeds, &c., very cheap. Balmoral and Hoop skirts for ladies and children.

The greatest variety of Yankee Notions ever opened in the county, and at less prices.

A beautiful assortment of hoods, nubias, sontags, comforts, breakfast capes, and gloves in great variety.

A large stock of boots and shoes of all kinds, for ladies, gents and childrens, with gums, buffalo over shoes, &c., at auction prices.

Hardware in endless variety, with broad axes, double bitts, rafting and barking axes.

Clothing of all kinds for men and boys, overcoats, pants and vests, cheaper than the cheapest.

A general assortment of drugs and medicines, paints and oils, dye stuffs, &c.

Rio, Rye and Laguyra Coffee.

Sugars—white, brown and yellow.

Dried peas, sweet potatoes.

Cranberries, butter, eggs, lard, cheese, hams, shoulders and sides.

Dried beef, cod-fish, mackerel, herring, and fresh shad.

Cooking and parlor stoves and stove-pipe.

Ladies' coats and circulars, furs, muffs, cuffs & victoreens. Travelling trunks and carpet-bags, wood and willow-ware, ladies' baskets, &c.

Flour, chop, salt, &c.

Saddles, bridles, horse collars, trimmed horse blankets, robes, sleigh-bells, whips, harness and hames.

Grind stones and fixtures.

1 2-horse Olean wagon, timber-sleds, buggies, sleighs, carriages, &c.

In fact, nothing that man or beast consumes, but what we keep or can get for our customers, and will sell a little cheaper, having advantages that no others in our business have.

Lumbermen supplied by the quantity with goods, flour, bacon, or anything in our line at 10 per cent. on cost, and we discount all bills over $10 at ten per cent.

Our Clearfield friends will please not forget to call and see us when they come to town, they will find us on the corner formerly occupied by J. Runk, nearly opposite the Conrad House, Main Street. J. I. MORRIS & Co.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the undersigned in Beccaria township, on or about the 1st of October 1864, a DUN BULL supposed to be past two years old. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

Nov. 9-3t. T. S. WASHBURN.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, Clearfield co. on or about the 30th of October, 1864, a cream-colored horse, with dark main and tail, and having on a set of old harnes. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Wm. H. MILLER.

Nov. 9-3t.pd.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED fr om the premises of Michael Stinekeckner, in Morris township, about the 1st of August last, a Brown Brindle Bull, white star in the face, white tail, and aoout two years old last spring. For information leading to his recovery, I will pay liberally.

Nov. 9-3t.pd. MICHAEL STINEK ECKNER.

FOUND:—On the road between Curwensville and Logan's Mill, on the 29th October last, a TRAVELING BAG, containing, among other things, several articles of clothing. The owner, by calling upon the subscriber and paying charges; can have his property. S. BERTAUT.

Lawrence tp., Nov. 9, 1864.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th days of November, 1864.

The Board have directed that all new applicants must appear before the Board and produce their sworn statement detailing name of soldier, regiment and company; when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and if she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility, from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate, sworn to before the board, must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in the application are just and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

Nov. 9, 1864. W. S. BRADLEY, Clk.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

Second Street, above Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

A. F. BLAIR, Proprietor.
(Late of the "Surf House," Atlantic City.)
Sept. 23, 1863-1 y.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Office on Market st. Opposite the Jail.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a Surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Feb. '62-tf.

Chop! Chop! Chop!

20,000 Bushels superior RYE-CHOP just received and for sale at $3 75 per hundred.

JAMES TEST.

Philipsburg, Aug. 8, 1864.—pd.

J. G. BLACKWELL,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.
CLOTHING,
Also, Jobbers in
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets,
No. 423 Market street,
North side between Fourth and Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞Call and see our extensive stock.

Aug. 10, '64.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the publication of the *Clearfield Republican*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th of July, 1864.

The Books are in the hands of the junior partner for collection. Those patrons knowing themselves indebted to the late publishers for either subscription, advertising, or job work, are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience.

D. W. MOORE,
G. R. GOODLANDER.

Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

Susquehanna House,

CURWENSVILLE, Pa.

W. W. WORRALL, Proprietor.

THIS large and commodious *HOTEL* is delightfully located on the bank of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville.

The present proprietor will spare no effort to render his customers comfortable, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR AND TABLE

Will be well supplied with every thing the market affords. Raftmen will always find his "latch string" out. Mar. 23, '64, tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of WM. A. MASON, late of Curwensville borough, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. P. THOMPSON,
Executor.

Nov. 2-6t.

NOTICE.—Having made application to the Assistant Assessor of the 19th Collection District of Pennsylvania, and a License as AUCTIONEER having been granted to me by the proper authority, I would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that I will attend to "Calling Sales" whenever desired in any part of the county. Charges moderate. Address

W. J. HOFFER,

Karthaus, Clearfield county, Nov. 2, 1864.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or selling, or in any way meddling with a certain Raft of Timber, now lying in the woods in Lawrence township, made by George Aughinbough, as the same is my property.

Nov. 2, 1864. JOSIAH W. THOMPSON.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable thermes, a Farm in Beccaria township, one mile South of Beccaria Mills. It contains Fifty Acres, with Forty Acres cleared, a frame Dwelling-house, Store-house, log Barn, and other out-buildings, and a growing Orchard of thriving trees. The title is undisputable. For Terms, apply to the undersigned, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa.

sep21-3m-pd J. R. READ.

Licensed Auctioneer.

WM. M. BLOOM, of Pike township, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER, and will attend to the crying of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable charges. Address, either personally or by letter, either at Curwensville or Bloomville. April 6, '64. tf.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Nails, Glass, Oils, Paints, Lamps, Wall Paper, at all prices at

J. P. KRATZER'S.

STAPLE Dry Goods—Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloak-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Silkwarp Flannels, Ticking, Muslin, Linen, Prints, at the old prices at

J. P. KRATZER'S.