



WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 16,

IS IT AN ABOLITION CRUSADE?

The night after the election President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were both treated to a serenade by a crowd of office-holders in Washington, and each responded with a speech. Mr. Lincoln is decidedly inclined now that he has secured another lease of power for four years—to fraternize with Democrats, and is especially anxious that Democrats should unite with him in all his measures.

But Mr. Seward was less reserved. In the course of his remarks he said: "During the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was abolished. In the second year, negroes were brought to be soldiers of freedom. In the third year slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in the fourth, slavery was abolished in Maryland."

"If the Democrats think the war is a failure this far, when Congress comes together, they will adopt a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery throughout the United States. [Cheers.] If slavery shall not cease, it will not be the fault of the Administration."

Many of our readers will have no difficulty in recollecting that on a certain occasion, during the first year of the war, how very indignant the Abolitionists of this county became when we undertook to demonstrate that the "real purpose of the war was the destruction of slavery," and that "however stoutly they may deny this fact now, [1861,] the time would come when they would acknowledge it."

This was then a terrible act of treason in us. The Jacobin organ here was perfectly frantic. So flagrant was our crime that the valorous Abolitionists of Curwensville threatened to volunteer their services to come down and throw us into the river. (They were very careful, however, not to come, or to volunteer to do any other kind of fighting.) And even the Pittsburgh Dispatch came to the rescue, and advised our arrest by the U. S. Marshal of the Western District for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy!"

How is it now? Is it treason to say that the object of the war is the extermination of slavery? If so, then Mr. Seward is chief of traitors. He is unable to point to a single success of the war, except wherein it has advanced the cause of abolitionism. It is a "failure" in every other respect. So far as the restoration of the Union is concerned, it is a "failure."

So far as the enforcement of the laws is concerned, it is a "failure." These are the admissions of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. According to him the war is a success only in encroachments of the General Government upon the rights of the States. It is a "success" only in affording the General Government a pretext to usurp powers not granted to it. And when Congress shall pass a law, by a two-thirds vote, abolishing slavery throughout the States, as Mr. Seward says the next Congress will, then will the war have been an entire "success."

Will the Union be restored then? Mr. Seward knows it will not. Nor does he want it restored. It was not the purpose for which the fire was so airily drawn upon Fort Sumter. That was decidedly smart; and if Mr. Seward's cunning can aid him to end the war as successfully as he commenced it, it will be well for the country—ruined, and desolated, and disgraced as it must be.

In publishing the letter of Joseph Lansberry in our paper of the 2d instant, we stated that "it was intended for last week's issue, but was crowded out." But because the said letter bore date [28th of Oct.,] subsequent to our "last week's issue," our Jacobin neighbor therefore charges us with "disingenuous lying."

Now, the facts were precisely as we stated; the article was handed in in time for our issue of the 25th, but withdrawn because there was no room for it; and returned on Friday or Saturday. This statement can be verified to the entire satisfaction of even the Jacobin junta.

In this very weak attempt to fasten falsehood upon us, our neighbor but admits that just such falsehoods are habitual with him.

A LITTLE girl, about four years old, and a little boy about six, had been cautioned, in their search after hen's eggs, not to take the nest egg; but one morning the little girl reached the nest first, seized on the egg, and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed, crying "Mother! mother! Susy, she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by."

The Confederate States Congress met on the 7th inst. The message of President Davis claims that the military situation of the Confederacy is cheerful and hopeful beyond any former period. He is opposed to conscripting negroes for soldiers at this time; says the white people of the South are quite able to do the fighting; that negroes can be used for camp duties thus relieving white soldiers; that it will be time enough to think of making soldiers of negroes when the adverse fortunes of war shall require a resort to this reserve force; that that time has not yet come, &c.

The present rebel Congress will make a strenuous effort to conscript an army of two or three hundred thousand slaves, the slaves to have their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. Is this one of the plans of getting rid of slavery that Mr. Seward approves? If slavery is thus abolished by the South itself, in their war for independence, will Mr. Seward also claim that the war is a "success" on our part? If the destruction of slavery is the only purpose, of course he must. The rallying cry of the Democracy in the late contest was "the Union at all hazards;" that of the Abolitionists, "the destruction of slavery at all hazards;" so that the Abolitionists are in a fair way to be gratified; and when the Confederacy shall have gained its independence, formed treaties of alliance and commerce with Great Britain and France, and swept our commerce from the sea, if slavery is only abolished Mr. Seward can point to that single fact and say "was not the war a most splendid success?"

That's so.—In alluding to the meetings held by the Abolitionists of this county the week preceding the late election, the Jacobin organ says, "the speeches were all that could be desired." This sentiment will be endorsed by every Democrat in the county. If we are to judge by their effects they were most certainly all that could be desired," for, in looking over the returns we find that the heaviest Democratic gains were in those very districts where these "happy and forcible" speeches were so "well received."

We are told that Haws' and Galloway's speeches at Oseola "did much good." In proof thereof we find that Decatur township—a township that gave a Republican majority of 31 in 1860, and of 12 in 1862—gives 85 majority for McClellan, a gain of 12 over the October election; that Beczaria township—which gave Curtin a majority of 52 in 1863—now gives Lincoln but 7; that Lumber City, which gave a Republican majority of 1 in October—now gives McClellan five. Truly their speeches "did much good."

The "happy and forcible" speeches were delivered by Messrs. McNally and Pulford in Karthaus and Girard townships, producing a Democratic gain of 3 in the former and 11 in the latter—which was our largest pro rata gain in the county. If these gentlemen had "spread" themselves a week or two sooner, so that they could have been "heard by every voter in the county," there is no telling where our majority would have stopped.

If the Democratic County Committee is wise, they will employ these gentlemen in the next campaign. No matter at what cost.

Our Jacobin neighbor attacks several of our correspondents with tooth and nail, and therein charges us with publishing "low, dirty, personal abuse." Of course, we "publish" them; but their authors are responsible, and can be produced whenever called for in a proper manner. What we do in this way we do openly and above board, not "covertly," sneakingly and deceptively—such as cooking up "letters from the Army," and palming them off as genuine.

What we charge our neighbor with is his habit of besmearing his editorial columns (for which the decent man, as well as the blackguards, of his party, are alike responsible) with "low, dirty, personal abuse" of his fellow citizens and his neighbors. If the purpose of these assaults was to create riot and bloodshed in our streets, then they have a meaning. Otherwise they are but the gratification of a fiendish and malignant appetite.

A Greenback well Invested.

A year ago several journals united in recommending their readers to invest a Dollar "Greenback" in securing that very excellent Journal for the HOUSEHOLD (including the Little Ones) for the GARDEN, and for the FARM, called the American Agriculturist. Many persons were thus led to subscribe, and we believe all who did so have been much more than satisfied. They have received the 23d Annual Volume of the Agriculturist which is full of good things, useful, practical, and entertaining, and just now the Publisher is sending out to each of his subscribers applying, a present of a plant of one of the most remarkable Strawberries that has ever been brought out. These plants, when sold by the only other person having them, go readily at 75 cents each. So the Greenback invested last year certainly paid well. All we have now to say is, let others go and do likewise.—Notwithstanding the present advance in cost, the Publisher still offers to take subscribers this month (November) at \$1 a year, or from now to the end of 1865 (13 months) for \$1.10. And still further, he offers one of the remarkable Strawberry Plants, sent free and post paid, to every new subscriber who encloses 5 cents extra for oil cloth, packing, and postage on the plant.—Our advice to all is, send the Dollar (or the \$1.10) and the extra 5 cents at once to OLIVER JUD, Publisher of the Agriculturist, at 41 PARK ROW, New York City, and get the paper, etc. You will get a most beautiful, well illustrated, practical paper, and the cheapest one in the country, to say nothing of the extra Strawberry Plant, etc. TRY IT.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The result of the Presidential election precludes any reasonable expectation that the Union will be restored within the ensuing four years, and renders its ultimate restoration more doubtful than ever before. It prevents the disinterested limb being put in contact with the body at the only point where a new circulation of the fluids can commence and the parts begin to knit. The consequence of military pressure on the South ought to be a party opposed to the rebel Government with a strong leaning to the old Union. The natural point of junction would be between such a party and the northern Democracy, but the Federal Government in the assured possession of the Abolitionists, no such party can stand, or even begin, in the South. It would be hooted down with derision. The North and the South are like two magnets with their poles placed in the position which brings their repulsive tendencies into full efficiency. A man of science perceives that it would only be necessary to turn one of the magnets over, so as to interchange the points of juxtaposition, to convert the mutual repulsion into mutual attraction.

The success of the Republican party doubtless insures the abolition of slavery in the South, provided no foreign complication gives the South allies in the prosecution of the war. The bitter and vindictive animosity engendered by the war have educated the South to prize its independence above the peculiar institution which the war was undertaken to defend.

Having been taught by us the military capabilities of the negro, it will free and arm its slaves, who will accept their freedom with more gratitude from their old masters than from strangers whose recent treatment of their race has caused the so-called freedmen to perish like cattle within our military lines. The negro is naturally affectionate and docile; he, in many cases, cherishes a sentiment of fidelity to his master, and fondness for the master's children who have been the playmates of his own; the climate is best adapted to his constitution, and his southern life is dear to him from habit and association. When, therefore, the South offers him freedom and a homestead, and we offer only freedom with a houseless vagrancy under inclement skies, the balance of advantage goes with the southern offer, independently of the difficulties and perils of escape to that of the North. On the side of the masters, the opposition will be feeble. The main prop of slavery was the profit of cotton-growing. It is admitted by the northern abolitionists themselves that it was only the invention of the cotton-gin that prevented slavery from falling into spontaneous desuetude in the South. The blockade, by destroying this branch of southern industry, has so loosened the roots of slavery that its extraction will be comparatively painless.

When the South accepts the logic of events and emancipates and arms its slaves, it will have removed what has hitherto been the chief obstacle to its recognition by Europe. It is notorious that the sympathies of the French Government, and of the governing classes in England, have freely given to the South, and that a chief objection to the recognition has been the scandal of aiding a struggle in defense of human slavery. The necessity, now forced upon the South, of freeing and arming its slaves, will put aside this obstacle, and leave the French and English Governments free to follow the promptings of their inclination. We judge, then, that there will be no foreign intervention previous to southern emancipation; but subsequently it will be one of our greatest dangers.

On public grounds, looking to the good of the country, which is identified with a cordial restoration of the Union, we look upon the defeat of the Democratic party with the profoundest grief. We have devoutly believed (although our judgment may, perhaps, have been bribed by our hopes) that the election of General McClellan would lead to a speedy and amicable understanding between the two sections; and that, in a spirit of mutual conciliation, the Union would have been restored, substantially on its old basis, without further bloodshed, and without the burden of maintaining a great and costly army of occupation in the South. This hope has met with a cruel and desolating disappointment. We will not affect to conceal the profound chagrin and sorrow with which we contemplate the result. Eut, on mere party grounds, we have no tears to shed over Mr. Lincoln's triumph. Whatever party might have administered the Government during the next Presidential term would be hurled out of power at its expiration amid a storm of execration. During this four years we have sown the wind; during the next four, we shall reap the whirlwind. The weak point is our finances; it is inevitable that, in the coming Presidential term, they will be overtaken by a collapse. Men maintained by poverty, hunger, and grinding taxes do not reason with much justice; they are disposed to weaken their vengeance on the party in actual possession of the Government. But with the Republican party in power, justice and popular vengeance will go hand and hand. They who sowed the seed will reap the bitter harvest. The Democratic party could not have prevented its ripening, but only have diminished the terrible abundance of the crop. But as things have turned out, the people, when the hour of sore distress comes, instead of cursing the Democratic party, will turn to it for relief. They will remember its warning, acknowledge its capacity and foresight, and cling to it for deliverance. Its prospects were never so good as they are to-day for a long career of power and usefulness. Within the next four years popular madness will have spent its force, and the public judgment be sobered and rectified in the school of calamity.

The Democratic party, close on the heels of defeat, is not called upon to define its future policy. That, if enlightened, must needs be shaped by events yet to emerge, and not within the ken of present prophecy. The questions of foreign intervention, and other questions which not even the administration (much less the opposition) can control, may so change the aspect of affairs before another election, as to render any programme absurd that might be devised at present. It is the duty of the Democratic party to keep a vigilant eye upon events, and when the time shall have again come for action, to accept their logic. Its freedom from responsibility imposes on it no duty but to watch for the public safety. For ourselves, we have no desire to see it fitted with a dogmatic straight jacket to impede its free growth and development. Let

the next two years be a period of free mental activity, fettered by no narrow and repressive formulas. Whoever strikes out any new truth, or even starts a plausible error with vigor enough to provoke and quicken intelligent investigation, is a public benefactor. In the new epoch upon which we are entering, the country needs light, light; and it is only by the unchained activity of thought under the stimulus of new events, and collision of mind with mind in able discussion, that new light can be struck out. There is nothing so democratic as truth, and truth is born of the free activity of individual minds. When the time is again ripe for political action which requires concert, we will meet and compare views and having ascertained the essential points on which, after so much growth of opinion, we agree, we will define those points and hold ourselves pledged to the country to administer the government in accordance therewith; but not binding ourselves, even then, never to grow wiser by experience. We will, meanwhile, maintain our organization; abate none of our past vigilance; and we will promote harmony in the party not by vain attempts to enslave individual opinion, but by tolerant and manly emulation in the honest pursuit of political truth. The corner stone of democratic ideas is to surrender no more of individual freedom than the public exigencies may, at any given time, require.

The English Press on the American War.

[From the London Times, October 25.]

Experience in misfortune is pretty certain to have a sobering effect on individuals, but communities frequently disregard the practical warnings the sufferings of their fathers have transmitted to them.—We speculate as wildly and are alive to periodical panics and insolvencies as if we knew nothing of the effect of cholera, measles and mania. But in some things the lessons of calamity sink deeper, and we are really in some degree governed by the experience of the past. The English nation, for instance, has acquired a full and wholesome knowledge of the effects of war and war expenditure. To America, in the present crisis, it has been a great misfortune that during its past political existence it has had no experience severe enough to teach it that it was even an other nation.

The Americans have been the spoiled children of fortune, placed in the midst of such natural advantages that their rapid prosperity seemed to themselves a special distinction accorded them above all people. No great national adversity had ever tried them. It appeared so impossible their course of prosperity should ever change, that they seemed to have convinced themselves they had taken a bond of fate, and that their brilliant condition was immutable. There has been a violent change, and they are plunged into some of the worst calamities that have ever afflicted the Old World. But it still seems to them an impossibility, and as such they regard it.

Yet if they compare the America of 1864 with the America of 1860, the most incredulous must perceive that something extraordinary has occurred that cannot be accounted for by the "partial rebellion" theory. It is a changed land. The chief authority is divided. There are two Presidents and Federations, each supporting enormous armies—things hitherto unknown. There are forests prisons and arbitrary arrests for "treason." There are military law, civil tribunals that dare not act, and whole States held in the Union by armed forces. Added to these portents are the continual battles, all bloody, tho' few decisive; and this desperate strife occurs on a soil to which such blind demoralizing conflict was to be unknown. Surely, here is rebellion, if change be its essence. Can Mr. Lincoln himself recognize the Republic whose Government he accepted from the hands of Mr. Buchanan? There are some who find it difficult, and who are admonishing their countrymen of the perils surrounding them; but as yet they appear to be preaching to the deaf, though the warnings are principally founded on the alarming condition of the national finances, a topic upon which a mercantile community ought to be quick of comprehension. But even to point the moral of what is passing under the eyes of the people, their more rational advisers are obliged to have recourse to an English authority. Americans are only beginning to reflect on the cost of the war. It was one of the first considerations that occurred to European statesmen, and greatly influenced their opinion on the policy of the North. The American calculations we have recently published prove that two millions of men have been lost to industry, and that instead of two or three hundred millions sterling, the Northern Treasury has already expended double the largest of those amounts. In June last this Federal debt was \$520,000,000. Since then the war has been carried on at the estimated cost of \$800,000 a day.

By March next, therefore, when Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will begin his second term of office, the debt of the North will amount to £700,000,000. The interest of this debt will be, at least, \$42,000,000.—This principal, however, gives a very imperfect idea of the sum total of the national liability. All reference to the Confederacy and its debt is, of course, omitted. The seven hundred millions do not include "the immense amount of unsettled claims yet to be brought in," of which the American estimate speaks. The items we need not specify, but coming at once to the total of the calculation, we find that they will add more than \$300,000,000 to the ascertained debt, making a grand total, which can be more clearly expressed in words than figures, of one thousand one hundred millions sterling. This is half the value of all the real and personal property in the "loyal States" even reckoning among them the two States of doubtful allegiance, Missouri and Kentucky.

But even now we have not arrived at the climax. The last property valuation of the Northern States was made when they were at the height of solid prosperity. Since that the productive powers of all have been fatally diminished, and Maryland, Missouri, Western Virginia, and Kentucky, have been devastated. The last tale of destruction is from the Valley of the Shenandoah, which is being deliberately converted into a desert. The interest of the debt already accumulated is reckoned at 6 per cent, or almost double that of England; so the Americans have the prospect of bearing a future financial burden exceeding that borne by any European nation. To pay the interest of the several loans their resources are almost in

inverse proportion. In the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration the Federal Government had a surplus revenue large enough to enable it to pay off its debt. It hought up its own outstanding liabilities at a premium, for as a good investment they had long stood above par in the market. Then the United States Federal debt was really a "floating" compared with the revenue and resources of the country.

The revolution the Americans will not see has destroyed all this financial prosperity. To meet these enormous liabilities the Federal Government has only \$14,000,000 yearly revenue from the customs' duties which are paid in gold. It is exactly one-third of the amount required for the interest of the present debt. The present expenses of the war have been met almost entirely by loans. This explains much of the popular indifference to, and even ignorance of, the real magnitude of the national peril. The mass of the people has as yet contributed very little in a direct shape to the cost of these campaigns. And there is a conviction, which may help to realize itself, that they shall not have to pay. Of course, they may laugh at debts which never paid a tax; but that they will escape the burden altogether is a delusion. Nor can they long continue to hide from themselves the fact that the present crisis is a terrible revolution, not a rebellion of which the present importance and future consequences may be despised. Is that a small configuration in a State which has devoured four millions of men, and in money double the amount of the debt of Great Britain, which represents to us the wars of more than a century? More fear than the Americans now express would indicate greater political wisdom.

Sheridan's Policy in the Virginia Valley.

The London Times denounces Sheridan's brutal policy in the Valley of the Shenandoah as follows:

"We doubt if a full description of the achievement would excite any applause, or be approved by any assembly of Christian men, unless party hatred had converted them into demons. The incident tells for little on the issue of the civil war, but it gives a terrible illustration of the spirit in which it is carried on. By an order from General Grant, the Federal force, under Sheridan, which has pursued the Confederate army down the Valley of the Shenandoah, has turned northward again. But in retiring it has devastated the whole of the valley, from Brook's Gap, the most southerly point it reached to Strasburg, its present quarters. A tract of fertile country, 50 miles in length, with an average breadth of 40, between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountains, is burnt into a wilderness.

We hope the General has exaggerated the extent of the destruction of which he has been the instrument, but he reports that 2,000 barns, and 70 mills, stored with corn and forage, meal and implements of agriculture, have been given to the flames. One of his men was shot in carrying his order into effect, and in retaliation, every dwelling within a radius of five miles from the spot where he fell was burnt. Comment on such atrocity is needless. Some physiologists have asserted that the Americans have gradually acquired something of the Red Indian spirit of countenance. Can the spirit of the savage have also entered into them? But if the war is to go on thus it will be the modern disgrace of mankind. The destruction of what invaders spare, if even for their own sake, looks more like desperation of success than a reasoning confidence. The Federals must have given up the hope of possessing in future the soil they ravage. *Nemo sic vastat sua.*"

During a recent rebel raid into Missouri a young man was seized by guerrillas and compelled to drink whiskey until he was stupidly intoxicated. Before he could get sober another gang seized and treated him in the same manner, and after that another party, so that for a period of four days he was kept dead drunk the greater portion of the time. He allows that one or two days of "spreeing" is all well enough, but four is too much of a good thing.

A boy, 13 years old, died in Chichester, N. H. recently, who weighed 885 pounds! It took 1154 feet of boards to make his coffin. It was so large that it could not be taken into the house. The corpse was bound upon timbers and carried to the coffin outside the house.

DIED.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of her son Samuel, in Lumber City, Mrs. Anna McCracken, aged 77 years and 10 months.

In Phillipsburg, on Monday evening last, Mrs. Martha, wife of Samuel Carlisle, (daughter of the late Dr. H. Lorain, of this place,) aged about 29 years.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or selling a certain Dark Brown Mare, now in the possession of John High, Jr., of Knox township, as the same belongs to me and is in his use on loan only. CONRAD BAKER. Nov. 2, 1864.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the undersigned in Decatur township, on or about the 1st of October, 1864, a BUN 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. 9-23. T. S. WASHBURN.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, Clearfield co. on or about the 20th of October, 1864, a cream-colored horse, with dark mane and tail, and having on a set of old harness. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Wm. F. MILLER. Nov. 9-23-pd.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the premises of Michael Stinekecker, in Morris township, about the 1st of August last, a Brown Brindle Bull, white star in the face, white tail, and about two years old last spring. For information leading to his recovery, I will pay liberally. Nov. 9-24. pd. MICHAEL STINEKECKER.

FOUND.—On the road between Curwensville, Pa. 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. 2, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, Clothing, Hardware, and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and other articles, at Phillipsburg, Pa. Front Street above the Academy Clearfield Pa. April 10th 1864.

J. I. Morris & Co. PHILIPSBURG, PA.

Sell the cheapest Goods in the county!

And are just receiving the following: Prints and Delaines, A Splendid assortment, very cheap. A large stock of

Brown and Bleached Muslins, very cheap. Also, Flannels, Linseys, Sattinets, Jeans, Twecds, etc., very cheap; and for Ladies and Children, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

The greatest variety of "YANKEE NOTIONS" ever opened in the county, and at less prices. A great variety and beautiful assortment of Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Comforts, Breakfast-capes and Gloves.

A large stock of BOOTS and SHOES Of all kinds, for Ladies, Gents and Children, with Gams, Buffalo Over-shoes, &c., at auction prices. HARDWARE

In endless variety, with broad axes, double-bitte, Rattling and Barkling 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. Sugar, white, brown and yellow. Dried peas, sweet potatoes, Cranberries, butter, eggs, lard, cheese, lard, shoulders and sides.

Dried Beef, cod-fish, mackerel, herring, &c. Cooking and parlor stoves and stove pipes. Ladies' Coats and Circulars, VICTORIES, Furs, Muffs, and Cuffs.

Travelling Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Ladies' Baskets, etc., etc. WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE.

Flour, chop, salt, &c. Saddles, bridles, horse collars, trimmed horse blankets, robes, sleigh-bells, whips, harness and hames.

Grind stones and fixtures. 12-horse Olean wagon, timber-sleds, bogging, sleighs, carriages, &c.

In fact, nothing that a 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. Benk, nearly opposite the Court House, Main Street, Nov. 9, 1864.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Clearfield county will meet at the following places at 10 a. m. of each day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment, to wit:

- For the township of Woshen at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 10th. For the township of Green, at Congress Hill School house on Wednesday November 16th. For Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 17th. For Karthaus township at the house of R. J. Haines on Friday November 18th. For Morris township at the house of J. P. Selas on Saturday November 19th. For Decatur township at the house of Jacob Hubler on Sunday November 21st. For Bradford township at the house of Jacob Pearce 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 H. Hays on Friday November 25th. For Guilch township at the school house in Jaysville on Saturday November 26th. For Beczaria township at the house of Samuel M. Smith on Monday November 28th. For Knox township at Turkey Hill school house on Tuesday November 29th. For Ferguson township at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th. For Decatur township at the public school in Ansonville on Thursday December 1st. For Chest township at the school house near Simon Korabough's on Friday December 2d. For New Washington in said borough on Saturday December 3d. For outside township at the house of George W. Nell on Monday December 5th. For Bell township at the house of Asaph Ellis on Tuesday December 6th. For Lumber City at the public school house in said borough on Wednesday December 7th. For Penn township at the house of W. W. Anderson on Thursday December 8th. For Curwensville at the house of Isaac Bloom on Friday December 9th. For Pike township at the same place on Saturday December 10th. For Blount township at the house of James Blum on Monday December 12th. For Brady township at the house of William Schwen on Tuesday December 13th. For Union township at the house of William F. Johnson on Wednesday December 14th. For Fox township at the house of John L. Brady on Thursday December 15th. For Huston township at the house of Jesse Willard on Friday December 16th. For Clearfield township 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 Unsettled Lands will be held at the Commissioners' office, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th & 28th 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, W. M. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Oct. 19th 1864.

FORNERSHIP AT THE BELLEFONTE FOUNDRY—CHANGE PLACE OF BUSINESS.

HAUPT & Co.

HAVING leased the Foundry and Machine Shops at Milesburg, known as GREEN'S FOUNDRY, are prepared to manufacture and repair Steam Engines, sweep and tread power Thrashing Machines, New World and Hathaway Cook Stoves, Wagon Spindles, Plows, and Castings of all kinds at short notice. They also have both at Bellefonte and Milesburg, a variety of Cook and Parlor Stoves, for soft coal, of Pittsburgh manufacture. Call and see for yourselves.

ISAAC HAUPT is agent for the York, Wyoming and Columbia Insurance Companies. 170, 64-17

For Sale—A Fruit Farm.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms his FARM situated in Lawrence township, about midway between Clearfield and Curwensville. It contains about 85 acres, with about 55 acres thereof cleared, with a Frame House and Frame Barn. There are upwards of 400 grafted Apple trees in good condition—some 20 Pear trees, with a quantity of Cherry trees, Grapes, and other small fruit trees, the whole being well located. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Clearfield. GEORGE THORN. August 10, 1864.—15.