



WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

Fraudulent Votes.

In accounting for their overwhelming defeat in this county at the late election, the Jacobin organ charges it to the "desperate" and "unscrupulous" efforts of Democrats, and among other "unwarrantable acts," the polling of several "fraudulent votes."

Among these "unscrupulous" efforts of the aforesaid "leaders," we are informed that "Mr. Lincoln was charged with usurping powers not guaranteed by the Constitution; with the commission of acts of tyranny; with restricting the freedom of speech and of the press; with attempting to interfere with a free expression of the people at the ballot-box," &c., every word of which is true, and our neighbor has not the hardihood to deny a single one of them. It is easy for him to designate such charges as "unscrupulous," but it is not so easy to deny their truth, and our neighbor very prudently makes no attempt at denial.

Mr. Lincoln has been guilty of one or the other—and perhaps all—of these high crimes once a month for the last three years. But as to the fraudulent votes, we are told that "three drovers who were passing along with their droves, were stopped and taken to the polls and voted for McClellan" in Boggs township. We are ignorant of the facts in this case; but we know that the democrats of Boggs township are as law-abiding and intelligent as their traducers, and that they would take no advantage that they did not deem the law clearly allowed them. Besides this, it is not hard to conceive how a "drover," finding himself in Boggs township on the day of election, "in pursuit of his lawful calling," might have a perfect right to vote there. But whether this is a case of that character or not, we do not claim.

The next case is that of a "sewing-machine man," who voted in this borough. In this case we know that the gentleman's right to vote was just as perfect as that of his challenger. He made this fact clearly appear at the time he offered his vote, and the reference made to it by our neighbor was contemptible in the highest degree.

In Lawrence township, "several votes of a doubtful character were taken without a word." We know not to whom allusion is here made, unless it be to a certain office-holder in Washington city, whose "domicil," if we are correctly informed, is not for McClellan.

"In Graham township they received the vote of a man who was known to have come from the State of New York within a month or two." Wonderful! Why, Lincoln received the votes of several men in this borough who had only arrived the day before from other States, and of one who arrived that very day direct from the Union League Room in Philadelphia.

"In Graham township many of the McClellanites went to the polls with their guns upon their shoulders." Terrible! Wonder if the guns voted? Our neighbor ought to inquire. It is certain at least that the Grahamites meant to vote—threats of arresting drafted men on that day to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In Knox township—ah, that terrible Knox township—we are told that 'threats had been made to drive the Union men away if they came to vote.'" And is this the way you account for the falling off in Knox? But how about Pike? Your vote fell off there, right in your stronghold. Were similar threats made there?

These, then, are the "devices" made by the democracy to increase their vote in the county. But how about "other side? Was everything fair and square on the part of those who thus accuse the Democracy of polling fraudulent votes? We shall give but two instances, both of which can, and we hope will, be substantiated in our Court of Justice. The assessor of a Republican district refused to assess four Democrats, who made proper and timely application, and who thus lost their votes.

In Brady township two men voted for Lincoln in the morning, and in the afternoon the same two men again voted for Lincoln in Winslow township, in Jefferson county.

If our neighbor has any other complaints to make about fraudulent voting, we hope he will bring them forward.

But your "appeal" to the "sound judgment" of Democrats is out of place and out of time. Soft solder may do in some cases; but after you have characterized the Democrats of Clearfield county as a "party in league with traitors," as "sympathizers with treason," and besought the fanatical and misguided "powers that reign" to send a military force among them to slaughter them and eat out their substance, such honeyed phrases are very unbecoming, to say the least of them.

ON OUR TABLE—Godley for December, in all its elegance and beauty. See prospectus in another column.

THE DEMOCRACY HAS NO CONCESSIONS TO MAKE.—Just now the Shoddy organs are eloquent in their appeals to the magnanimity of the Democrats. We are no longer "copperheads," "sympathizers with rebels," "secret traitors, worse than traitors with arms;" but a "party of patriotic impulses," and "whose devotion to the Union cannot be questioned." Then the most pathetic appeals are made to let "by-gones be by-gones," and be of one mind, and yield to President Lincoln a blind and unquestioning support in all his schemes, whether right or wrong. In short, that the Democrats forget their own history, ignore the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, their own principles, &c.

The Democracy has no concessions to make. Wherein Mr. Lincoln does right, it will approve; as it will as fearlessly condemn whatever he does wrong.

But these profers of "conciliation" are basely deceptive. They are as treacherous as sin. Look at the evidence: In Maryland the Democrats are forced to pay whatever the military fines, may fall short of defraying the expenses of the "Freedman's Rest" in that State. Until this, and all other indignities, are removed, the Democrat who offers to accept the proffered "conciliation" is a base-born, soulless, cringing coward.

A correspondent of the New York World gives what purports to be the substance of a recent conversation between the French Minister and Mr. Seward. The representative of the Emperor Napoleon renews the offer of his services in opening negotiations between the Governments of Washington and Richmond, hinting that it is our turn to initiate such a movement. To this Mr. Seward makes no direct response—says he will consult his master (Lincoln)—invites the French Minister to call again this week—and very cordially admitted that the "job" of subduing the rebels was much bigger than he had calculated on at the beginning.

Gen. McClellan resigned his commission as Major General in the U. S. Army on the 8th instant, (day of election,) which was "immediately accepted," says the shoddy organs, and Gen. Sheridan appointed to the same rank. But if it was "immediately" accepted, why was its reception first denied, at Washington, and not revealed for more than a week? This looks suspicious. It is more than probable that it was kept back in the hope that Gen. McClellan could be induced to recall it.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—On the 4th instant, the rebels, under Forrest, captured the town of Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, including the destruction of several gunboats. This was a depot for Federal supplies, the greater portion of which they destroyed to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The loss is estimated at six millions of dollars. A pretty good day's work, when three millions more are added to the daily expenses of the war.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.—While the shoddyites are trying to fool the people by professing to favor peace, they occasionally let slip such items as the following, cut from the New York Times, edited by the chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"I try it every way, and cannot cypher out a peace. So long as the North insists upon subjugating the South—governing it by bullets and ballots—and so long as the South resists this subjugation, the war must go on. The Russian war in Circassia lasted twenty years. The Spaniards and Moors were at war eight hundred years. The Moors have been driven out of Spain, and Circassia has been conquered, the remnant of the people who refused to submit to Russia taking refuge with the Turks. In ten or twenty, or thirty years, the Southerners who have not escaped to Canada or Europe, may take refuge in Mexico."

SECESSION VERSES UNION NEGROES.—A citizen of Glasgow, who is at present in St. Louis, relates a remarkable incident which attended the late capture of that place by the rebel brigades under Shelby and Clark. Among their camp followers were some dozens of negroes who acted as cooks, servants to officers and the like, and who professed as ardent an attachment to rebel principles as their masters did. After the fall of the place, these seceded blackamoors hunted up the negro soldiers who were included in the capitulation, and treated them liberally to leers and curses, and to taunts of being "Nigger Yankees" and "Lincolmites." They continued this for some time, until one of their number, whose malice was of an inventive kind, went off and in a few minutes brought back a large bucket of white paint, which he had observed somewhere in the town. With this he went to work thickly daubing the faces of the captives, until he had charged the visages of several from a charcoal black to an undeniable white color. His fellow scoundrels assisted in the performance with great alacrity, and with many yells and guffaws expressive of their high delight. By the time they had polished off six or eight of the Union darkeys they were interrupted in their sports by one of Clark's aids and sent off to their legitimate duties.—St. Louis Republican, Nov. 11.

At Nashville, Phil., the other day, an elderly lady found a note at her gate signed by a negro boy informing her that if she did not attend to her own business he would have her arrested by the guard.

It is no shame to belong to the minority. Noah and his family were in the minority, while the vast majority went to destruction, pretty much as they are going now.

There is a man named Peck in St. Louis who has two and a half bushels of children—ten little Pecks.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Whatever may be the opinion of the friends of the Administration, every calm and impartial man must admit that the reported results of the election for President, do not express the free opinion of the citizens of the free States. It is beyond doubt that means were used, to secure votes for the Administration, which were neither sanctioned nor justified by the laws of morals. Force and money, are the chosen agents of power, and power has used both without scruple in the late election. Mr. Lincoln may receive the formal votes as officially announced; but he never received the free, unbought suffrages of the majority of the citizens of these States. History will so record, when it surveys the past, from the position of impartial and unbiased observation. As an index for the future searcher after the truth, we now record this opinion. It may serve as indicative at least, for such an investigation, then, as justice will demand from the truth of such a history, as will be worthy of the name.

Under this view of the subject, and with these opinions, which we believe to be those of the whole Democratic party of the country, it becomes a most important question now to decide, what is the duty of the Democracy?

There is so wide and marked a difference between "opposition to the Government," and "opposition to the policy and measures of the Government," that it requires only to state it to demonstrate its character. The Democracy are now, and ever have been the true friends and real effective supporters of our Government, both in spirit and form. At this time they are so exclusively. The rights and liberties of the people, which the spirit and form of our Government establishes, recognizes, and guarantees, are the bulwarks of freedom on which the Democracy have placed themselves, to defend and protect those rights and liberties against all assaults. This has been the duty of the Democracy. It is now especially their duty. At no time in the history of men to whom liberty was high-right, is this duty more imperative than now. To defend the Constitution, all, each and every one of its principles, rights, and privileges, becomes now the paramount duty of the Democratic party. The officially pronounced vote may show a majority against the Democratic party. But the so-called minority, in aggregate numbers, in honesty of purpose, in devotion to the Government, in defense of the constitutional rights and liberties of the people, in its free expression of its opinions, in its unbought and solemn announcement of its votes at the ballot-box, has a strength and power not to be mistaken or trifled with. What made this minority but love and liberty? What constitutes its vitality but devotion to principle? When in the two great Commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania, hardly ten thousand votes constitute the officially declared majority for the Administration, in both States, out of the aggregate vote of both, the "minority," as it is called, the Democracy in those States, is a power. We invite this power to a calm consideration of its duties in the future. Without wishing to dictate, we only suggest that prudence, patriotism, stern devotion to the principles of our fathers, unflinching determination to support the Constitution, and to maintain every constitutional right and principle which belongs to the people, is the duty of the great power which constitutes the Democratic party of the country. Ready to defend, prompt to defend, determined to defend these rights and privileges, must we continue to be: it is our duty, our solemn sacred duty. In all other respects our duty is equally plain. The Democracy have endeavored to follow the people the evils and perils which will follow the four years more of the present Administration of the Government. We have no lot or part in either its plans or its policy. It cannot ask the Democratic party to ignore its vital principles, to abandon the rights of the people merely to second measures destructive of all constitutional liberty, which the Federal Administration may suggest. Another duty, clearly sequent to these, is to keep up our organization and to await the development of the end. Tranquil, firm, without participation, but with keen sensibilities and watchful interest in our country's fate, the duty of the Democracy is to be vigilant, ready, and determined to protect institutions and the rights and liberties of the people.—Age.

From the Greensburg (Pa) Republican, Nov. 16

Frauds upon Westmoreland Soldiers.—Abolition Villainy Exposed. State of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland Co. SS. Before me, a Justice of the peace, in and for said county, personally came Israel Myers, of Hempfield township, said county, who being duly sworn, says that he is a member of Co. B, 67th Penna. Volunteers, in the military service of the U. S.; that on the day of the October election, in 1864, he was at the Chester Hospital, Philadelphia; that he remembers distinctly that he voted for John L. Dawson, for Congress; John Zimmerman, for Prothonotary; Michael G. Keener, for Commissioner; and believes he voted the full Democratic ticket; that he returned home on a furlough yesterday (4th November), and finds upon an examination of the poll book and tally paper returned from said Hospital to the prothonotary of Westmoreland county, that he was the only person from this county who voted there at said election and that his vote is returned for Smith Fuller for Congress; for J. R. McAfee, James McElroy, and George E. Smith for Assembly, and for others of the Republican candidates which said return is false and fraudulent.

(Signed) ISRAEL MYERS. Sworn to and subscribed this 5th day of November, 1864 before me. (Signed) JOHN M. LAIRD, J. P. [L.S.]

SOLDIERS' PROXIES OPENED AND TICKETS CHANGED.—READ THE STATEMENT, BELOW.—Prior to the October election, William C. Long, of Hempfield township, a member of Company E, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, sent a proxy from the Summit House hospital, Phil., to his brother-in-law Henry Bender, covering a Democratic ticket to be voted at that election. Upon the envelope being opened, it contained an Abolition ticket, the other having been abstracted. Some days ago Mr. Long again sent his proxy to Mr. Bender with a McClellan Electoral ticket; on Friday Mr. Long returned home, and lifted his proxy, and upon opening it there was found the Abolition ticket.

The Austrians who boiled an old woman with potatoes and ate her have been executed.

Damnable Outrage—Soldiers Hanging Democrats by Authority.

On the 7th ult., a squad of soldiers numbering between 100 and 150, were sent to the shoals, in Martin county, Indiana, by Gen. Hovey, for the purpose of arresting certain parties suspected of treason, conspiracy, &c.

Soon after their arrival, they arrested John R. O'Brien, (Democratic member of the Legislature,) Thomas Gormley, J. S. Seibert, (a returned soldier,) Neal Caulfield, (formerly of this city,) Jos. Pezders, and several others.

After undergoing shameful indignities at the hands of their captors, Mr. O'Brien and some of the others were released, but Mr. Caulfield was taken out to the woods about 1 o'clock P. M., and after being interrogated as to his knowledge of arms having been brought into the neighborhood, a rope was put around his neck, and he was actually hung up from the limb of a tree! He soon became insensible and was let down. After he had slightly recovered to speak, his tormentors again endeavored to force a confession from him of guilt, but failing in this, he was again hung up! Finally he was taken down, and permitted to have a brief respite.

While Mr. Caulfield was allowed a breathing spell, the soldiers put a rope around the neck of Mr. Pezders and hung him—letting him down at intervals to question him, and each time slapping him in the face. This outrage was repeated three times in his case, after which, finding that he was an innocent victim, he was permitted to make his way home, more dead than alive!

Not yet satisfied with the progress they had made in ferreting out traitors, the soldiers again seized Mr. Caulfield, the night following the circumstances detailed above—took him out to the woods, where he was confronted by two of Lincoln's infamous detectives, spies, or pimps, who insisted to the soldiers that Mr. C. was a traitor! He was again hung up and slapped in the face, and questioned as to the "Sons of Liberty," but denied knowing anything of the organization. He begged of his inhuman accusers to shoot him at once, rather than torture him as they were then doing.

After Gen. Hovey's agents had "played" with their prisoners sufficiently, they were permitted to go; not a single fact or circumstance having been ascertained to criminate any of them.

This fellow countrymen, in the manner in which peaceable, Union-loving Democratic citizens are treated. If Gen. Hovey does not investigate this case and punish the actors, he should be held responsible for the outrage.

The facts are as we have stated them.—They are a burning shame and disgrace to the men in authority who countenance them.

Are citizens thus to be dragged through the streets, hung and tortured, at the instigation of poor miserable wretches called Government detectives, who are all bent upon making a fortune out of the pleasant features of Lincoln and Morton's ascendancy, with Hovey at the head of the military. What a glorious Government we have! How long, oh how long shall we be blessed with it?—Tribune [Indiana] Western Sun.

A War Like World.

The Opinion Nationale, of a recent date, gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the world.

If there be a dead calm in politics as well as business, among us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three-quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barbarous state of war.

- There is war in Poland.
War in Algeria.
War in Tunis.
War in Mexico.
War in the United States.
War in Peru.
War in New Zealand.
War in China and Kachagar.
War in Japan.
War in Afghanistan.
War in twenty countries in Africa.

This is, unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace, and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonia population of Turkey, are not it must be confessed, in the most pacific humor, and to those who study the general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.—The preliminary survey for this important work was made Sunday, August 7, and the work itself commenced on the 11th of the same month.

The neck of land which forms the bend in the James River at this point, and through which the canal is cut, is 165 yards across. The excavation is of sufficient depth below low water mark to float the largest gunboats necessary in the siege operations to be carried on higher up the river. Upward of fifty thousand cubic yards of earth—most of it dark blue clay, which is very difficult to remove—have been already excavated by manual process alone; while the steam dredge engaged in removing the deposits from the bed of the canal, and widening its mouth, does a work equal to about fifty tons per day. This work, it must be remembered, has been done under the frequent and—during the earlier stages of its progress—the almost incessant shelling of rebel batteries. From fifty to five hundred men have been employed on the work from time to time. Present force about two hundred—all colored.

The entire work, it is expected, will be complete before December. Major Baldwin is in charge of the military (excavating) force, and Major Mechi in charge of the engineering force.

Wm. Gingell, a laborer at one of the London docks, was last week sentenced to two months hard labor for stealing forty three cigars, valued at 1s. and stated to be the best in England! The prisoner was once a gentleman of fortune, and in four years had squandered a fortune of £25,000.

A recruiting officer in Massachusetts having told some white soldiers that one negro recruit was worth two of them, was knocked down and thrashed for his impudence and want of veracity.

A St. Louis paper says "there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri this day who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter."

The Monster Paine.

ANOTHER INCIDENT IN HIS ADMINISTRATION. In all that has been written upon the administration of Gen. Paine in Kentucky and Tennessee, it appears that but few of the transactions that combine to make his record so dark with infamy have been furnished to the public. Every day some new fact is brought to light, some new crime is added to the already extensive catalogue paraded before the people in the public prints. We have a letter from a Union soldier, a member of an Illinois regiment, who served under Gen. Paine at Gallatin, Tennessee, and he writes that many incidents, equally revolting to the people of a civilized age, which marked the official career of Gen. Paine, yet remain to be published.

In July, 1863, a scout was sent out from Gallatin, in command of the 2d Lieutenant of company G, 129th Illinois volunteer infantry. The soldiers traveled in a south-westerly direction, and about fifteen miles from the town surrounded a citizen's house, and made the husband and father a prisoner while sitting at the dinner-table. In spite of all entreaties, the soldiers carried the man some twenty yards from the house, and by orders of the lieutenant, in the presence of his weeping wife and frightened children, shot him down, and left the corpse weltering in his blood, stretched upon the green sward. The lieutenant then drove the wife and her three children from their pleasant home, and set the house on fire. The building burned rapidly, and in one brief half hour, a wife was rendered a widow, and with her fatherless babes left without a shelter—homeless wanderers, and with hearts full of sorrow. As an excuse for this act, it was claimed that a soldier had been murdered in the neighborhood some weeks before. When the facts of this transaction were reported to Gen. Paine, he remarked: "Served the d—n son of a b—n right. I wish that the lieutenant had killed the man brought in as a prisoner, also, so as to save me the trouble of going so."

Subsequent facts have proved that the citizen thus inhumanly shot down was not guilty of the crime imputed to him. Gen. Paine approved of the outrage, as the lieutenant and his soldiers were not even reprimanded for what they had done. They claimed that they were acting under orders of Gen. P., and he was alone responsible for the deed. A Union soldier, a resident of the State from which Gen. Paine hails, Illinois, assures us that the above statement is strictly true. The simple recital of the facts is a more severe comment than anything we can offer.

From the New Haven Register. Sanitary Expenses.

We have received a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission of the Western Department of the United States, located at Louisville, Ky., from Sept. 1, 1861, to January, 1864.—The amount collected is put at \$321,065 42. Of this there has been expended for the "purchase of supplies" \$93,522 56—while the expenses of buying and distributing this aid to the soldiers amounted to \$170,498 59! of which the sum of \$63,274 74 was expended in salaries alone!—From this it would appear that for every four dollars distributed for the benefit of the soldier, three were taken for the expense of getting it to him, and nearly as much in amount as was actually distributed to the various camps was taken from the fund in salaries, for the report does claim to have "distributed" but \$48,010 63. This is "charity" with vengeance. This is the way the money goes, and it is not much better than stealing. People generally suppose when they give their money to help the sick and wounded soldiers that it goes through the hands of kind hearted people, direct to the camp and hospital, without much charge beyond that of transportation, and that is generally donated. They have no idea that any part of it goes to fatten the pockets of a set of Ammidab Steeks, who are always hanging about charitable enterprises.

From the New Haven Register. Sanitary Expenses.

FAEL OF A METEOR.—A large meteor was seen to fall near the shore of Parker's Pond, on the night of the 9th ult. On visiting the spot the next morning a mass was found of a gelatinous, light colored semi-transparent substance, described by some parties to be as large as a hoghead. A gentleman who visited the spot three days afterwards, after a large quantity had been carried away, and much more trampled into the earth, and dissolved, and evaporated, says that he could at that time have gathered two bushels of the debris. A specimen from the mass was presented to the Natural History Society at its regular meeting last evening. Although tightly corked in a bottle, it had diminished considerably in bulk, and was partially dissolved. It was of a light straw color, and had a strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, with a sulphurous taste. A chemical analysis will be made by Professor Bush, which, with more information in regard to the appearance of the meteor when first discovered, will probably be obtained and presented at the next meeting.—Worcester Spy.

WHAT THE PURSE AND SWORD DID.—The Hartford Times has the following on the election:

A change of only 25,000 votes in the States giving Lincoln the smallest majorities would elect McClellan. Nor would the latter, with a fair election, have been a "minority President" either; for more than 200,000 legal voters in Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and other States, where bayonets ruled, staid away from the polls; but would have voted for McClellan in a free election.

MARRIED.—At Tyrone, November 16th, by Samuel Jones, Esq., Mr. Walter B. Morgan to Miss Coliva Rocco, both of Clearfield county.

DIED.—In Lawrence township, on the 8th inst., of Diphtheria, Jerome Meek, of Centre county, aged about 33 years.

At his residence in this borough, on last Sunday night, John McPherson, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

Many years ago the deceased was afflicted with a cancerous affection on the face. He then repaired to Philadelphia, where a cure, as was supposed, was effected. But it again made its appearance within the last year or so, and in such a character as to preclude all hope of permanent relief. His sufferings were of a painfully distressing character—all of which were borne with that uncomplaining patience which so beautifully adorns the faithful and unobscuring christian. In his death our community loses one of its brightest ornaments.

A policeman on night duty sends us the following: "It seems to me that method of winding up the night is really home."

Read the Prospectus of Peterson's Magazine, and then send for it.

New Advertisements. FOR SALE!

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, by the Barrel and Sack—for sale by the subscriber JAMES L. LEAVY. Nov. 23, 1864, tr.

WANTED.—THREE COMPETENT Men to teach winter Term, 4 months. Wages from thirty to forty dollars. Application can be made to the President, Mr. Jesse Lines, or to the undersigned at Luthsburg, Md. By order of the Board. Nov. 23, 1864-pd. DAVID REAMS, Sec.

Notice to Collectors. COLLECTORS OF TAXES for 1864 are hereby notified that all balances due on their Duplicates must be paid on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Treasurer of the County, or interest will be charged on the same from September, 1864. By order of the Board. W. S. BRADLEY, Clk. Commr's Office, Clearfield Nov. 23, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of ABRAHAM KYLER, late of Gibson township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN F. ROTE, Executor. Nov. 22 6-pd. MOR. LIVERGOOD, Esq.

To the Assessors of Clearfield Co. BY DIRECTIONS of Inspector General Todd you are hereby notified to make complete, and forthwith return to this office, your lists of enrollees and classifications of the militia-men of the county, in accordance with the receipts in your several duplicates. It is desired that the same should be completed during this month. By order of the Board. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clk. Commr's Office, Clearfield, Nov. 17, 1864.

Clearfield Academy. D. W. McCURDY, A. B. Principal

THE next Quarter will open on Monday the 5th of December, 1864. Terms of studies as follows: Common English, comprising three branches not higher than Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter, \$3 00 Higher English, per quarter, 7 00 Languages, per quarter, 10 00 Nov. 23, 1864.

The Magazine for the Times! PETERSON'S MAGAZINE The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies THIS POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE WILL BE GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1865. It will contain

One Thousand Pages! Fourteen Splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Nine Hundred Woodcuts! Twenty-Four Pages of Music! All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novellets Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson's." In 1865, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, Four Original Copyright Novellets, by Ann S. Stephens, Louise C. Moulton, Frank Lee Benedict, and the Author of "the Second Life," will be given. It also publishes

Fashions Ahead of all Others Each number, in addition to the colored plates, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantle-maker. Also, several pages of Household and General Receipts. It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. Try it for one Year. Terms—always Advance.

One Copy, One Year, \$3 00 Eight Copies, for One Year, 22 00 Fourteen Copies, for One Year, 20 00 Premiums for Getting up Clubs: To every person getting up a club, at the above rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1865 will be given gratis; or, if preferred, the shipping expenses (10c per copy, 25c per inch), will be supplied. Parting from his General. Address, post-paid, CHAS. J. PETERSON, 206 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis, when written for. November 23-df.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY—encourage Home Industry.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and Dwarf), Evergreens, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Laston Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, Standard Crab trees, Quince and early sweet Blackberries, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address, J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, Sept. 14, '64, ly

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against buying or selling, or in any way meddling with a certain tract of Timber, now lying in the woods in Lawrence township, now by George Aughlin, as the same is my property. Nov. 2, 1864. JOSIAH W. THOMPSON.

A FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms a Farm in Becker township, one mile South of Becerra Mills. It contains fifty Acres, with Forty Acres cleared, a frame Dwelling house, Store-house, Orchard, and other out-buildings, and a growing stock of thriving trees. The title is unquestionable. For Terms, apply to the undersigned, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa. sep-21-3m-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, tr.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodware, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Nails, Glass, Oils, Paints, Lamps, Wall Paper, at all prices at J. P. KRATZERS.

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, J. HOFFER, Karthaus, Clearfield county, Nov. 2, 1864.