

One year if paid in advance, \$1 50
Six months, 1 00
Three months, 75
If not paid within the year, 2 00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864
Tyrone & Clearfield Rail Road Time-Table.
Train leaves Tyrone at 8:55 A. M.
Train arrives at Philadelphia at 11 A. M.
Train leaves Philadelphia at 3:55 P. M.
Train arrives at Tyrone at 5:55 P. M.

THE NEWS.

The Sherman expedition is still the subject of general interest. Military movements in other quarters are unimportant. Sherman left Atlanta with the last of his forces on the 15th inst. Since then all that has been heard from him has been through rebel sources. The last heard from him was on the 18th, with his advance, which left Atlanta on the 9th, in front of Macon, which was defended by a force of the Georgia militia, under Howell Cobb. There have been rumors from Richmond since indicating the capture and burning of Macon, as well as Milledgeville, the State Capital. The accounts all represent that Sherman's forces burn every town, and destroy everything they cannot use. But this may be a mistake. The rebel authorities—including Gen. Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., and the Georgia Senators and Congressmen—had all made the most earnest appeals to the people of Georgia to make desolate the tract of country ahead of the invaders, and this burning may be the work of the owners of the property. Beauregard was at Corinth on the 18th, and seemed to be fully aware of the designs of Sherman. He would have rail-road communication thence to intercept Sherman, but by a very long and zig-zag route. However, he issued an address to the Georgians on the 18th, and promised to be with them. A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, dated the 26th, says: "A deep gloom has settled over the city. The vague reports from Sherman lead to the worst fears. He has seemingly been cut off almost entirely from supplies and reinforcements. The rebels are impeding his march at every step." It appears that he is not able to quarter on the enemy, for they are destroying everything calculated to succor his army. Bridges and barns are burned in every direction. If the reports from such sources as we can obtain them are to be relied upon, Sherman may possibly fight his way through, but it looks extremely doubtful.

In the meantime the cloud of war is again looming up in Tennessee. Hood, with a force of 40,000 rebels, is said to be advancing on Nashville. A Federal force, under General Thomas, was in his front, at Columbia, some twenty miles South of Nashville. A Washington dispatch, dated the 24th, says heavy skirmishing had taken place on the 21st; that heavy fighting might be expected in that direction in a few days; and that communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday. Rumors are in circulation of a fight having occurred, &c. The dispatch further states that "Hood's demonstrations in Tennessee have thus far been fruitless, and an early retrograde movement is confidently predicted." The anticipated combined attack upon Richmond, by land and naval forces, did not take place last week. Some say the weather would not permit; others that Butler's Dug Gap canal was not completed; others that Sherman's co-operation didn't come to time; and others that no demonstration, other than to prevent Lee sending a force to intercept Sherman, was intended. It is fully certain, however, that a large portion of Early's forces were withdrawn from the Valley to reinforce Lee.

How the Election was Carried. A friend at Karlsruhe sends us the following. It is doubtless but one of many. On exchange notice may similar cases—ought to raise a well grounded suspicion that frauds of this character were part of the grand plan of the Abolitionists in the late contest; and quite sufficient at least to leave the question in doubt whether the Democracy were or were not really defeated. It would be well for the country if Democrats everywhere would exercise the same degree of vigilance as our Karlsruhe friends, and look into these matters: CLEARFIELD COUNTY: Personally appeared before me, B. D. Hall, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Clearfield, Charles F. Heichel being duly sworn deposes and says that he is but 17 years old past that he with others of the Chestnut Hill Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, voted the Republican ticket on the 2nd Tuesday of October last, and that no questions were asked of him in regard to his right to vote, or were any others asked whether they were naturalized or not, and that he, Heichel, was furnished to vote for Lincoln at the November election. (Signed,) CHAS. HEICHEL. Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of November, A. D. 1864. B. D. HALL, J. P. [L. S.] I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the affidavit taken before me and filed in my office.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. Rows include McClellan, Lincoln, Home vote, Soldiers' vote, Total.

LANSBERRY.—We supposed that it would be unnecessary for us to refer again to this subject; but an attempt on the part of the Jacobin organ, in its last issue, to give Mr. Lansberry's political identity a false coloring, makes it necessary. The Journal does not deny that he was a Republican in 1860; but falsely says it does not know "who he voted for." The writer knew perfectly well. But that is not the point. The Journal knows that Lansberry was one of its most active partisans in 1860; and being a man of strong passions and stubborn will, when war followed the election of Lincoln, he reproached the leaders of his party for the deception practised upon him, but did not leave his party. Still assured by these same leaders that the war was but a small affair—a "trifling job"—and that it would soon be over, he remained faithful to his party, and voted with them in 1862. Before the election in 1863, he was drafted. Several Democrats offered to assist him in paying his commutation, but his Republican friends stood aloof from him—their chief desire being, apparently, to get him into the Army! This incensed him beyond measure; since then he has looked upon the Republican party, and its treacherous leaders, as the cause of all his troubles. Having determined that he would not go to the war—that he would die first—he kept out of the way as much as possible, but determined not to be taken alive. Butler behaved with rank impudence. If he had been seeking his death, we cannot conceive how he could have gone about it better. His victim stood at the head of the stairs, gun in hand. Butler makes no halt, but rushes up, and discharges a pistol as he advanced—as if to kill rather than to arrest. Had he halted on the stairs, and had a parley, twenty chances to one Lansberry would have surrendered. He has since said that for the instant he was debating in his own mind whether to surrender or not.

The charge that his conduct is the teaching of leading Democrats, we disregard and spurn. It is but in keeping with a thousand other equally base and unfounded assertions. The three others men in this county who are charged with desertion—Adams, McKee, and McCullough—were also Republicans and Lincoln men in 1860. It would be very strange if Democrats could have so much more in fluence over these men, than they have over those who have always been Democrats.

We make this statement—not as our own, so far as Lansberry is concerned—but related to us by one who knows all about the facts.

Congress meets on next Monday.—The President's Message is anxiously looked for. It will no doubt make us all believe that the country enjoys the highest state of prosperity.

For the Republican. DIALOGUE AFTER THE LATE ELECTION.—Republican and Democrat meet and exchange salutations.

Repub. Well, we have you this time; Lincoln has a large majority on the popular vote, and the majority must be right, you know; so I hope you will now acknowledge your error, and give a hearty support to the Government.

Dem. As to the majority being necessarily right, and the minority wrong, I am not so certain. For example, there was the case of Old Noah, who, you remember, was in the minority. The inexorable logic of events proved the truth of his opinions.

Repub. The case of the traitor Judas Iscariot would prove your case better. He was in the minority of one to eleven.

Dem. Well that case is rather remarkable one, but your point is badly taken; for had Old Abe been Governor of Judea, there wouldn't have been thirty pieces of silver in circulation with which to overcome his integrity.

Chop! Chop! Chop! Basha's superior RYE-CHOP just received and for sale at 3 75 per hundred. JAMES TRIT. Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1864.—pd. J. G. BLACKWELL, WITH GEO. W. REED & CO. CLOTHING, Also, Jobbers in Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, No. 423 Market street. Philadelphia. Call and see our extensive stock.

J. I. Morris & Co. Great Reduction in PRICES of FALL & WINTER GOODS!

J. P. KRATZER, Front Street, Clearfield, Penn'a. Having purchased a large stock since the late decline in prices is now prepared to offer great bargains in New Style Dress Goods, Richest Printed Goods, All-Wool Delaines, French Merinos, Good Black Silk, Coburgs and Alpaca, Woolen Shauls, Ladies' Mantles, Furs and Bonnets, Staple Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Millinery Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware & Queensware, Drugs and Groceries, Carpets and Oil-cloths, Household Goods. All of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Oct. 19-44.

HELIOGRAPHIC. The undersigned, having completed his Photographic Gallery, in Shaw's Row, two doors west of the Market House, Clearfield, Pa., is now ready to wait on all in want of First-Class Portraits. My arrangements are such as will enable me to furnish those beautiful productions of art in drawing in the highest style of the art. Having fitted up my rooms at a considerable expense, with a view to the comfort and pleasure of my patrons, I hope, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. A full supply of Gilt, Rosewood, and other Frames, Albums, and an endless variety of Cases always on hand.

At Moderate Prices. Particular attention given to copying all kinds of Pictures. Instruction in the art of Photographing given and apparatus furnished at city prices. H. BRIDGE, Artist.

1864 PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them. Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, Oct. 17th, 1864. Time of Passenger Trains as follows: Through Mail Train leaves eastward 2:15 P. M. " " " westward 10:12 A. M. Passenger Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways between Philadelphia and Erie. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE. Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA. A. F. BLAIR, Proprietor. (Late of the "Surf House," Atlantic City.) Sept. 23, 1863-1 y.

Advertisement for 'The Excelsior' Photography. Includes an illustration of a camera and text describing the quality and price of the photographic process.

American House, MAIN STREET, BROOKVILLE, PA. R. R. MEANS, PROPRIETOR. Oct. 19th.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile and Lumber business, at Grahamton, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and Accounts are in the hands of Thos. H. Forey, for settlement, and all persons having unsettled accounts will please call at once and settle them up. T. H. FORCEY, J. BLAKE WALTERS. Grahamton, Sept. 9, '64.—pd.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY STEAM WORKS. Corner of Market and Third Streets, ZANESVILLE, OHIO. Having added greatly to our former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Mills, many of which are finding their way into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. These already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a State or Territory in the Union but that our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines have spark arrester stacks on them, which confine the flying sparks.

ARMY AGUE DROPS! The sovereign remedy for the Cure of FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES! ATTENTION!! SUFFERERS FROM FEVER AND AGUE, ETC.

Stubbomly Resisted the most Skillful Medical Talent! It contains nothing that will injure the Constitution! It purifies the Blood!! It removes Obstructions from the Liver!! It promotes the discharge of Bile!!! It effects a radical and permanent Cure by removing the cause upon which the ague depends!!!!

THE ARMY AGUE DROPS, PREVENTATIVE. As its name imports, has been and is the great specific for all malarial fevers in the Army.—It has no equal. Its popularity in our noble Army and elsewhere is as universal as its cures have been sure and wonderful. As a Preventative, It has proved a great blessing and saved many a valuable life in these miasmatic localities where they would have been victims to bilious diseases.

THE ARMY AGUE DROPS, RESTORES THE SYSTEM. To its natural buoyancy and animation; invigorating the body and clearing out every vestige of Disease produced by biliousness.

ARMY AGUE DROPS. And it is strongly recommended to persons traveling through places charged with miasm.

ARMY AGUE DROPS. TESTIMONIALS: We are happy to refer to—His Excellency A. Lincoln; Gen. McClellan; Gen. Fremont; Gen. Burnside; Gen. Hancock; Gen. Kilpatrick; Gen. Rice; Col. Foy, 95th N. Y.; Col. Quick, 17th N. Y. C.; Col. Fowler, 14th N. Y. S. M.; Major Doremus, A. D. C.; Major Reifensnyder, 35th Pa.; Major Wilcox, A. D. C.; Major Ramsey, Major Stillwell, Major Babcock, Lieut. Whelan, Surgeons U. S. A.; Lt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Tring, Rev. Dr. Taylor, New York; Rev. W. W. Beecher, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Cheever, Rev. M. Henry, New York; His Honor Mayor Wood, Hon. M. Kaufshill, Hon. M. F. Odell, Brooklyn; Hon. Mayor Gunther, Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; and hundreds of other equally well known gentlemen, for which see circulars.

PRICE: ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. WILCOX & CO. Principal Office, 181 Water St., New York. N. B.—None genuine without bearing our signature in the wrapper.

Banking and Collection Office OF LEONARD, FINNEY & CO. CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, NOTES AND DRAFTS DISCOUNTED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. Office on Second St., nearly opposite the COURT HOUSE. S. H. H. and Finney in large quantities for sale very cheap by J. P. KRATZER.