The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::DEC. 7, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The expedition of Sherman is still the engrossing topic. All accounts from him are through rebel sources. If they are to be relied on, then Sherman's chances of escape are precarious enough. We have dates from Augusta to the 26th of November. Sherman had not then reached Augusta, but was reported to be about 40 miles distant. Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia, had been captured, but abandoned, and re-occupied by the citizens. Macon had not been attacked; nor had the Central railroad between Augusta and Macon been disturbed. Beauregard was at Macon with a considerable force, and Wheeler, with his cavalry, was operating on Sherman's flanks. At Augusta they claim to have quite a large force to confront Sherman, and on the 24th they claim to have repulsed Sherman's attempt to cross the Oconee river. This report was confirmed by reports dated the 26th, and that some four to six hundred prisoners had arrived at Augusta. From Augusta to Savannah is about 135 miles, and from Augusta to Charleston is about the same distance; so that, assuming that Sherman was still west of Augusta he could not reach the seaboard short of at least 150 miles. It is thus seen that if he is confronted by any considerable rebel force his chance of success is precarious enough.

In connection with this expedition it is announced that great activity prevailed at Beaufort, S. C., and that all the forces under Gen. Foster were under marching orders, it was supposed to co-operate with Sherman; and also, that an expedition, embracing many transports filled with soldiers, had sailed from Fortress Monroe under Gen. Burnside.

Nothing important had occurred in front of Richmond or Petersburg up to last accounts, although heavy firing was reported to have been heard in the vicinity of Butler's Dutch Gap canal.

The rebels made a dash upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, west of Cumberland, a few days ago. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of it.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Nov. 30.—The losses of our forces at New Creek, noticed in my last, are more serious than were at first supposed. Colonel Latham [?] member of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, was in command at New Creek, and is reported to have lost six or seven guns, and some 300 men. Warned of the enemy's approach by the flight of the day previous at Moorefield, he had kept a strict watch for him all night, and as he came not, arrived at the conclusion that he had turned backward. Vigilance was relaxed, and therefore about the middle of the day Rosser pounced upon his pickets, and got inside of his earthworks before he could gather his command. The guns and prisoners were secured, the whiskey confiscated and drank, the stores robbed and the enemy departed.

Colonel Latham was among the missing until to-day, when he turned up at a safe distance from the scene of strife.

A small part of the enemy now proceeded to Piedmont, and fired the Baltimore and Ohio railroad's machine shops, and destroyed such other public property as they could lay their hands upon. Our troops were soon concentrated, drove them away, and extinguished the flames. The injury done to the railway track and telegraph lines was trifling, and communication by them was at once re-established.

A severe battle was fought at Franklin, Tenn., some 18 miles south of Nashville, on the 30th ult., between the rebel forces under Hood, and the federal forces under Scofield, acting under Thomas. Scofield claims a decided victory, estimating the enemy's loss at five to six thousand, and his own at about 700. Newspaper dispatches are equally favorable. But there are strong reasons for suspecting exaggeration, or that the whole truth was not told. The accounts agree that the fight commenced at 4 p. m., and lasted *until dark*; that the rebels, although successful at first, were repulsed in four successive charges. Now, if this story is correct, all this took place in the space of little more than one hour. But again, dispatches from Nashville, dated Dec. 1, inform us that our forces, *on that day*, were stationed within *three* miles of Nashville, where they were in momentary expectation of attack by the pursuing rebels—having fallen back about 15 miles in a single night.—This manœuvre is singular on both sides—singular for the victorious federals, and no less so for the defeated rebels.

THE LATEST.—Advices from Nashville to Dec. 2, represent the federal forces at 60,000, and the rebels at 35,000—that the position was highly favorable and well fortified—that all federal employees, citizens, teamsters, camp-followers, &c., were in the trenches—that the gunboats were on hand—that non-combatants had been ordered to leave the city—that skirmishing was brisk—but that no fears were entertained as to the result, and that Thomas now had Hood in a "trap" from which he is not likely to escape.

The authorities from Washington claim to have advices from Sherman of a satisfactory character. Rebel accounts admit that Sherman's cavalry had reached the Savannah and Augusta railroad in the vicinity of Millen, a point some 40 miles south of Augusta and about 80 north of Savannah, but claim that they were met and driven back upon the main body, which was far in the interior. Assuming these reports to be correct, Sherman is making for the coast with the utmost speed, without attempting the capture of either Macon or Augusta, or any of the prominent towns.

BUTLER IN COURT.—When Gen. Butler took possession of New Orleans he seized $60,000 in gold belonging to a couple of gentlemen named Smith, private bankers, natives of New York who had gone to New Orleans many years before to seek a fortune. When Gen. Butler went to New York to attend to the late election, the Messrs. Smith sued him for the balance, he having refunded to them $10,000. A day was fixed for a hearing, and Gen. Butler returned to the James River. The day after his arrival in Washington, dispatches appeared in the three leading Abolition papers of New York, all dated at Washington, saying, in substance, that if the Messrs Smiths wanted their copperhead money, they would have to apply to the U. S. Treasury—that Gen. Butler had handed it over to the Government.

Last week, Butler, through his counsel, applied to the court to have his case removed from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court. In resisting this effort the counsel for the Smiths stated that he happened to be in Washington at the time when these despatches were published, when he made inquiries at the proper Department where he was informed that none of this $50,000 in gold had been handed over to the Government. As Butler has not denied the statements made in the dispatches referred to, the inference is almost irresistable that they were authorized by him. The decision of the Court was withheld.

This is a snug business. $50,000 in gold, with greenbacks at a discount of 2.30, is a snug item—equal to a whole cargo of pianos *confiscated* at New Orleans, and presented to the fashionable ladies of Boston.

It is evident that some men are bound to make it pay.

A HARROWING SIGHT.—The Washington *Union*, of the 18th ult., says: Last evening just before dark, one of the most pitiful scenes ever presented to our notice, passed up the avenue. It was a procession of about seventy of the most fearful looking men we ever saw, guarded by a number of cavalrymen, armed with carbines and revolvers. These men were chained to each other by the ankles, in threes and fours. They were all dressed, in a measure, like the poorest of Confederate prisoners brought here. Some of them were hatless and coatless, and all of them filthy in the extreme. As they passed up the avenue, at a slow gait, their chains clanked on the pavement, giving us an idea of the chain gang in France going to the galleys in the days of Vidocq These men were sent here from Kentucky, under a guard of forty-five Kentucky mounted infantry. They made several ineffectual efforts to escape during the passage. When near New Creek, six of the worst of them sprang from the cars, and one is known to be killed. Pursuit was made for the other five. Many of our citizens mistake these men for Confederate prisoners, as they were mostly dressed in gray, or so filled with filth that they looked gray.—They are Federal deserters and bounty jumpers, who deserted to the Confederates in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and again deserted from the Confederates, and banded themselves together for plunder and murder.

THE STATE GUARD.—There seems to be a possibility that the organization of the State Guard, authorized by the Legislature, will soon be commenced. The Governor has been negotiating with the War Department for some sort of exemption for volunteers in the Guard, if they should be drafted under the national conscription laws, and he has, to a considerable extent, succeeded. If a volunteer in the Guard shall be drafted for the United States service, he is to be furloughed for the whole term of his enlistment in the Guard. This secures his uninterrupted service to the State, and will prevent a highly necessary organization from being broken up; as it might be under other arrangements. If the term for which he may be drafted into the United States service shall be longer than his enlistment in the State Guard, he will only have to serve out the excess under the draft. Should he serve a whole year in the State Guard he will be credited on her quota in any future draft, Under the bill for organizing the State Guard, 16 full regiments are to be organized, five of which are to be furnished by our own city.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON A SOLDIER IN XENIA.—A gentleman from Xenia informs us this morning that a McClellan soldier offered to vote in Xenia yesterday, and upon presenting his ticket open, was taunted by a miscellaneous crowd of negroes and Abolitionists with being a "Copperhead," and asked if he was not ashamed to vote for a traitor. He replied that he understood McClellan to be as good a Union man as Lincoln. The words were scarce out of his mouth when he was knocked down. He arose and attempted to escape, but was knocked down again and again by both niggers and Abolitionists. He was finally rescued, and led blind and bleeding to a hotel. And this is the way a white American soldier was treated at a place of voting in Ohio, where no less than sixty-five niggers of all shades had deposited their ballots.—*Dayton Empire, Oct. 9th.*

☞On the evening before the election, that luminous oracle, Wm. H. Seward, used the following language:

"You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of the consciousness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the re-election of Abraham Lincoln."

Is it not about time for that "immediately" to happen?—*Day Book.*

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

The Proposed Brittish American Confederation.

Canada is the most valuable province of British America. In 1763, after the conquest of Canada from the French by the English arms had been ratified by cession, a limited portion of the territory thus acquired was organized by royal proclamation under English laws. In 1781 the new Province of Canada was extended by legal enactments, and under the assumed authority of French laws, down the Ohio River to its confluence with the Mississippi, and up this stream to its head. In 1783 Canada was restricted to its present limits, and the territory now embraced in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois fell into the possession of the American Republic. In 1791 Canada was divided into two sections or divisions, Eastern and Western, with separate and distinct legislatures; but in 1840 they were reunited for legislative purposes, after a disturbance which culminated in an armed resistance to the authorities.

The supreme authority in Canada, under the Crown of Great Britain, is vested in a Governor General. The provincial parliament consists of two houses, the Council consists of fifty-four members, and the Assembly of one hundred and thirty. The elective franchise is nearly universal. Every man is entitled to a vote who pays house rent to the amount of thirty dollars in a city or town, or twenty dollars in a rural district. There is no disqualification on account of creed or color; and a foreigner acquires the right of suffrage after a residence of three years in the Provinces.

Within a few years the proposition of uniting the two Provinces into one great confederation has engrossed a large share of public attention in Canada, and the progress and success of the experiment has been most marked and emphatic. A basis for the proposed union, or confederation, has been agreed upon in detail, the compact or constitution put into form, and the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, has been chosen on the part of the Canadas to proceed to London and present the plan to the Home Government for their action. The Boston *Courier* has made a careful synopsis of the new constitution, and the details are interesting in mapping out the steps taken by our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence towards a new era in their history, both in a political and pecuniary point of view.

By the Constitution of the proposed British American Confederation, the supreme executive authority is, of course, vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland; to be administered "according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution" by the Sovereign personally, or by the Representative of the sovereign duly authorized. The Sovereign of Governor General is commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces the Legislature or Parliament is to be composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons. The Council consists of 72 members appointed for life, who must be British subjects, thirty years of age and possessing a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over all incumbrances. In Prince Edward Island only, this property may be real or personal. The members of the Council are divided thus: Upper Canada 24, Lower Canada 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, P. E. Island 4. Provisions are made for the admission of Newfoundland, the N. W. Territory, Columbia, and Vancouver. The members of the Council receive appointment from the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government, the first selection to be made from the legislative councils of the various provinces, except as regards Prince Edward Island, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members shall be appointed by the Crown, at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the local governments, and in such nomination due regard to be had to the claims of the members of the legislative council of the opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may as nearly as possible be fairly represented. The Speaker of the Council is appointed by the Crown and has only a casting vote.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons is to be populative, as determined by the official census every ten years. The number of members at first shall be one hundred and ninety-four. The number of members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament—regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing. Districting for members is to be done by the provincial legislatures, under the control of which are also the qualifications of members and of voters. Every House of Commons is chosen for five years, but may be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Executive. Annual sessions are required. The power of Parliment are—saving the sovereignty of the mother country—supreme, and relate to the same objects as our own, with some additions, the chief of which are the control of railways, telegraphs and lines of steamships between the Federal Provinces and other countries, banking and the issue of paper money, interest, weights and measures, marriage and divorce, and the criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.

A supreme court of appeals has been established for the Federated Provinces; but the General Parliment may also, from time to time, establish additional courts. All courts, judges and officers of the several provinces are to aid, assist and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes will be held to the courts, judges and officers of the General Government. The several provinces are governed by executives, styled Lieutenant Governors, and a local legislature, to be constructed in such a manner as the existing legislature of such provinces shall provide in the act consenting to the union. The powers of the local legislatures are, with some limitations chiefly specified above, similar to those of our State legislatures. One special reservation of importance is made in favor of the local governments, namely, that they alone shall have the right of direct taxation and imposition of duties on the export of timbers, logs, spars, deals and sawn lumber, and of coals and other minerals. It is also specified that the laws of the General Parliament are, to control and supersede those made by the local legislatures, and the latter to be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former. Public lands, Federal or provincial, and exempt from taxation. Money bills must originate in the house of Commons of the Federation, or local assembly of the province, as the case may be, but "the House of Commons or Legislative Assembly is not to originate or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose, not first recommended to the House of Assembly by message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is passed." The General Government is to assume all debts and liabilities of each province. Some special provisions are proposed to equalize the debts and provide or compensate those provinces which surrender important rights and privileges.

These are the main featuers of the document; and if approved by the Crown, the Confederation will have a legal existence, and start on its career among the Governments of this Western World. There will be much anxiety until news from England as to Mr. Brown's mission reaches this country.

A HOG PANIC.—The General Government having appointed agents to go through Kentucky and buy all surplus hogs, at eight cents per pound, delivered in Louisville, and at the same time issued orders prohibiting any railroad or steamboat from taking hogs out of the State, some of the people are much excited. The hog growers are disposed to complain that they cannot take advantage of the increased prices now offered in neighboring States, and consumers are apprehensive of coming scarcity. The old pork-packers are also exceedingly dissatisfied, as no others in Louisville are permitted to pack this fall, except the authorized agents established in a government packing-house.

☞Mrt. Sarah Hutchins, of Baltimore, who was charged with sending a sword to Harry Gilmore has been convicted before a military commission and sentenced to *five years imprisonment*. Mrs. H. is a lady of social position and influence. A strong effort has been made to procure a mitigation of the sentence, but the "loyal" citizens of Baltimore are terribly down upon the suggestion.—*New York Day Book.*

☞A party of Canadian duck shooters lately was magnified into a formidable rebel gang of "rebel" raiders who were about to invade the State of New York from the Canadian border. The government spent over a million of dollars in preparing to resist this threatening army of six duck shooters. Gen. Butler was sent to New York together with from ten to twenty thousand soldiers, but Butler, with even his obliquity of vision, couldn't find the raiders. He however, received many flattering compliments as to his great personal beauty by several New York ladies.—*Ibid.*

☞The executor of the estate of late Senator Douglas in Chicago exhibited receipts showing that in the settlement of his affairs he had paid Mrs. Douglas over $7,500, and the two children of the deceased statesman $7,000 after discharging all claims on the estate. Five or six years ago Senator Douglas was estimated to be werth about $200,000.—*Ibid.*

☞Henry Ward Beecher, in his Thanksgiving sermon said that "the nation in voting for Abraham Lincoln, voted to double its taxes." If any one had said that before the election, Beecher would have denounced him as a copperhead and a traitor.—*Ibid*

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., in Bloom twp., by Gainer P. Bloom, Esq., Mr. David Elinger to Miss Sarah Osborne, both of Brady township.

DIED—In Guelich on the 27th ult, Mrs. Sarah, wife of James Morgan, in the 41st year of her age.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of James Conley, late of Penn tp., Clearfield co., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. H. PAULHAMUS,
Administrator.
Dec. 5-6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises of the undersigned in Boggs twp., on the 26th inst. 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 wagon, 1 pair of twin sleds, 7 pair of hay-ladders, 1 sleigh, rigged for one or two horses, 1 spring wire-tooth horse rake, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plow, 1 threshing-machine, 1 wind-mill, 1 cutting box, 1 wheel-barrow, rakes, forks and shovels, 1 cider-mill, 1 grain cradle, mowing scythes, 4 scaps of bees, 3 saddles, four sett of harnes. 3 stoves, one glass cupboard, 1 dining and one breakfast table, 1 spinning-wheel, 1 stand, bedsteads, and a large copper-kettle, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Dec 5-2t.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMEMT OF THE Clearfield County Bank, November 7, 1864.

Capital Stock,		$ 50,000 00
Notes in circulation of $ 1's	$ 7,651	
" " " " 5's	24,315	
" " " " 10's	16,210	48,176 00
Greatest circulation since last statement of May 3d, 1864,		53,456 00
Due banks of the State,		152,098 11
Due Depositors,		113,444 61
Total liabilities this day		235,708 84
Dividend declared this day including State and U. S. Tax,		2,056 57
Gold, $4,539 06. Silver, 1,168 27		5,707 33
Amount of bills discounted,		130,487 37
Amount suspended of this,		6,393 03
Considered bad, none. Doubtful none		
Real Estate, none,		
Personal property,		505,79
Undivided profits,		7,337 11
Amount of Liabilities of Directors,		19,505 72
Of which they are indebted as principals		1,000 00
as endorsers		18,505 62
Liabilities of Stockholders,		58,847 41
Of which and as principals,		9,000 84
as endorsers,		44,847 41

Sworn and subscribed before J. W. Shugart, Esq., Nov. 29, 1864.

JAMES B. GRAHAM,
Cashier.
Clearfield, Dec. 7, '64.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—An election will be held at the office of G. L. Reed & Co., in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 31st inst, at 2 o'clock, p. m., by the Stockholders of the Clearfield and Curwensville Turnpike company to elect a President, Treasurer and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the President,
JAS. T. LEONARD,
G. L. REED, Sec'y. Dec. 7, 1864.

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.

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

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2nd Monday of January, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

1. Final account of John Rorabaugh, administrator, and Mary Burgunder, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Burgunder, late of Burnside tp., Clearfield county, deceased.

2. Final account of Elias Rishel, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Kriner, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

3. Final account of Valentine Flegal, surviving administrator of David Flegal, deceased.

4. Final account of Cyrenius Howe, administrator, and Mary Smeal, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Smeal, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, deceased.

5. Final account of Mary Lydick, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Lydick, late of —— toweship, Clearfield county, dec'd.

7. The account of Wm. Hoover, administrator of John Shirey, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased.

8. The account of Emeline Owens, administratrix, and Anthony Hile, administrator, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Thomas Owens, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Register's Office. I. G. BARGER,
Dec. 5-tc. Register.

To the Assessors of Clearfield Co.

BY DIRECTIONS of Inspecor General Todd you are hereby notified to make complete, and forthwith return to to this office, your lists of enrollments and classifications of the militiamen of the county, in accordance with the precepts in your several duplicates. It is desired that the same should be completed during this month. By order of the Board,

WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.
Comm'rs Office, Clearfield, Nov. 17, 1864.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendi Exponas issued out of the court of Comm Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me direc there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Court House in the borough of Clearfield, Monday the 9th day of January next, at o'clock, P. M., the following described Real E tate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Graham t Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north b public road leading from Kylertown to Graham ton, on the east by lands of John B. Kyler, o the south and west by lands of —— Thompson containing ten acres, more or less, having there on erected a two-story frame house and log barn and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Weston.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing eighty acres, adjoining lands of England, For Roberts, Jacob Hummel and Jacob Shaffer, having about twenty-five acres cleared, with a small orchard, a log-house and barn erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dosch.

EDWARD PERKS,
Sheriff.
Dec. 5-tc.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and the Hon. JAMES BLOOM and Hon. JNO. D. THOMPSON, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the

Second Monday (9th day) of January, 1865.

NOTICE IS, therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. III—1865.

The Old Guard,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

AND

The Political Principles of 1776 and 1798.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

THIS MAGAZINE WILL CONTINUE TO defend the principles of Government which guided our fathers in the foundation of the Republic. The spirit and doctrine of the two first volumes will be fully maintained in the third volume. We have no compromises to make with error—no parley to make with despotism. Democracy will be treated, not as a varying policy of cunning office seekers and spoils-hunters, but rather as an abiding principle of political economy and of popular liberty. All supporters of this revolutionizing, Abolition war, will be held as the enemies of the Democracy. We shall acknowledge no organization to be Democratic which does not honestly enunciate and support the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court—the one asserting State Sovereignty and the other Warrn Sovereignty. To preserve these honored doctrines the Democratic party was organized by the very founders of the Federal Government, and it remained true to them down to the fatal and dishonoring departure at the commencement of this war. THE OLD GUARD is an organ of Democracy as it was, before this cowardly surrender of principle, and as it must be again, before it can redeem our country from the rule of faction and despotism. It will be enlarged to double its former size—that is, to forty-eight pages—for the purpose of making it in all respects, as to style and matter, a first-class Literary and Family Magazine.

Among the literary attractions of the work will be an Original Novel of great power and interest, written by Dr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, which will be published in chapters, beginning with the number for January.

While the Magazine will be double its former size, only fifty cents will be added to the price of subscription. To enable the publishers to make this enlargement without loss, the engravings will be left out except perhaps occasionally.

TERMS:

One copy one year	$2 00
Seven copies one year, and one to the getter up of the Club,	14 00
Twenty copies one year, and one to the getter up of the Club,	35 00
Single copies sent, post-paid, for	0 25

Terms invariably in advance, and the Magazine will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

AS THE OLD GUARD is stereotyped, back numbers and volumes can always be furnished.

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.
No. 162, Nassau st., New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN McPHERSON, late of the borough of Clearfield deceased, having been taken out by the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN McPHERSON,
Executor.
Nov. 30-6t-pd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a promissory NOTE given by the undersigned to Hugh Conaway, (now deceased,) dated about the 27th day of February, 1864, and payable three years after date, with interest, as said note has been paid in full to Charles Conaway, sen., the father of said deceased.

ISAAC C. McCLOSKEY.
Nov 30, 1864—pd.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th days of December, 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 that 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 statemment 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 her application are just and true.

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

Nov. 30, 1864. W. S. BRADLEY, Clk.

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 execution will forthwith follow and interest will be charged on the same from Sept., 1864.

By order of the Board,
W. S. BRADLEY, Clk.
Comm'rs Office, Clearfield Nov. 23, 1864.