The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING....DEC. 21, 1864.

THE WAR IN CLEARFELD CO.

The Capture of 19 Bounty Jumpers and Deserters.

A Desperate and Bloody Attack on Company C, 16th Regiment Veteran Reserves.

THE NOTORIOUS TOM ADAMS KILLED.

The Murder of Private Cooper.

Such is the highly important news furnished the public by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday last, and such is the sensation style in which it is furnished. The *Telegraph* then proceeds to give the startling details in the following language:

From information received by Major Dodge, A. D. M. G., we learn that the troops dispatched from this post in quest of bounty jumpers and deserters in Clearfield county, came in collision with a party of these desperadoes, and after a desperate fight succeeded in killing their leader, the nortorious Tom Adams, and capturing nineteen of the cut-throats who fought by his side.

It appears from the information received here, that Capt. Southworth, Co. C, 16. Regiment Veteran Reserves, on Monday evening was proceeding on the road to Osceola, and, when near Philipsburg, ascertained that a large party of deserters were concealed in a house near by. Capt. S. at once made the necessary arrangements for the capture of these racals, and proceeded immediately to surround the place of their concealment.

On discovering the presence of the troops, the deserters at once opened a fierce fire.—The action, however was short and the notorious Tom Adams, an avowed traitor, a notorious bounty jumper, was instantly killed, nineteen of his associates being captured.—The loss on our side amounted to killing of one man, Private Cooper, formerly of the 6th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers.

It is expected that this action will constrain deserters who infest Clearfield county to rally and entrench themselves somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of this region, and that before these gangs are broken up and brought to justice, a most bloody fight will occur.

Now, except as to the killing of the two men named above, there is scarcely a single word of truth in the above. We have made every effort to get at the facts, and while there are different stories in circulation we believe the main facts in the following statement may be relied upon.

The soldiers are stationed at Philipsburg, in Centre county. On Tuesday night, the 13th instant, there was a party at the house of Thomas Adams, in Knox township, Clearfield county—some 12 or 15 miles from Philipsburg, and about the same distance from Osceola. [This party is said to have been given by Adams to a brother-in-law, who had just returned from the war with an honorable discharge] About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, a military officer presented himself at the door where the party was enjoying themselves, and demanded a surrender, stating that they were surrounded, &c.—Adams immediately ran up stairs and fired from the loft, (the house being but a story and a half) killing one of the soldiers. He then escaped from the other end of the building, on to the roof of a shed, and thence to the ground, and was making his way to the woods, when he was ordered to halt, when failing to do so five or six shots were fired at him, only one of which, however took effect. These were the only shots fired. The rest of the men—18 or 19 in all—surrendered without a struggle, were ironed and marched off to Philipsburg. Several revolvers were lying upon a bureau in another part of the house, but their owners could not, or did not attempt to, reach them. Adams used a musket, loaded with buckshot. After the surrender, a thorough search was made of the premises, but beside some ten revolvers, and three or four guns, we heard of nothing of a warlike character being discovered.

During this time the door had been kept closed, lasting perhaps an hour and a half, when Mrs. Adams was the first to go out, and was the first to discover the dead body of her husband about ten feet from the door.

The only person injured, besides the two who were killed, was a son of John M. Chase, whose "loyalty," we presume, will not be questioned. Some of the soldiers, it is supposed, mistook him for the person who fired the shot that killed the soldier, and gave him a severe blow across the temple with the butt-end of a psitol.

Who were the men arrested we have not heard, except that there was *not a single citizen of Knox township among them.* A man named Jacob Reed, whose "loyalty" is above suspicion, and one or two other citizens of Woodward township, were among the captives. The rest of the party were citizens of adjoining counties.—Whether they were "bounty-jumpers," or "deserters," or escaped conscripts, or citizens pursuing their lawful calling, we are unable to say. They were all marched to Philipsburg on Wednesday, and we presume, have since been sent eastward.

Adams, the "avowed traitor," and "notorious bounty jumper," was, we believe, originally from Cambria county. In 1860, he was among the most ardent of Republicans, and was among the first to volunteer his services. How long he remained in the service, nor why he left it, we are not advised, further than that his denunciation of the men he had assisted in putting into power was of the most impassioned character. He was not a "bounty-jumper," at least this is the first time we have ever heard the charge made against him.

This, then, is the sum and substance of this "Desperate and Bloody Attack on Company C, 16th Regiment Veteran Reserves," this "desperate fight," in which the deserters were "concealed" in a house, and "opened a fierce fire!"

Where our "mountain fastnesses" are, where the "deserters who infest Clearfield county" are to rally and entrench themselves," we are totally ignorant; but when they are "brought to justice," and that "most bloody fight" comes off, we will try and be there to see.

The fact of the party at Adams' seems to have been no "concealed" affair. But it is alleged that information of the fact was conveyed to the military officers at Philipsburg on Monday or Tuesday, and a guide furnished to pilot them across the country, crossing Clearfield creek about the mouth of Pott's run.

A letter from Philipsburg, dated the 15th, and published in the *Telegraph* of the 16th, gives a more truthful account of this sad affair. But the writer spoils his story by closing his letter as follows: "Major Gabel, (the officer in command) is determined to arrest every deserter, *and every disloyal man who has assisted in fomenting this resistance to the Government.*"

Who Major Gabel is we know not. We take it for granted that he is a man of sense, and understands his duty as a military officer. But if we are mistaken in this; if he is a second Paine, or Lew Wallace, and the Jacobin leaders of this county become *common informers*, then some twenty-seven hundred Democrats of Clearfield county must prepare themselves for seizure and arrest, for these same leaders—including this same Philipsburg libeller, who is doubtless some miserable creature subsisting upon public or private charity—have time and again charged every man of us as being "disloyal," and as "fomenting resistance to the Government." If our political opponents shall constitute themselves judges of their neighbors' "loyalty," and Major Gabel shall attempt to execute their mandate, why, all we have to say now is, that that "*Dark Day*" for our country is nearer at hand than we had anticipated.

THAT'S RIGHT.—The Clarion *Democrat* notices the fact that the three election officers in Curwensville, Clearfield county, were indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each for receiving illegal votes at the late Presidential election. They were all Abolitionists, and the only board in the county which the Abolitionists controlled. It is in this manner that the defeat of the Democracy is being explained.

PLEASANT FOR U. S. EXEMPTS.—Inspector General Todd has given the following opinions in answer to inquiries made to him:

1. Are those who hold exemption certificates from United States boards exempt under the State law?

The certificate of exemption for mental or physical disability given by the physician of an enrolling board of the United States should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State service. Each board must take its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case whether the party is a proper subject for exemption.

2. Are those who paid commutation to the United States, or furnished substitutes, exempt?

The citizen owes allegiance, and as a consequence, service to both State and National governments, and exemption from service under the provisions of the acts of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation.

If the authorities undertake to enforce the above ideas, won't there be an interesting howl set up about their ears?

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE ASSUMES HIS PLACE ON THE BENCH.—*Washington* Dec. 15th In the Supreme Court of the United States to day, Judge Wayne announced to the bar that the bank tax cases from New York would be called for argument immediately after the argument of the case from the court of claims, involving the question of jurisdiction, which is fixed for the first Tuesday of January next.

The Supreme Court chamber was filled this morning with ladies and gentlemen, to witness the ceremony of Chief-Justice Chase taking his seat. At a few minptes past eleven, the crier formally announced the coming of the justices, who, as is customary, appeared in their robes of office. Justice Wyne walked in front of his associates, and was followed by the chief-justice. They all separated to their respective chair, and remained standing while the chief-justice himself read the oath of office—a written copy of which had been handed him by Justice Wayne. Mr. Middleton, the clerk of the court, read and recorded the commission. All the justices being seated, the court proceeded to business.

The horses, carriages, liquors, &c., belonging to the establishment of Lord Lyons have been sold at auction. The price of the wines ranged from thirty to forty dollars per dozen, and the brandies at seven dollars and fifty cents per bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord Lyons will not soon return to this country, if at all.

☞ Greeley continues to howl against M'Clellan—like an—dead lion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12.]

Negro Conscription—Gov. Smith's Recommendation endorsed—Every Son, Every Dollar, and every Negro to be Sacrificed for Liberty.

We are much pleased with the recommendations of the Governor upon the subject of negro conscription. He writes to the Legislature like a true Virginian, like a resolute man, firm in the purpose of liberty, and resolved not to permit any question of property to stand between his country and her liberties. The Legislature of Virginia has now the opportunity of again testifying the unalterable purpose of the State to be forever free from Yankee domination, not in resolution of words, but in acts of sacrifice, which shall unmistakably show to the world the firmness and resolution of the people. It would be peculiarly proper for the Legislature to tender in behalf of the people of Virginia her quota of slaves to the Confederate Government, the State assuming to pay all compensation that may be demanded.

Not stopping to inquire "is it necessary," "has the time come," but, anticipating the necessity, be prepared for the time, whenever it does come. This paper has fully and deliberately committed itself to the earnest advocacy of this measure. Actuated solely by the wish to promote the cause, and stopped by no miserable questions of "time" or "necessity," or by those words of derision or folly, "property," and "degrading our soldiers to the level of negroes," we shall continue to urge this matter, as right in principle, proper for our cause, and just to our men. Virginia occupies a position among her Confederate sisters which renders her action of great weight and importance.—If she holds back in this war her negroes, and exhibits the least irresolution between property and liberty, another State will take the lead.

Let Virginia, therefore, say to her sister States that, in this war neither slaves nor chavery, neither property nor person, nothing high or low, shall prevent her from fighting the good fight, and that every son and every dollar, and every acre, all on the land and under the land shall be devoted to this war, and to securing the liberty of her people and the nationality of these States. Resolutions are of too cheap a nature to do much good; one act of sacrifice is worth a volume of resolutions. Will the Legislature pass that act?

IN SEARCH OF HER PARENTS.—A few days since a letter was received in this city by the Postmaster, from Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, inclosing the photograph of a young sturdy, good-looking country lass. In connection with that lassee is a tale that is "owre true, but owre strange." Years ago, a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal lived at Newton Hamilton with his wife. He visited this city frequently on his business tours, and by economy and hard work became the possessor of a little lot of ground, a house, and a large canal boat, which constantly plied between this city and his home on the Juniata. About twenty years ago, he went home from Philadelphia, sold his lot and house, sacrificed his canal boat, and left for Illinois. He settled about ten miles from the Mississippi river, and soon became a respected and wealthy farmer. About two years ago, he was a young girl about two years old, whom he raised and educated. This girl is the original of the photograph referred to, and she is not the daughter of the couple with whom she resides.

From conversations which she has overheard between her reputed parents, she has found out they are not her father and mother, and that she is not related to them, or if so, not in the near kinship which they claim. She has often desired to return to Philadelphia in the hope of ascertaining her parents, but her pretended parents has opposed her plan with bitter vehemence. She must have been stolen when a child of two years, and is now a good-looking, healthy woman of twenty-two, unmarried and intelligent, a fit subject for a romance. Her hair is curly, and her eyes of a deep nut brown. Her parents may be living, and the memories of the happy days of the daughter's infancy my be recalled by this paragraph. We hope it will be circulated and commented by our readers, that if the true parents of the girl are living it may restore their daughter to them. The photograph is now on exhibition in a store window in Chestnut street.—*Age.*

NEGRO IMPUDENCE.—There is not a passenger railway conducter but who will state that of all the troubles and annoyances to which he is subjected in the discharge of his duties, he experiences more difficulty with the negro than all else combined. These creatures have of late years become decidedly impudent and overbearing and a certain class seem to watch for opportunities when they can, nigger like, sneak into a passenger car occupied by whites and take a seat. This is contrary to passenger railway regulations. A few days since three overgrown greasy-looking blacks got into the Lombard and South street cars. The conductor as soon as he discovered them, very politely informed them that they must either take places on the front platform or leave the car entirely. They refused to do either. Three to one was too many, and of course the conductor was powerless. He however refused to allow the car to proceed. Three more cars came along and the road came to a dead lock. Finally the police were found, and the three blacks were hustled into the street without much ceremony. They were arraigned before Alderman Morrow and committed to prision.—*Age.*

WEALTH TO GOVERN.—The New York *Times*, having probably read that "money is power," concludes that wealth must hereafter govern. It says,

"The property of the wealthy should not be voted away by, or be in any way under the control of, the laboring classes, and the right of suffrage should be regulated between the rich and the poor according to their wealth."

This will afford pleasant reflection to the poorer members of the Shoddy party who voted at the election to sustain organs and politicians of the *Times* stripe.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.—Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15. Six of the mills in the Hagley yard of Dupont's powder mills, near this city, exploded this morning, killing ten men and wounding several others. The explosion was the most serious one that has taken place here for several years.

A NICE PILE OF DEBT.—The debt of the City of Philadelphia on the 1st of January, 1865, will amount (according to the *North American*) to FORTY-ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! and the rate of taxation to make up the interest will have to be $3,75 on the $100. Piled on the top of this burthen are taxation and Federal taxation, & an unprecedented advance of prices in all the necessaries of life. What a pleasent prospect ahead for the tax-payers of Philadelphia!—*Reading Gazette.*

Is Reading any better off, Mr. *Gazette?*—We suspect not, and an accurate calculation will show that almost every muncipal organization is rs heavily indebted as Philadelphia, in proportion to its ability to pay. We know there are exceptions where large numbers of men inhabit districts who almost unanimously vote for war but are too conscientious to fight—*villainously conscientious.*—*Clinton Dem.*

HARD TIMES AHEAD.—The latest official reports of the Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the interior of Washington, show an alarming decrease in the supply of staple articles of food throughout the country. During the last two years the wheat crop has fallen off about one-eighth, corn and hay one-tenth, barley one-seventh, beef more than one fourth. The present high prices of food are not due solely to the depreciation of currency, but also to the growing scarcity of the commodities themselves. The material resources of the country are now, in fact, undergoing a rapid process of exhaustion, whose future progress will be measured by the steady enhancement of the prices of all necessaries of life. The pressure of the war has hardly been felt in the North until within the last year; henceforth we are to feel it growing every day closer and heavier.—*New Jersey Ledger.*

THE DEATH OF MR. SCHOOLCRAFT.—The noted Indian historian, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 256 F street, in the 72d year of of his age. His works on the lives, characteristics and habits of the Indians are familiar to all readers, and as he wrote from actual observation, his productions are of the most authentic character, and may be treated as the best authority upon the subject of Indian life and habits. For many years past Mr. Schoolcraft has been sorely afflicted, and has been confined to his house, but his mental faculties have at all times been in vigorous operation. He will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and a large number of distinguished friends will pay him the last sad marks of respect.—*Wash. Rep., Dec.* 12.

BADLY INJURED.—Dr. Isaac Z. Coffman, of Phoenixville was badly injured on Wednesday last while passing along the State Road near Elijah Stewarts residence. The strap which held the swingletree to the sulky in which he was riding, gave way, letting the shafts fall to the ground from which the horse took fright and started to run throwing the Doctor out, dislocating his shoulder, spraining his ankle, and bruising him considerably about the face; he was found by Mr. James C. Robinson, shortly after the accident, in a senseless condition, and brought by him to his residence, where his injuries were cared for and we are pleased to announce that he is now recovering rapidly.—*Weekly Phœnix.*

MARRIED—On the 4th instant, by T. V. Hiatt, Esq., Mr. JAMES C. REAMS, formerly of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., to MISS LUCINDA T. GRAHAM, formerly of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., now residing in Richland township, Tama county, Iowa.

New Advertisements.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

AN assortment for sale in Clearfield, by
Dec. 21. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the banking business as Leonard, Finney & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books, papers, and assets are left in the hands of James T. Leonard, at the office of the firm, and all claims due to and by the firm will be settled by him. All overdue paper must be forthwith settled.

JAMES T. LEONARD,
A. C. FINNEY,
W. A. WALLACE,

The business will be continued by James T. Leonard as Leonard & Co. [dec 21-1864.]

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Monday, January 9th, 1865, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

H. H. SHILLINGFORD.
Phil'a, Dec. 14, 1864. dec21-3t

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield co., their Petitions and Bonds for License at the January sessions next, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Thomas Robinson, Lumber City.
David Whitmer, Lumber City.
John Mulson, Covington township.
Benj. Snyder, do do
Mrs. Isaac Bloom, Curwensville borough.
James Bloom, Bloom township.
Frederic Korb, Luthersburg.
Milo Hoyt, Osceola.
Peter Bloom, Ansonville.
John Robson, Glen Hope.
J. F. Reed, Woodward township.
G. N. Colburn, Clearfield borough.

MERCANTILE LIQUOR LICENSE.

A. Leonte, Girard township.

D. F. ETZWILER,
dec 21-tc. Prothonotary.

BLACKSMITHING—NEW FIRM.

PASSMORE & STEVENS RESPECTfully announce to their numerous friends and to the public generally, that they have entered into co-partnership in the above business in the shop heretofore occupied by the senior partner in the borough of Clearfield.

All sorts of work in their line will be dispatched on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, and upon terms to suit the times. Special attention will be paid to HORSESHOEING. In fact, everything connected with the craft—from a common nail to a fine edged double bitted chopping-axe, will be made to order, either for **Cash** or approved **Country Produce.**

☞ Give them a call.

G. C. PASSMORE.
Dec. 14, 1864-'y. WM. STEVENS.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Clearfield County Agricultural Society will be held in the Courthouse, in Clearfield, on Monday evening, the 9th day of January, 1865, where all persons interested in the cause of agriculture, and in the further success of this Society, are invited to attend, as the election of officers for the coming year will take place. By order of the President,

L. F. IRWIN,
Dec. 14-3t. Secretary.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 9th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Graham tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by public road leading from Kylertown to Grahamton, on the east by lands of John B. Kyler, on the south and west by lands of —— Thompson, containing ten acres, more or less, having thereon 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 Samuel Ulrick.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing eighty acres, adjoining lands of England, Fox & Roberts, Jacob Hummel and Jacob Shaeffer, 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 Desch.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing Sixty acres, of which about thirty acres are cleared, adjoining lands of Morris F. Wallace, Ellis Irwin and others, having thereon erected a two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings, together with a young bearing orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Launsberry.

EDWARD PERKS,
Dec. 5-tc. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in the township of Penn, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a post in the line of Spencers, thence by lands sold to David Spencer north 50 degrees, west 68 perches to a post, thence south 40 degrees, east 9 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees west 34 perches to a chestnut, thence south 20 degrees east 76 perches along the line of Grier Bell to a white-oak, thence south 33 degrees east 79 perches to a hickory, thence north 36 degrees east 30 perches to a chestnut, thence south 50 degrees, east 17 perches to a red-oak, thence by lands of Owens north 37½ degrees east 28 perches to a hickory, thence north 52 degrees west 27 perches to a post, thence 37 degrees east 32 perches to stones, thence north 40 degrees west 105 perches to beginning, containing 85 acres and the usual allowance, with a two-story frame white dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to sold as the property of Frederick Hollobaugh.

Dec 5-tc EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

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 Krimer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

3. Final account of Valentine Fiegal, surviving administrator of David Fiegal, 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 —— township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

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

7. 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.

8. The account of John H. Sevler, Guardian of Frederick Pentz, minor child of John Pentz, late of Brady township, deceased.

9. The account of James A Campbell, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Young, late of Bell township, deceased.

10. The final account of A. C. Tate, Guardian of Sarah Jane Hess, minor heir of Abraham Hess, late of Boggs township, deceased.

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

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 co., 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 5th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

EDWARD PERKS, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST for January Term, 1864.

FIRST WEEK.		
Dickinson	vs	Dickinson.
S. Sebring	vs	A. McGarvey.
Potter	vs	Blanchard.
Johnston	vs	Reed.
Chase	vs	Thompson.
Lee & Campbell	vs	Patchin.
Lamborn	vs	Patchin.
Meckley	vs	Pantle & Smith.
Mays	vs	Canfield & Rader
Arnold	vs	TenEyck & Th'n
SECOND WEEK.		
Boice	vs	Leon'd & Rodk'y
Harisborn	vs	Ten Eyck.
Hugenot	vs	Conway.
Campbell	vs	Snyder.
Bloom	vs	Patchin.
Graham	vs	Shaw.
A. B. Shaw	vs	Graham.
Lamborn	vs	M'Kee.
Fulkerson	vs	Caskey.
Irvin	vs	Dale.
Knarr	vs	Brubaker.
Thompson	vs	Walker.
Eliza Irvin	vs	T. Rafferty.
Johnston	vs	Killian.
McMurray's Ex'rs	vs	C. Gallagher.
Rorabaugh	vs	Bennett.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed in open Court to distribute moneys in the hands of R. N. Hegarty, administrator of the estate of Lyman Miles, deceased, gives notice, (the time of said audit having been continued by the Court) that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
Dec. 14, 3t. Auditor.

LIST OF JURORS for January Term, 1865.

GRAND JURORS.

Beccaria—George W. Dillon, Philip Bender, James S. Gallagher.
Brady—Michael Shugart.
Burnside—Wm. Goodeman, John Alford.
Chest—H. Hummell, Fred. Fraley, Lawrence Killian, G. S. Tozer.
Clearfield—L. R. Merrell, A. C. Finney, J. W. Park.
Covington—Dr. J. W. Potter.
Ferguson—Thomas Henry.
Graham—Frank Wilhelm.
Huston—Charles Brown.
Jordan—Edward Comfort.
Lawrence—Joseph Watson.
Lumber City—Amos Pile.
Morris—Robert Brown.
Pike—Peter Hoover.
Union—B. B. Harley.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Beccaria—Samuel Kirk, Stewart Cowan.
Bell—Robert Mehaffey.
Bloom—Erastus Lutner, G. P. Bloom.
Boggs—Samuel Robison.
Bradford—Robert Livingston, J. E. Bergstelter, George Pentz, R. H. Moore.
Burnside—Henry Eisenhower, Joseph Neff.
Chest—Johathan Fry, Philip Pentice.
Clearfield—Henry Stone, John M'Bride, J. Q. Whitehill, Frank Short.
Curwensville—Wm. Bard, Wm. McBride, Gates Bloom.
Covington—Wm. Schnarrs, Josh Rider.
Decatur—Elijah Reese.
Ferguson—John Rowles, David Read.
Girard—Daniel Spackman.
Goshen—Jacob Flegal.
Graham—T. M. Leonard, John W. Turner, J. H. Steward.
Jordan—David M'Geehan.
Lawrence—Robert Porter, William Spencer, James Dougherty, Daniel Welch, Isaac Swain, John J. Reed.
Lumber City—Henry Davis.
Pike—James A. Bloom, G. B. Caldwell.
Penn—William P. Beck, Jacob Dorsheimer.
Woodward—Henry J. Cagan, James Lucas.

SECOND WEEK.

Beccaria—James H. Hegarty.
Bell—J. Davidson, Enoch Wetzel.
Bradford—Edwin Williams, Wm. S. Tate, John Stewart, John Shirey, Isaac Wilson.
Brady—Michael Brosh, Adam Miles, W. Hamilton, Daniel Rishel.
Chest—Levi Roland, L. J. Hurd.
Clearfield—Daniel Connolly, James Cooper, Edward W. Graham, John H. Hilliers, Jas. Carr.
Covington—Christian Brown.
Decatur—Henry Post.
Girard—Alexander Irwin.
Goshen—Robert G. Shaw.
Graham—Jonas Munce.
Gulich—Wm. D. Whitesides.
Jordan—Layfayette Bloom, Hiram Stover.
Karthaus—Thomas Michaels.
Lumber City—Anthony Hile.
Morris—Robert Dougherty, George Brown.
Penn—Patrick McMahan, James Johnson.
Pike—J. Ross Bloom.
Union—Joseph Scofield.
Woodward—John Rowles.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

Dec 5-2t. WILLIAM WILSON.

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 previous 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 as the father 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 WHITE SUPREMACY. 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 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.

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

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 statements 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 these 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.

HATS and Caps, Oakford's Spring Style at J. P. KRATZER'S.