

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 25, 1861.

UNION LEGISLATIVE TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY. JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY, of Clearfield county. ALONZO I. WILCOX, of Elk county.

REPUBLICAN, UNION CO. TICKET. FOR SHERIFF. DANIEL LIVINGSTON, of Curwensville. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES. SAMUEL SEEBRING, of New Washington. DAVID ADAMS, Sr., of Boggs.

WHAT JUDGE STORY SAYS. As there are different opinions in regard to what constitutes the true "freedom of the press," it may not be amiss to consult Judge Story, a man as seldom astray in his judicial decisions, perhaps, as any other jurist, having had a place on the bench. Those in "our midst," who have of late been harping so much upon this subject, should read the decision carefully, and perhaps, it may give them some new ideas upon the subject. The Judge says:

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak or write or print whatsoever he might please, without any responsibility, public or private, therefore, is a supposition too wild to be indulged in by any rational man. This would be to allow to every citizen the right to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. A man might, out of mere malice and revenge, accuse another of the most infamous crimes, might excite a mob against him the indignation of all his fellow citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; might disturb, nay, overturn all his domestic peace, and embitter his parental affections, might inflict the most distressing punishments upon the weak, the timid, and the innocent, might prejudice all a man's civil and political and private rights; and might stir up sedition, rebellion and treason, even against the Government itself, in the confidence of his passions, or the corruption of his heart. Civil society could not go on under such circumstances. Men would then be obliged to resort to private vengeance to make up the deficiency of the law; and assassinations and savage cruelties would be perpetrated with all the frequency belonging to barbarous and brutal communities. It is plain, then, that the language of this amendment imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property, or reputation; and so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace or attempt to subvert the Government."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. By reference to the correspondence in another column, it will be seen that H. B. Swoope, Esq., has consented, in compliance with the request of a large number of his fellow citizens to be a candidate for the office of District Attorney. We are glad he has done so, for a change in the old custom of giving this office to the youngest member of the Bar, as a sort of bonus, by which he is to be paid for learning his profession at the expense of the people, is much needed. It is not to be disguised that, by reason of the manner in which the duties of this office have often been discharged, crime is on the increase in our county, and that if it was in the hands of an experienced lawyer, who would prosecute with energy, our Court would soon be relieved of its long calendar of criminal cases, which occupies its time to the exclusion of other business. We are aware that there has been growing dissatisfaction with this state of things, and are not surprised that the people desire a change.

Of Mr. Test, the candidate nominated by the Democrats for this position, we desire to say nothing that would injure him, but we do not think he has had that experience at the Bar, which would secure the effectual prosecution of crime. Although often present at the Courts, we rarely heard him try a cause, and we are not in favor of entrusting the most important business of the community—that which is intended as a safe-guard and protection to the lives and property of the people—to inexperienced hands. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Swoope, it cannot be denied that he is a good criminal lawyer, and that if this office is placed in his hands, the duties will be discharged in such a way as to relieve the county from the burden it has so long patiently borne.

WHAT NEXT.—The editors of the Breckinridge organ in this place, on the 8th of May last tried to convict us of "Treason," and on the 15th of May of "Misprision of Treason," and now, on the 18th of September, of being a "Secessionist."

Truly, that ponderous sic-shooter is possessed of much legal sharpness. If these Breckinridge leaders would convince the public that they are true and loyal to the Union, they would be entitled to much more credit than they now are. We need no special pleading in our behalf.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

H. B. SWOOPES, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Having been long convinced of the necessity of a change in the custom of electing the youngest member of the bar to the office of District Attorney, and believing that it ought to be in the hands of an older and more experienced lawyer, we request you, if it meets your approbation, to allow yourself to be voted for, at the approaching election, as a candidate for that position. Without desiring to reflect upon the manner in which the duties of the office have been discharged by those who have hitherto held it, we may at least say, what is apparent to all, that to place it in the hands of young and inexperienced men, is fraught with unnecessary expense to the county, not only from the necessity of employing assistant counsel in every important case, but from the constant increase of crime by reason of inefficiency in its prosecution. For these and other reasons, without respect to party, we request you to be a candidate, and pledge you our cordial and hearty support.

- Henry Undercooler, John Carille, H. M. Hoover, Wm. White, John Buck, Wm. White, W. W. Shirey, Jacob Whiney, James C. Graham, Jacob Graham, Otto C. Buck, J. S. Shirey, David Adams, Jr., Henry H. Hurd, Sam'l McCune, Wm. Feath, Sebastian Snyder, Jno. Mitchell, J. S. Cook, John Sebring, John Shetter, Hamilton White, J. M. Riddle, Elias Hurd, G. W. Gallaher, David Snyder, H. L. Henderson, Lemuel Byers, James Lewis, S. W. Byers, John L. Allison, John H. Byers, D. S. Pizer, W. B. Hegarty, William Thomas, John Swan, Samuel Gunsalus, Thomas M. Owens, Wm. M. Mitchell, Anson Swan, Isaac Haines, Joseph Rubly, William Ball, Job Rider, Peter Summers, Emit Mignot, Thomas Strong, Henry Yother, John Nelson.

A large number of names have been omitted, not having reached us until after our form was made up.—E. J.

CLEARFIELD, 24th SEPT., 1861. GENTLEMEN:—Your letter requesting me to be a candidate for the office of District Attorney at the approaching election is before me. Although I have heretofore taken a somewhat active part in politics, I have never been a candidate for office, and now, after I have in a great measure retired from the political arena, it is with considerable reluctance I yield to your request and the solicitation of friends, to permit my name to be used as you desire. In a pecuniary point of view, the office would be a disadvantage to me, for it must be evident, from the deflection of a comparatively few criminals would yield more than the entire revenue from the fees fixed by law for the prosecution of the whole; and were there no other consideration I should unhesitatingly decline your flattering request. But, (without wishing to detract from the gentlemen who have heretofore held the office,) I have not been blind to the fact that a reform is much needed in the prosecution of crime in our county, and if my fellow citizens think it in my power to establish that reform, I would be derelict in duty, as an inhabitant of your county, did I refuse to manifest my willingness to make the effort. If, therefore, the people see proper to place me in that position, it will be my duty, as it shall be my pleasure, to serve them to the best of my ability, and could I be able, by a zealous and faithful discharge of the duties of the office, to diminish the criminal business with which the time of our court has been almost exclusively occupied, reflecting discredit upon our community and involving our county in great expense—I would be amply repaid for any time and labor it might cost me. With my grateful thanks for this manifestation of your esteem and confidence, I remain Yours truly, H. B. Swoope.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place on Monday a week in Maine. Washburn, Republican candidate for Governor, has been re-elected by a handsome majority over the combined vote of Jamieson and Dana, the war and peace candidates of the Democratic party. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be large, though there have been many Union Democrats returned to the Senate and House. The Union war majority in the State is set down at sixty thousand. The Republicans, it will be recollected, offered to form a union with the Democrats, which the latter refused; and, as a consequence, the former nominated and elected their own candidates.

The vote in Vermont at the late election, will stand about as follows: For Mr. Holbrook, the Republican and Union candidate for Governor, 40,000; for Mr. Tracy (himself a Republican, but nominated by a "Union" gathering,) 2,000; for Mr. Smalley, the regular Democratic candidate, 3,000. Hon. Paul Dillingham, first nominated for Governor, but declined, has been elected Senator by the combined Republican and Democratic Union vote. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican and Union.

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.—The disaster on the Ohio and Missouri Railroad proves worse than was at first stated. Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek, and one box and one baggage car fell on the top of them. About thirty killed have been taken from the wreck, and more are supposed to be beneath it. Ninety wounded were sent to Cincinnati. The bridge was sixty feet span and ten high. There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons, as it had been inspected but recently.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—During the last week, a United States Marshal and assistants, arrested most of the members of the Maryland Legislature, which was about to assemble at Frederick. Three-fourths of the members were secessionists, and they had determined to pass an ordinance of Secession, but their design was frustrated by the prompt action of the officers; by which Maryland was saved from being plunged into the gulf of Secession, and the Legislature compelled to adjourn sine die.

The Argonaut, an English vessel from Nova Scotia, laden with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras inlet, and was secured as a prize. Drafting for the army was to commence at Chicago on Monday last.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

The fight near Fort Scott—Rebels dispersed near Harper's Ferry—Mutineers sent off—Retreat of Rebels from Elk Water—The fight at Booneville. Mo.—Another Naval expedition—Skirmish at Black River—Skirmish at Cheat Mountain—Skirmish at Blue Mills, Missouri.

SEP. 17.—The Leavenworth papers of the 11th gives the following account of the late engagement between General Rains and Colonel Montgomery: On the 2nd inst., 600 rebels under General Rains approached Fort Scott and seized eighty mules belonging to the Government, killing the teamster. A messenger was despatched to Montgomery, who had 500 men. He pursued Rains eleven miles, killing several of his men, when, coming on the main body of the enemy, a battle commenced, the rebels having cannon and Montgomery one howitzer. The fight lasted two hours, when Montgomery slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until nightfall. The enemy's force is reported by the prisoners at 3,000. On Monday night six men of Massachusetts Thirteenth were riding up the tow path on horseback, two miles above Harper's Ferry, they were fired upon by the rebels, from the Virginia side of the Potomac, and one man instantly killed. It was soon ascertained that the rebels in considerable force were concealed behind a large warehouse and other buildings in that vicinity, when Captain Striber, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, quickly run up a twelve-pounder, rifled cannon, and fired a number of shots into the buildings which they had concealed, causing them to disperse, with a supposed loss of some five or six men killed.

A special dispatch from Cannix Ferry, Va., dated the 14th, states that Gen. Lee resumed the attack along our whole line yesterday at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest, Gen. Reynolds fairly repulsed him, with considerable rebel loss and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind intrenchments. General Lee has manifested a larger force, but is alarmed lest General Reynolds should come up in his rear.

SEP. 18.—The remaining mutineers of the New York Nineteenth, twenty-three in number, were sent to Baltimore to-day, from Point of Rocks, and forwarded thence to Tortugas. The original number was 202, but the remainder have returned to their duty and allegiance. General Reynolds telegraphs that the rebels have retreated from Cheat Mountain and Elk Water. It is believed that they have marched to join the forces beleaguering Washington.

SEP. 19.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following account of an engagement with the rebels at Booneville on the 13th, taken from Captain Eppstein's official report: "The rebels, after the fight had lasted about an hour the rebels whom he had taken as hostages became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their number to go with a flag of truce and ask an armistice. This hostage came back soon afterwards with the request to know my conditions. I thereupon ordered the firing to cease, and demanded that they should withdraw the rebel forces two miles from the city, and not molest any of our families or any other Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell, while I promised to let the prisoners free whom I had taken, with the exception of preacher Painter, whom I informed they, I would shoot in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days. They left town according to this agreement with me. Thus it will be seen that the gallant Captain, with only one hundred and fifty men, actually defeated the rebels, and took 100 prisoners. The enemy fought well for a little while, but out of the whole six hundred, only six could be found to storm the works. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they absolutely refused to follow. Of these six our men killed four, including their two leaders, Colonel Brown and his son, Captain Brown. These latter two fell near the intrenchments, and were drawn in. They died inside of them. Besides the enemy had eight or ten killed and wounded.

SEP. 20.—The formidable expedition to the southern coast, so often mentioned, has probably reached its destination, or at least the rendezvous from whence it is to commence operations. On Tuesday last half a dozen naval vessels left Fortress Monroe, and ere this a number of transports and gunboats have followed. The whole fleet will carry about 275 guns. The large steamers Vanderbilt, Atlantic and Baltic, which left New York some days ago, are understood to have carried several thousand troops, who are to co-operate with the naval forces. We shall probably hear something of this expedition in a few days. It is stated that another expedition is soon to sail from New York.

SEP. 21.—A skirmish occurred on Thursday at Black River, Missouri, twelve or fifteen miles southwest of here, between three companies of Indiana volunteers, under Major Gavitt, and a cavalry body of rebels, under Ben. Talbot, in which five of the rebels were killed and four taken prisoners, and thirty-five horses and mules of some value. The balance scattered in all directions, and being familiar with the country eluded pursuit. General Reynolds, who was at the Cheat Mountain base, a telegram states, driven the rebels from their positions, killing nearly a hundred of them. Colonel Kidwell, of the Fourteenth Indiana regiment, was surrounded twice, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry and small loss to us. The date of the action is not mentioned.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN UNDER COL. SMITH OVERTOOK THREE THOUSAND SECESSIONISTS WHO WERE CROSSING THE MISSOURI RIVER AT BLUE MILLS LANDING ON THE SEVENTEENTH INST., AND COMPLETELY ROUTED THEM, KILLING BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY AND TWO HUNDRED, AND TAKING TWELVE PRISONERS. THE FEDERAL LOSS IS TORTY KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.—While the government of the United States are doing the very best they can, under the rules of the war, to take care of and protect the health of the rebel prisoners now in their possession, Jeff. Davis or Beauregard, or Johnson, or all of them, have sent our prisoners to Castle Pinckney, the nearest fort to the city of Charleston, South Carolina, where fever prevails extensively at this season of the year. If our officers whom they have taken prisoners and confined in Castle Pinckney survive the present season, it will be contrary to the well known theory of Southerners, for they have always asserted, as a reason why slave labor must be employed, that Northerners could not survive the malaria and fevers that prevail in that section. The rebels may suppose that the confinement of officers of the Union army in Charleston may prove a protection to the place. We shall see.

FOUND AT LAST—THE TRUE PRIVATE PLATFORM OF THE DAY-BOOK DEMOCRACY.

It is well known that lately the Day-Book Democracy have been making a new platform or changing the old one every week, inasmuch that the faithful followers of the Clearfield Breckinridge clique do not know for more than a week at a time what their platform really is, and they are put to the trouble of hurrying off to Clearfield town every few days, to find out and get instructions. There was the St. Mary's platform; then a new platform made at Clearfield; and even since that, there has been another overhauling of the platform at St. Mary's; the thing has become a nuisance, and many of the faithful followers of the Clearfield clique are left in great doubt and suspense.

With pleasure we present below a platform which bears the highest internal evidence of being the true private platform of the Day-Book Democracy of Clearfield. To make the matter certain, it has been carefully compared with such high authorities as the "Clearfield Republican" and the New York "Day-Book," and the result is that there is found such a perfect agreement between them as conclusively to establish the genuineness of the document. It also shows that there is no such difference between the various platforms, speeches and teachings of the Day-Book Democracy as may not be reconciled and brought into the most beautiful platform ever published. It is made so plain that a child was formed under the pressure of peculiar circumstances. It was intended only for public use, and was, therefore, left somewhat vague and uncertain, and, like many other instruments, capable of many different constructions. But these things are all cleared up in the private platform. That everything may be the better understood, we give the public platform and the private one, side by side:

THE PRIVATE PLATFORM. WHEREAS, A wide-spread rebellion exists which has for its object the dismemberment of our glorious Union; and the Democratic party of Clearfield county, having assembled in Mass Convention, under the supervision of the Clearfield clique, to express their views touching the present condition of the country, therefore

Be it Resolved, That the history of this rebellion is the history of the Breckinridge Democracy—that, as in times past, the Breckinridge Democracy have always admired Davis and Toombs and Yancy and Hunter and the other chief traitors in this rebellion as leaders of our party; so in the present, when stout hearts and willing hands are needed by said Davis to fight against the Northern Abolitionists, we still remember our old friends, the present traitors, and have refrained from saying anything disrespectful and abusive of them, but have not ceased to render them our influence by denouncing Abraham Lincoln, and all Abolitionists in general, as the authors of every calamity that ever came, or will come, upon our country.

Resolved, That we must profess to stand by the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in all legitimate measures to accomplish Constitutional objects; but in order that our old friends, the present traitors, may not have cause to complain we will, still continue to denounce all the measures of the said Abraham Lincoln and his party as not being legitimate or Constitutional.

Resolved, That we must deny that the right exists in any State to secede from the Union, and that a State cannot be coerced, and therefore secession cannot be prevented.

Resolved, That we must profess to be so patriotic as not to jangle about the origin of the war. But, our old friends, the present traitors, need not suppose that we are going to follow Douglas and Holt and Dickinson and urge a war of aggression upon them, for we believe that slavery is of Divine origin, and that the South has been greatly wronged by the Black Republicans, and we go for peace by granting them everything they the South may ask, if only they will stay in the Union.

Resolved, That as we are really in favor of stopping the war for the benefit of our old friends, the present traitors; therefore we are in favor of a National Convention to make a new constitution, which was made by one George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and a few more old fogies, who never saw the "Clearfield Republican," and were so ignorant as not to know that slavery was a Divine institution.

Resolved, That whilst we think the condition of the country may demand extreme and unaccustomed measures, still our old friends, the present traitors, may rest assured that if Lincoln uses any such measures, we will denounce them as despotic and unconstitutional,—for instance, if any of the traitors are taken prisoners and Lincoln does not send them to a place of safety, but sends them to some free jail, or to a military corps, then we will denounce it as a gross violation of Constitutional rights. If Lincoln suppress any Secession sheet like the "Day-Book" we will denounce it as a violation of freedom of the press; and if he uses a veto for talking treason, we will denounce it as a violation of liberty of speech. In the mean time we will, as heretofore, carefully refrain from uttering anything offensive to our old friends, the present traitors;—and we will continue to tar and feather and hang such men as are from Northern soil, or who are foolish enough to express an attachment for that thing they call the Stars and Stripes, we will say nothing about it. But, if any one in the North should be so bold as to write or talk treason we will denounce it as a most diabolical outrage.

Resolved, That so much of the St. Mary's platform as conflicts with the foregoing, is hereby repealed. But, our old friends, the present traitors, will see that everything in the St. Mary's resolutions can be explained to their satisfaction, with all our other resolutions, and they may be assured that this repealing clause amounts to nothing, and was only inserted here because some people, whose votes we wanted, made a fuss about the St. Mary's platform.

Resolved, That we think it best not to publish the foregoing resolutions, but that a copy be made for each member of the Clearfield Breckinridge clique; and also one to each member of the party who has been active in getting up clubs for the "Day-Book." Also, two extra copies to each of the Editors of the "Clearfield Republican," and an indefinite number of extra copies to Dr. Boyer, some of which he is to send to Vallandigham, Breckinridge, and the rest of that "small patriots band," who have been so honorably noticed by the Editors of the "Clearfield Republican," and so kindly endorsed at St. Mary's. The rest to be sent to the Southern widows and orphans referred to in the St. Mary's resolutions, and for whom the kind-hearted Doctor, in common with all true "Day-Book" Democrats, feels a tender solicitude.

DEFENDING PHILADELPHIA.—The Chicago Tribune has the following sharp paragraph: "It may not be generally known, but it is true, that the Government has peremptorily ordered six thousand well armed troops from Fremont's Department to Washington. In view of the work that is laid out for the West to accomplish, this is hardly fair. If the West is to do all the fighting in this war, we insist that New York and Pennsylvania shall stand aside, and that the contract, with a suitable compensation, shall at once be awarded to the seven States that are now pouring out their full quota of loyal fighting men. If this is not done, it is not time that drafting in the East was commenced!"

ALL IN A NUT SHELL.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The men from whom we have heard the loudest praises of the Fremont proclamation are Democrats and Kentuckians. They say it is all right. It doesn't free anybody's negroes but those of traitors, and are we to suppose that a General is to take care of an enemy's negroes for him? General Fremont has simply refused to enter into the negro trade. As the shortest way of managing contraband negroes, he turns them loose to shift for themselves. He don't undertake to sell them for the benefit of the United States, or to feed them at the expense of the government. If this is radical, it is a case of radical common sense."

American farmers have already received something like \$80,000,000 from England for breadstuffs this year.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Lester Brown, late of Hudson township, Clearfield county, 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. JOHN M. MACUMBER, Administrator. August 7, 1861-6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small farm, containing 12 acres of land, 12 of which is cleared and under good fence, and bearing thereon a plump young orchard and a good spring of water. This property is situated in Clearfield township, two miles from Janesville, and within half a mile of a steam saw-mill, where timber can be sawed on the shares. For terms apply to DAVID SCOTT, Guelich township, Sept. 4, 1861-3p.

NO. 2. WAKE UP!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice and in the very best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the new. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off job work, and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the Town Hall. Clearfield Pa., August 13, 1861. N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Pasmore cannot execute, will be done on very short notice.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Therefore, I, ELLIOT G. MILLER, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the EIGHTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote. For Two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and McKean in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth; For Two persons for the office of Associate Judges of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Coroner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The Electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places: At the house of Samuel M. Smith, for the township of Beccaria. At the house of Asaph Ellis, for the township of Bloom. At the house of Edward Albert, for the township of Boggs. At the house of William Hoover, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore, for the township of Burnside. At the house of John Young, for the township of Burnside. At the school house near Simon Berensburgh, for the township of Clearfield. At the Court House, for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maner, for the township of Corvinton. At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr., for the Borough of Curwensville. At Centre school house, for the township of Deatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis, for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bundy, for the township of Fox. At the press Mill school house, for the township of Girard. At the public school house, for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler, for the township of Girard. At the school house in Janesville, for the township of Guelich. At the house of Jesse Wilson, for the township of Hudson. At the school house in Ansonville, for the township of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co., for the township of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill school house, for the township of Karthaus. At the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, for Lawrence township. At the public school house, for the Borough of Lumber City. At the house formerly occupied by Theo. Elyer, for Morris township. At the public school house, for the Borough of New Washington. At the house of Samuel Smith, for the township of Penn.

Resolved, That inasmuch as such a state of affairs as the present was never anticipated, and no provision exists which enables the President, or any other power in our government, to propose terms or adjust difficulties, and as this may cause the war to be prolonged and the bitterness and horrors thereof increased; and since a National Convention is the only competent authority to adjust differences between the States, we are in favor of early provision being made for the call of such a Convention that thereby a prompt and lasting peace may be made.

Resolved, That whilst we think the condition of the country may demand extreme and unaccustomed measures, yet we regard any attempt to control freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as a dangerous experiment. Error may be preached with impunity, it truth is left free to combat it.

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions passed at the St. Mary's conference as conflict with the above expressions of opinion, do not reflect the views of the Democracy of Clearfield county, and we disavow and refuse to be held responsible therefor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Standing Committee inform the candidates in the county and the District of the action of this meeting and request a response.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient notices at the same rates.

STRAYED.—Strayed away from the subscriber in Clearfield borough, on Saturday the 13th instant a Red Cow, about 2 years old. Any information to her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and the informant liberally rewarded. JOHN GUELICH.

NEW ARRIVAL AT H. W. SMITH & CO'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, SMITH'S CORNER, BELOW JUDGE LEONARD'S. The largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the county selling low. Men's Calf Monroes, Men's Kip Boots, Boy's Calf Monroes, Youth's Calf Monroes, Child's goat Pumps and Boots, child's goat Welt boots, child's goat Button boots, child's French no heel boots, Women's morocco Jefferson heels, Women's Kid Slippers. ALSO, Hoop Skirts, 40 hoops, very cheap, only \$1.50 Hoop Skirts, 40 hoops, very cheap, only \$1.50 and as low as 80 cents of the latest style and importation. And umbrellas, just in season, of commodious size, from 50 to 75 cents. September 18, 1861—July 10.

NOTICE.—We have placed our books in the hands of William Feath, Esq., in the Borough of New Washington, for settlement, where all those having unsettled accounts are earnestly requested to call and settle before the 10th day of September next, otherwise cost will be added. Our notes are in the hands of the same for collection, which these owing will also take notice and attend to the same at once. JOHN L. ALLISON, JOHN S. NYLLEN, Burnside township, August 7th, 1861.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small farm, containing 12 acres of land, 12 of which is cleared and under good fence, and bearing thereon a plump young orchard and a good spring of water. This property is situated in Clearfield township, two miles from Janesville, and within half a mile of a steam saw-mill, where timber can be sawed on the shares. For terms apply to DAVID SCOTT, Guelich township, Sept. 4, 1861-3p.

NO. 2. WAKE UP!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he continues to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on short notice and in the very best style, at the Old Shop alongside of the new. Edge tools of all kinds made and dressed in the best manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The public will remember, that I am not in the habit of turning off job work, and then the public may judge of the work for themselves. Remember the "Old Shop" at the Town Hall. Clearfield Pa., August 13, 1861. N. B. Any jobs that Mr. Pasmore cannot execute, will be done on very short notice.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Therefore, I, ELLIOT G. MILLER, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that the GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the EIGHTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote. For Two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and McKean in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth; For Two persons for the office of Associate Judges of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Coroner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The Electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places: At the house of Samuel M. Smith, for the township of Beccaria. At the house of Asaph Ellis, for the township of Bloom. At the house of Edward Albert, for the township of Boggs. At the house of William Hoover, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore, for the township of Burnside. At the house of John Young, for the township of Burnside. At the school house near Simon Berensburgh, for the township of Clearfield. At the Court House, for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maner, for the township of Corvinton. At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr., for the Borough of Curwensville. At Centre school house, for the township of Deatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis, for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bundy, for the township of Fox. At the press Mill school house, for the township of Girard. At the public school house, for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler, for the township of Girard. At the school house in Janesville, for the township of Guelich. At the house of Jesse Wilson, for the township of Hudson. At the school house in Ansonville, for the township of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co., for the township of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill school house, for the township of Karthaus. At the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, for Lawrence township. At the public school house, for the Borough of Lumber City. At the house formerly occupied by Theo. Elyer, for Morris township. At the public school house, for the Borough of New Washington. At the house of Samuel Smith, for the township of Penn.

Resolved, That inasmuch as such a state of affairs as the present was never anticipated, and no provision exists which enables the President, or any other power in our government, to propose terms or adjust difficulties, and as this may cause the war to be prolonged and the bitterness and horrors thereof increased; and since a National Convention is the only competent authority to adjust differences between the States, we are in favor of early provision being made for the call of such a Convention that thereby a prompt and lasting peace may be made.

Resolved, That whilst we think the condition of the country may demand extreme and unaccustomed measures, yet we regard any attempt to control freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as a dangerous experiment. Error may be preached with impunity, it truth is left free to combat it.

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions passed at the St. Mary's conference as conflict with the above expressions of opinion, do not reflect the views of the Democracy of Clearfield county, and we disavow and refuse to be held responsible therefor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Standing Committee inform the candidates in the county and the District of the action of this meeting and request a response.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient notices at the same rates.

STRAYED.—Strayed away from the subscriber in Clearfield borough, on Saturday the 13th instant a Red Cow, about 2 years old. Any information to her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and the informant liberally rewarded. JOHN GUELICH.

NEW ARRIVAL AT H. W. SMITH & CO'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, SMITH'S CORNER, BELOW JUDGE LEONARD'S. The largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the county selling low. Men's Calf Monroes, Men's Kip Boots, Boy's Calf Monroes, Youth's Calf Monroes, Child's goat Pumps and Boots, child's goat Welt boots, child's goat Button boots, child's French no heel boots, Women's morocco Jefferson heels, Women's Kid Slippers. ALSO, Hoop Skirts, 40 hoops, very cheap, only \$1.50 Hoop Skirts, 40 hoops, very cheap, only \$1.50 and as low as 80 cents of the latest style and importation. And umbrellas, just in season, of commodious size, from 50 to 75 cents. September 18, 1861—July 10.

NOTICE.—We have placed our books in the hands of William Feath, Esq., in the Borough of New Washington, for settlement, where all those having unsettled accounts are earnestly requested to call and settle before the 10th day of September next, otherwise cost will be added. Our notes are in the hands of the same for collection, which these owing will also take notice and attend to the same at once. JOHN L. ALLISON, JOHN S. NYLLEN, Burnside township, August 7th, 1861.