



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 16, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre County, JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY, JOHN MAHAFFEY, of Clearfield county, FRANK BELL, of McKean county.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. FOR TREASURER, ROBERT MITCHELL, Clearfield Borough, FOR COMMISSIONER, JAMES GLENN, of Ferguson township, FOR AUDITOR, JOHN RUSSELL, of Penn township.

DECIDED AT LAST.

It has been a favorite method of the Copperheads to embarrass the Government by denouncing the Conscription Act as unconstitutional, and it will no doubt be remembered that Gov. Seymour, in his correspondence with President Lincoln, asked the latter to suspend the draft in New York until the constitutionality of the Act was determined by a competent judicial tribunal.

And 585 in Clearfield county equals 487 in Warren, and the quota awarded to Warren is 493—an excess of 51. Again, if an enrollment of 3,500 in Clearfield, M'Kean, Elk, Cameron and Forest gives 1,440, what will 4,592 give in Erie? Answer, 1364—141 less than the quota awarded Erie under the enrollment act.

And, if an enrollment of 1,964 in Clearfield county gives 585, what will 4,592 give in Erie? Answer, 1367, nearly—111 less than the quota awarded to Erie.

Thus it will be seen that, in every instance in which these sagacious (?) Copperheads have attempted a contrast, a small excess appears to the credit of Erie and Warren counties. "Ah! but," say these great (?) mathematicians, "you have taken the enrollment of 1863 for your calculations, and not the census of 1860." Just so! Messrs. Copperheads. That is the true and only basis upon which the apportionment could be properly made—because the enrollment embraces the male population which alone is subject to military duty, whilst the census takes in women and children, as well as men; and if our exceedingly sagacious neighbors were to ascertain the relative percentage of the sexes in the several counties, they would, perhaps, be able to discover something in relation to the true cause of their alleged discrepancy—for whilst Clearfield and Jefferson counties have an excess of 1861 males over females, Erie county has an excess of only 574 males. The census of 1860 was not taken into the count; neither was the opening of "a railroad" or the "oil excitement" considered by the War Department at Washington—the latter being neither legitimate nor available material from which to recruit the Union army.

But take the census of 1860, and what is the discrepancy existing between Clearfield and Jefferson counties and the county of Erie, of which we hear so much complaint? In 1860 the population of Clearfield was 18,759, and that of Jefferson 18,270, making 37,029; and in Erie it was 49,432. If 37,029 give 1061, the quota of the two first named counties, what will 49,432 give? Answer, 1416—just 37 more than Erie furnished under the enrollment act. The quota to be furnished by the 19th district is 3,388, of which Clearfield furnished 585, being not quite one-sixth of the whole—hence the proportion of Erie's 37 "deficiency," which Clearfield supplies, would be about 6 men. Allow 2 of these 6 to be Republicans, and you have 4 men left, as the extent of a most stupendous fraud (?) perpetrated on the Copperhead family of Clearfield county. Oh! horrid! How will these incorruptible (?) editors survive this heavy shock? Perhaps, Uncle Abe had better send for Doctor Jeff, to relieve them from their dilemma, as the latter understands the science of repudiation perfectly.

REBEL TESTIMONY.

The rebel Maury, who had charge of the Washington Observatory for many years, and who went to England as an accredited agent of treason, has recently written a letter to the people of England, in which he makes the following statement: "All the embarrassments with which the peace party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South."

This is the first instance of direct rebel testimony against the Copperheads, with which the North is infested, that we have seen. It is the first authoritative evidence that the machinations of the sympathizers are recognized by the South, and regarded as valuable assistance to their infamous treason. This admission on the part of a rebel, should be a warning to and be remembered by every loyal man in Pennsylvania. No doubt exists as to Woodward's sympathy with the Southern rebels, and hence it is the duty of every patriot in the State to vote for Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew, the true and tried friends of the Union. To vote for Woodward would only encourage and strengthen the rebellion, and work the ultimate destruction of our country.

WE STAND CORRECTED.—The editors of the Clearfield Copperhead, it seems, have at last picked up on an item relating to the voting on the proposed Amendments to the Constitution. We clipped the item from an exchange and printed it as a matter of news; inadvertently, taking it for granted that it was correct. However, we acknowledge ourselves indebted to the superior sagacity of our Copperhead neighbors for making the great discovery of the error. Yet, we did not admit that an amendment of the Constitution is necessary. We were satisfied with the old law under which our soldiers voted during the Mexican war. But, as Judge Woodward and his colleagues decided that law unconstitutional, an amendment has become necessary to settle the question. Do you understand, Messrs. Copperheads?

"IS IT FAIR?" IT IS!

The one-idea editors of the Copperhead organ, who have been trying to create dissatisfaction in regard to the enrollment and draft, continue to play "that same old tune," the census of 1860—they being unable, either through ignorance or wilful knavery, to comprehend the difference between the census of 1860 and the enrollment of 1863, as the true basis of the draft. As a "reliable gentleman" has furnished us a few more facts, in the shape of figures, we will try to present them so plain, that "a way-faring man, though a fool," can understand them.

The first "fact," at which our Copperhead neighbors "gag" so much, is Erie county; and the second one is Warren county. They seem to be exceedingly puzzled to know why Clearfield and Jefferson counties must furnish 1061 men, and Erie "only" 1379? And why Clearfield must furnish 585, and Warren county but 493? The question is a very simple one, which any man of quite ordinary acquirements can solve by the "Single Rule of Three," to wit:

Table with columns for enrollment and census data for Clearfield and Warren counties.

From the above it appears that 1061 in the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson equals just 1363 in Erie county, whilst the quota awarded to Erie under the conscription act is 1379—an excess of 15.

And 585 in Clearfield county equals 487 in Warren, and the quota awarded to Warren is 493—an excess of 51.

Again, if an enrollment of 3,500 in Clearfield, M'Kean, Elk, Cameron and Forest gives 1,440, what will 4,592 give in Erie? Answer, 1364—141 less than the quota awarded Erie under the enrollment act.

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Oh! horrid! How will these incorruptible (?) editors survive this heavy shock? Perhaps, Uncle Abe had better send for Doctor Jeff, to relieve them from their dilemma, as the latter understands the science of repudiation perfectly.

We hope that we have succeeded in answering our neighbors questions, and that an intelligent and appreciating community will give them due credit for the great encouragement they have extended to the drafted men in this county, and for their disinterested efforts in behalf of the Union army and Union cause by quibbling over an imaginary wrong.

Judge Woodward thinks that "slavery is an incalculable blessing." What, then, is his opinion of freedom? We trust one equally enthusiastic. In that case, we have the singular creed, "Slavery and Freedom are incalculable blessings," which is much the same as complimenting Christianity and Atheism in one breath, or praising at once Washington's farewell address and Mr. Woodward's speeches.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE PROPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Fernando Wood has published the correspondence between himself and President Lincoln, respecting an offer of peace, which the Ex-Mayor urged should be made to his friends, the rebels. It would be uninteresting and unprofitable to read a column from the pen of Fernando Wood on the subject in question, so that we will not tax our readers' patience with the rebel sympathizer's epistle—more especially as the President in his answer quotes the only passage which has any special importance. Fernando's letter is dated, New York, December 8th, 1862. The answer of the President is as follows:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO MR. WOOD. EX. MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1862. HON. FERNANDO WOOD: My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed as to full and general amnesty" were "deemed as well reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress—"to be substantially the same as that—the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would inaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States," I say that in such a case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should nevertheless receive, with great pleasure, the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward. While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see in history, it is, perhaps, better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have to request that you will regard it as confidential.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN. The President treated Wood's letter with more respect than it was entitled to, in answering it at all. But waving that point, the answer meets precisely, and with emphatic directness, the only point Wood had to make, namely, that he had any "authority," "truthful and trustworthy," etc. The President credits entirely the information on which Mr. Wood professes to have acted—but he says that if the Southern people will communicate to him their willingness to end the war on such terms, "the war would cease on the part of the United States and a full and general amnesty would not be withheld."

As the New York Times remarks, Wood did not avail himself of this opportunity to serve his country and restore the Union. On the contrary, he evaded the President's direct and unmistakable offer of an amnesty, and rushed into a sweeping and hostile criticism of the general policy of the Administration. He insisted on the amnesty in advance. He wanted the President to stop the war, in order to ascertain whether there was any truth in the story that the South wished it stopped. The President very naturally and very properly declined acceding to this request.

We do not think that either Mr. Wood, or the Peace party which he represents, has made anything by the publication of this correspondence. It pricks the bubble with which they have so long been amusing the public, and proves conclusively that there is not the slightest foundation for their reiterated assertion that the President has refused to accede to propositions for negotiation. It shows, moreover, that the correspondence was simply a political trick, in which the overreaching of Ex-Mayor Wood was completely foiled by the direct and straightforward honesty of Mr. Lincoln.

WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.

The Copperhead press is busily endeavoring to explain away Judge Woodward's record against foreigners, and re-produce a letter of his, written in 1862, in which poor George tries to make it appear that a Whig reporter put words and expressions into the speech which he did not utter. They do not, however, attempt to deny that he introduced the amendment, which, if his absurd explanation as to the speech were true, contains the germ of his views on the subject, and is worded as follows, viz:

"That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to PREVENT ANY FOREIGNER, who may arrive in this State after the 4th day of July, 1861, FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE, OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN THIS COMMONWEALTH."

In this amendment, it will be perceived, Judge Woodward proposed to disfranchise the foreigner altogether—to prevent him from voting or holding office in Pennsylvania! What error may be offered in extenuation of the speech, nothing can explain away Woodward's proposed amendment to the Constitution!

We have as yet heard no Pennsylvania soldier approving George W. Woodward as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. How could this be, with these terrible words, (never recanted by Woodward,) uttered by him in December of 1860, just after Mr. Lincoln's election, sealed into every soldier's memory? "Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred?—that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in slaves? Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable."

"THE ROAD TO PEACE." The Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th Sept., contained an article with the above heading, in which it foreshows some of the plans upon which the traitors now depend to accomplish their ends. The Enquirer says the approaching session of the United States Congress will be one of no ordinary interest—that, during its existence, political parties will arrange their respective platforms—that the contest for the Speakership will be exciting—that if the Democrats are successful, they will have the arranging of the committees—that the reports of these committees will form the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign—and that should Meade in the meantime be driven into Washington, and the capital of the United States be beleaguered by Lee's army, the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg and the siege of Charleston, will be matters of little moment. The Enquirer then goes on to say:—

"In vain will Halleck point to Grant, Banks, and Gilmore, if the Army of the Potomac is forced to crouch under the fortifications of Washington, and cover before the advance of Lee. The friends of M'Clellan will assail the Administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed; they will point to the besieging army, and ask for the proofs of the battle of Gettysburg; they will inquire into the 'escape' of Lee; and, parading the Administration papers' accounts of the battle of Gettysburg, ask why Lee was not bagged? M'ade besieged in Washington will be incontrovertible evidence of the falsehoods perpetrated upon the public.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

An interesting address has just been issued by the Union State Central Committee. By the frankness with which the chairman of the committee, Wayne McVeagh, discusses facts, and the perfect freedom with which he refers to the issues involved in the campaign in which we are engaged, it is very evident that he has a high appreciation of the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania, and that he relies upon their judgment, and not their prejudice, for a decision at the election which is fast approaching. In this respect, the address of the Union Committee is unlike that issued by the committee representing the elements of antagonism to the Union in the Keystone State.

The great idea set forth in this address is one which the Union men of every State should sever lose sight of, at least so long as the struggle for the Government continues. We are fighting traitors in arms! We are contending with those who first robbed, outraged and insulted the Government, and then attempted by the force of arms to destroy our Nationality. The Union State Central Committee's address rests all the issues of the contest on this fact—on the great, appalling and bloody fact of rebellion, and until that rebellion has been crushed out, peace restored and the government recognized and respected in every State of the Union, there can be no other issues created unless it is designedly to embarrass the government. On these points, the argument of the address is simple, pure and indisputable.

In referring to Justice Woodward, the address is at once fair and candid. While it treats the opposing candidate for Governor with dignity and courtesy, it thoroughly convicts him of boldly spoken sympathy for treason. It convicts this candidate of falsehood, by the testimony of one distinguished rebel more honest than Woodward. At the outset of the rebellion Alexander H. Stephens, now Vice President of the confederacy, asked of the people of Georgia.

"What right has the North asserted? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? or what claim founded on justice or right has been withheld? Can either of you to day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain. I challenge an answer!"

While Stephens, in the South, uttered the foregoing, Woodward, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, spoke as follows in Philadelphia: "Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred? that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation sooner or later, of their property in slaves? Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable."

"The law of self defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."

By this plain contrast which the address of the Union State Central Committee places before the people, Justice Woodward's conviction is beyond dispute. We shall not stop to inquire who at the time was the best patriot, Alexander H. Stephens or George W. Woodward; or whether now the Vice President of the confederacy is less loyal than the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodward's speech, to prove the sacredness of human bondage and the righteousness of the rebellion, stands yet unrevoked. Mr. Stephens himself never claimed that slavery was divine or the rebellion right, but Woodward's disloyalty has shot beyond the mark. No fairer argument than this remarkable contrast could have been presented to our citizens. It cannot be misunderstood, nor can it be explained away, for Justice Woodward himself has not attempted the task. Can we avoid the feeling that his nomination is an insult to the people?

The address of the Committee is in other respects able and valuable. The beginning and career of the war is carefully and comprehensively reviewed, and the historic relation of Governor Curtin to its progress, is faithfully pointed out. No man has wrought more faithfully than he for the good of the State and the country, and it would be hard to speak more highly of what he has done, and is doing. He is the candidate of the loyal men of the State, and by them will receive that highest tribute to personal and private worth which an American citizen can obtain—their votes, their support, and their confidence.

OUR ASSEMBLY TICKET.

We this week place at the head of our columns the names of Capt. Frank Bell of McKean county, and John Mahaffey of Clearfield county, as the Union candidates for Assembly.

CAPT. BELL, is a good and reliable gentleman, commanded a company in the famous "Bucktail Rifles," and lost a foot in the recent battle of Gettysburg, and is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office for which he is named. We hope that the loyal men of this district, of all parties, will give Capt. Bell a hearty support.

JOHN MAHAFFEY, is too well known in this county to require any recommendation from us. He is honest, capable, and reliable, and will make a most excellent Representative should he be elected.

The ticket is a strong one, and cannot be beaten, if the true men, those who have the interests of our State and the Union at heart, will do their whole duty. Remember, friends that the time is short—that the election is close at hand. Go to work without delay, organize thoroughly, and bring out the vote, and the result will be a glorious victory—if not in this county, it will be in the State.

A NEW COPPERHEAD GAME.

It is a well known fact that the Copperhead leaders are resorting to every means, no matter how despicable, to elect their ticket. They long since conspired to disfranchise the soldiers who are perilling life and limb in defence of the Union. The evidence of this is of record in the Legislative debates, and in the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. But the last and most diabolical scheme is confined to the assessors in the several election districts throughout the State. The games is this: To omit on the assessor's list, all the soldier's names who are absent fighting the Battles of the Union. This is certainly the most outrageous and most infamous trick yet adopted by the sympathizers with rebellion. This game, however, will not succeed. If a man has paid a State or County tax within two years, it matters not whether he is assessed or not. But, to avoid all difficulty, we advise the friends of the soldiers to see that their names are placed on the assessor's lists

JOURNALS WANTED.—A good sober, industrious journeyman, Cabinet maker, can find employment at good wages, and applying soon to JOHN GUELL, applying soon to Clearfield, Pa.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, near J. Patching's, Burnside township, about the 1st of April last, a Bridle Cow with left horn knocked off, and four or five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and request to come her way or she will be sold as the law directs. Aug. 26, 1863.-p. DANIEL BUCKLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A. H. Pierce & Brother would respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Lumbering and Milling business at the old stand in Chest township where they keep on hand and for sale all kinds of grain and feed at market prices, and will pay the cash for all grain delivered at the MILL. They also deal in Sawed Lumber and square timber. Sept. 2, 1863.-p.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph H. Corleau, of Guelich township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having 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. GEO. W. McCULLY, Executor. Sept. 2, 1863.-pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Geo. H. Mullin, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having 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. CECELIA MULLIN, Administrator. Sept. 2, 1863. LEWIS C. CARLSON, Adm'r.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR CARPETINGS.—At the "New Second Street Carpet Store," above Chestnut, Philadelphia. I am offering at Wholesale and Retail, at lowest prices for Cash, a large stock of Imported and American Carpetings of every grade, new styles and the best known makes. Also Floor Oil Cloths, Mats and Coarse Mats, and Window Shades in great variety. I solicit an examination of my stock and prices. J. T. DELACROIX, 37 South Second street, above Chestnut, Phila.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Clearfield county until Thursday the 1st day of October next, for building a covered bridge across the Susquehanna river at the place known as McMurray and Johnson Mill, in Burnside township—said bridge to be about 105 feet long, 16 feet wide, and to be covered with good joint shingles, planked with 2 inch plank. The timbers to be of stone 12 feet above low water mark. Also, for a new water wheel. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time by calling at the Commissioners' office. By order of the Board. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Sept. 9, 1863.

\$500 REWARD.—The Commissioners of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, offer the above reward for the arrest and conviction of James Curley, a runaway slave, under the name of Egan, of Karthaus township, who was found dead on the evening of the 1st day of August, in the public highway in said township, or \$250 will be paid for the arrest and delivery of the said James Curley, to the authorities of Clearfield county. The said Curley is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, of erect figure, light complexion, blue eyes, roman nose, sandy whiskers, and light hair, and wears the lower lip caused by a piece having been bitten out in a fight. JACOB KUNZ, T. DOUGHERTY, Com'rs office, Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 26, 1863.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th days of Sept., A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with names 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 citizens, who are able to give evidence in which the recital must appear, and her family certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement 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 correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, and application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proved, will excuse personal attendance. Sept. 9, 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE of Clearfield county is respectfully requested to meet at Town Hall, in Clearfield, on Monday the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute to continue in session one week. The object of the meeting is, to afford the teachers of greater proficiency in the different branches of study; in the art of teaching; and for the discussion of such topics as relate to the advancement and interest of the common schools. Teachers are requested to prepare essays, short addresses on practical subjects connected with the theory and art of teaching, so that the exercises may be as interesting and attractive as possible. It is earnestly hoped that all teachers who wish to qualify themselves more thoroughly, and who desire to keep up with their profession will avail themselves of the advantages which this Institute will afford. Other citizens, ladies as well as gentlemen, are invited to attend all the exercises of the meeting. Lectures on educational subjects may be expected at the evening sessions. An examination will be held at the close of the Institute, and permanent certificates will be granted to deserving candidates. C. B. SANDFORD, Secretary. August 12th, 1863. County Sup't.

MERRELL & BIGLER.

Have just opened a large and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at their old Stand in Clearfield, Penna. They have the best assortment of Hardware that they have ever brought to this county, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, among which will be found a splendid lot of cutlery, in which they invite the special attention of the public. On hand an assortment of heavy silver-plated Forks, Spoons, and Butter knives, of the best manufacture, and at very low prices. A lot of pistols of the best patterns, and other fire-arms. Also a general assortment of plated cartridges; all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. They continue to manufacture all kinds of tin ware, brass kettles, stoves, pipes, etc., which cannot be surpassed in this section of the state. They also have on hand Pittsburg Plow, among which are steel center lever plows. Also, Flow castings, and other agricultural implements. Cook stoves, and Parlor and Coal stoves a general assortment, and of the best patterns, for sale at reasonable prices. Coal oil, Coal oil lamps, paints, oils and varnishes, a general assortment. Glass, pipes, cast-iron, and castings, a great variety; in fact almost anything that may be wanted by the public can be found in their establishment, and at prices that cannot be beat. Now is the time to purchase, if you desire anything in the line of business. Give them a call and examine their stock, and they feel assured that you can be accommodated. Remember, their establishment is on 24 Street, Clearfield, Pa., where you can buy goods to the very best advantage. Old silver, copper, brass, pewter, and old castings will be taken in exchange for goods. May 15, 1863. MERRELL & BIGLER.

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 Notices, with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

WANTED.—A large lot of Flax Seed, in exchange for Goods at the Cheap Store of JNO. D. THOMPSON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Henry Eisenhower, dec'd., having 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. JAMES RIDDLE, Sept. 16, 1863. ABR' MEISENHOWER, Ex'r.

While walking through the streets of Clearfield, my attention was drawn to a vast crowd of people passing and repassing each and all with an immense load of merchandise, and there meeting an acquaintance, I made the inquiry: "What does this mean?" The answer was: "Have you not been at the cheap Store of J. D. Thompson, who has just come from the East with the largest stock of goods offered to the community at lower figures than any other house in the county." My advice to you is to call and see for yourself; and then exclaim: "The hall was not told me."