THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 23, 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 co.
FRANK BELL, of M'Kean county.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
ROBERT MITCHELL, Clearfield Borough.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
JAMES GLENN, of Ferguson township.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN RUSSELL, of Penn township.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

In another part of to-days *Journal* we publish President Lincoln's Proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases where persons are held

"As *prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors* of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or for resisting the draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service."

The President says that "in his judgment the public safety" required him to suspend the privileges of the writ in the cases enumerated, and calls upon "all whom it may concern" to "conduct and govern themselves accordingly." This suspension will not interfere with the privileges of any loyal man, or with any person who will obey the laws of the United States. It is only intended to operate against traitors and their sympathisers, and those who disregard and set at defiance our National laws.

The Philadelphia *Press* notices the President's Proclamation as follows:

The President of the United States has taken a firm and fearless, but a wise and constitutional step, in defence of the Union and all the great interests dependent on its preservation. He has suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus* until the rebellion is ended. The power which this suspention will give the President would be dangerous in the hands of a corrupt ruler, but the honesty and incorruptible patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN guaranty its upright and impartial exercise. We know that the act was demanded by national neccessities, and that all loyal men will approve it.

The objects of the measure are evident: it is specially intended to prevent disloyal opposition to the conscription under legal pretences, and to arm the Government against the formation of treasonable organizations for its destruction. That it is *not* intended, in any way, to interfere with the rights of loyal citizens, no one can doubt, though we may expect the Democracy to denounce it, as they have already denounced every effective action of the Governmeut for the restoration of peace. It is a satisfaction, however to know that they can say nothing worse of the Government than they now say; it is already, in their pretended opinion, the worst tyranny the world ever knew, and twenty times more unworthy the trust of the people than the foul conspiracy it is endeavoring to crush. Therefore, they may misrepresent this measure as they now falsify and calumniate the conscription act, the proclamation of emancipation, and the law which confiscates the property of rebels, but they cannot deceive those they have failed to deceive before, nor cause the loyal people and the Government to swerve in performance of their duty.

The President, in thus suspending, for a time, the operation of the writ, has acted by the authority of Congress, which expressly conferred upon him the right, and is justified by the necessities of the national situation. In the performance of his duty he could not hesitate, and strong in his own conscious integrity, we believe that he justly depended upon the approval of the American people. Henceforward, men who give secretly their aid to treason cannot escape just punishment. The President has acted in behalf of the highest interests of the Republic, and has given additonal assurance of his determination to restore peace and order to the whole country.

LITTLE MAINE, O. K.

Maine has done nobly for the Union cause. Cony has been elected Governor by over 16,000 majority—a gain of more than 10,000 since last year.

The State Senate will stand 30 Union to 1 Copperhead; the House about 110 Union to 31 Copperheads—a Union gain of 5 Senators and 19 Representatives since last year.

Thus, State after State is giving its influence on the side of the Union. We now have the voice of Kentucky, Vermont, California and Maine, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebels shall lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Pennsylvania and Ohio will soon follow in the track of their lesser sisters,—much to the chagrin of Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads.

The noble enthusiasm and disinterestedness of hosts of Democrats in support of Curtin should put to the blush every hesitating Republican. In this struggle, he that is not for the Federal Government is assuredly against it; and Curtin is the representative and champion of that Government.

Before the draft took place it was said by disloyal newspapers that all the Democrats had gone to the war. *Since* the draft took place it is said by disloyal newspapers that none but Democrats were drafted! Strange, ain't it?

THE STATE FINANCES.

Gov. Curtin last week issued a proclamation announcing the cancellation of *Nine Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-four dollars and Forty cents* of the Public debt. This is truly a gratifying result, when it is remembered that this was accomplished during a time when our country is engaged in a most stupendous war. In fact, the administration of Governor Curtin stands out in bold relief, when compared with former Locofoco administrations, who invariably, in times of profound peace, increased our State debt yearly, instead of decreasing it. The ordinary resources of the Government have been increased, from year to year, through the wise policy adopted by Gov. Curtin, and by this means he was enabled to recommend a reduction of our State taxes, as well as decrease our State debt. We ask the tax payers to remember these facts! on the Second Tuesday of October next.

In referring to this subject, the Pittsburg Daily *Commercial*, remarks:

"There is one proof of good or bad administration of a State's affairs that all people will recognize and appreciate, and that is found in the management of its finances. Governor Curtin's administration can be submitted to this test. He has just issued his proclamation announcing that the State debt has been reduced, during the past year, $954,724 40. So splendid a result, in a time of war, is surprising, and the people of Pennsylvania have reason to congratulate themselves upon it. The finances of the State have been wisely, faithfully, economically and honestly managed. Would it not be the height of folly to change a State administration that has done so well, and put new and untried men into office. Would it not be ingratitude of the worst kind, to dismiss a Governor who has proved so faithful, and under whose hands the burdens of State taxations are yearly coming down? We have no fears that Gov. Curtin will be defeated. The people know him, honor him and trust him, and he has so many claims upon their confidence, that it is scarcely necessary to bring before them this claim founded upon his reduction of the State debt. But we want to see him re-elected by such a rousing majority as will forever silence and crush the Copperheads who are calumniating him and trying to bring Pennsylvania into alliance with the rebel States by electing George W. Woodward. We want to have the rebels and Copperheads taught by Pennsylvania a lesson like that they have been taught by Maine, but on a much larger scale."

THE ISSUE.

The only issue before the people of Pennsylvania, and to be decided at the October election is the question of loyalty or disloyalty to the Government. The Gubernatorial candidates, we believe, distinctly represent these two classes, and hence we accept no other issue, and will judge of them accordingly. What has been the course pursued by these gentlemen, Curtin and Woodward, since the commencement of the rebellion?

Governor Curtin, as all will admit, has been the warm supporter of the National Administration, and has never, by word nor action, failed to respoud to the necessities of the Government, either in men or means. He has always been the friend of the Union and the friend of the soldier, and has given every encouragement to promote the efficiency of the army, with the hope that the rebels would soon be forced to acknowledge the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

Now, what is Geo. W. Woodward's record? Has he given such encouragement to the administration, or to our soldiers, or to the war for the Union, as was extended by Gov. Curtin? Not that we know of. On the contrary, he showed his sympathy for the rebels when he proclaimed that "negro slavery was an incalculable blessing to *us*" and "WE *must arouse ourselves and* REASSERT *the rights of the slaveholder.*"

Pennsylvanians! are you prepared to follow the behests of Mr. Woodward? Are you willing to rebel against your Government? We think not. Then, throw aside your party predilections, and vote for A. G. Curtin, the soldiers friend,—for the man who has always supported the cause of the Union, and who has never expressed one word of sympathy for the Southern traitors.

CURTIN AND WOODWARD.

The friends of A. G. Curtin have reason for rejoicing at the increasing prospect of his election by an overwhelming majority, whilst the followers of Geo. W. Woodward are becoming more despondent. Our exchanges bring us tidings almost daily, of new and important accessions to the Union phalanx. One of the most recent is Capt. Harry Foster, of Centre county, who is now in the army of the Potomac, and is well acquainted with both the candidates. Hear what he thinks of them. In a recent letter to his friends in that county he says:

"I firmly believe the elevation of Judge Woodward to the Executive Chamber of Pennsylvania at the present time would be the most dire calamity that could befall our noble old State, as well as the cause of the Union everywhere. . . . . Let the people of Pennsylvania, therefore, re-elect Andrew G. Curtin, is my prayer."

Such is the testimony of a Democrat from Miles township, Centre county, and one whose fealty to his party has never been questioned, and who has always stood high with the Democratic leaders. With such evidence against the election of Geo. W. Woodward, and in favor of A. G. Curtin, and the Union cause, can any intelligent man longer hesitate for which of the two candidates for Governor he should cast his vote on the Second Tuesday of October next? Surely not.

ASK YOURSELF.—If Jeff Davis had the power to elect the Governor of Pennsylvania this fall, whom would he choose? George W. Woodward, who with brazen effrontery from the very steps of Independence Hall, upheld the right of secession and the blessings of slavery, or Andrew G. Curtin, who with untiring energy has urged forward troops and supplies to the national armies; who has visited and succored our wounded soldiers, and has brought back the bodies of our heroes slain to repose beneath the soil they loved so well?

WHO SUPPORTS WOODWARD?

Every sympathizer with the Siveholders rebellion.

Every man who declares he "wont fight to free negroes."

Every man who believes that slavery is a "divine institution."

Every man who seeks to prolong the war by discouraging enlistments.

Every man who sympathizes with or excuses the New York rioters.

Every man who is opposed to allowing our soldiers to vote.

Every man who condemns the Presidents Emancipation proclamation.

Every man who opposes the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Every man who calls the traitor Vallandigham an "exile for the sake of liberty of opinion.",

Every man who belongs to or justifies the the doctrines of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Every man who pronounces preachers hypocrites and scoundrels, because they preach against the "sin of slavery."

Every man who speaks of the traitors of the South as "our misguided brothers."

Every man who grumbles about paying taxes for the purpose of "buying niggers."

Every man who declares that the Conscription act is "enconstitutional."

Every man who harbors "constitutional" objections to the means adopted by the President for ending the rebellion.

All these will vote for George W. Woodward.

On the other hand, every truly loyal man, be he Democrat or Republican, who is earnestly in favor of the perpetuity of the Union, of the maintenance of the Constituaion, and of the enforcement of the Laws; who pays his taxes cheerfully; who tenders the right of suffrages to our country's defenders; who is heartily opposed to treason and rebellion, and desires nothing so much as to see our country once more restored to its original state of prosperity and happiness—all these will vote for CURTIN.

To which class do *you* belong?

HOW TO OBTAIN PEACE

The shortest way to obtain Peace would undoubtedly be for the rebels to lay down their arms and submit to the maganimity of the government! but the leaders of the Copperhead democracy perhaps do not think that mode constitutional, and hence submit other projects. Mr. Vallandigham, for instance, who is a shining light among the Woodward democracy of Pennsylvania, on the 14th of January, 1863, proposed to make peace as follows:

"Stop fighting. Make an armistice—no formal treaty. Withdraw you army from the seceded States. Reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment. Declare absolute free trade between the North and South. Buy and sell. Agree upon a zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up railroads. Re-establish the telegraph. Reunite your express companies. No more Monitors and Iron-clads but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion. Visit the North and west. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers. Migrate. Intermarry. Let Slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Let us choose a new President in sixty four. And when the gospel of peace shall have descended again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of abolition and of hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again Christian intercourse, North and South. Let the secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethern once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together, their fullest sway."

Such are the sentiments of Vallandigham—the man who is lauded as a patriot and martyr by the copperhead leaders—as recorded in the Cogressional proceedings, and published in the "Daily Globe" of January 15th 1863. What American, with a drop of patriotic blood in his veins, will hold fellowship with party leaders who bolster up such a craven spirit?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE VOTER.

That George W. Woodward, in 1837, opposed the right of foreigners to become citizens of the United States. His plea in opposition to the naturalization of the foreigner amounted to the charge, that the Irish were too treacherous and the Dutch too mercenary, for the high political privilege of American citizenship.

That George W. Woodward gave encouragement and comfort to the rebellion when it was precipitated, and that he has applauded all its acts, from the murdering of defenceless women and children to the sacking of unarmed villages, on the plea that the slave-hollers had reserved rights in slave property, for the defence of which they were justified in going to any length in war, and to any extreme in atrocity.

That George W. Woodward declared negro slavery to be an incalculable blessing, to think against which was infidelity and to oppose which was a crime.

That George W. Woodward is pledged to oppose the National Government, should he be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, in all its efforts to crush rebellion, by refusing to allow the collection of the national taxes, by ordering the stoppage of the draft, and by attempting the withdrawal of such of the troops of Pennsylvania as are already in the field gallantly fighting for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

THE OLD "SUMTER FLAG."—The report that the flag which Major Anderson had with him at Sumter was taken by the rebels on the 7th is not true. Peter Hart, of New York city, the hero who had so much to do with it at the time the rebels bombarded Sumter, say the flag is in his keeping.

If the election of one copperhead Governor (Seymour) in New York has protracted the war eighteen months, how much will the election of two more copperheads, Woodward and Vallandigham, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, shorten it? Will some peace-at-any-price man tell us?

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD SCHEME.

The most contemptible scheme yet concocted or planned by the Copperheads is that which has for its object the assumption by the United States of the rebel debt, if such a course would sufficiently conciliate the South to induce her to return to allegiance. The authors and abettors of this novel idea have not as yet been sufficiently courageous boldly to proclaim their desires or designs; but now and then may be observed in the columns of their organs, carefully worded remarks, intended as feelers with which to bring out the views of their equally disloyal cotemporaries, and the sentiments of that portion of the community who swallow without nauseating results the doses offered for their acceptance by their cunning journalists. It has always been conceded that a copperhead could be guiety of any miserable trick or subterfuge upon the calendar; but it was not supposed that their craved spirits could induce them to suggest or advocate such a project as that to which we refer. The war which for more than two and a half years has been devastating some of the most beautiful sections of our country: which has caused hundreds of thousands of our countrymen to pass prematurely from their sphere of usefulness, or walk our streets mutilated representatives of their former selves; and which has caused the habiliments of grief to clothe a large proportion of our population, is the fruit of the machinations of the Southern traitors, and was begun by them alone. Are we then—the innocent sufferers—to come forward now and offer to pay the indebtedness which has been incurred in the prosecution of the very war which has brought upon us all these evils? As well might we supply the assassin with means to purchase the knife with which he intends to strike; the burglar with the funds wherewith to purchase the tools with which he designs to break into our premises; and the incendiary with the pittance to be expended for the matches and fluid with which he is to burn our property. And yet these sympathizers with villainy—these tucklers with slavery—dare in their infamy to suggest that we shall pay the debt of treason. The plotting of these men, hideous as they are in all their varied forms, have culminated in this, the last of their unholy schemes.

It is now only hinted at in their journals, discussed in their secret gatherings, and broached in their private conversation; but they only await the hour when temporary success resuscitates their treasonable energies and emboldens their traitorous tongues, to proclaim loudly their wish. Let Union men be upon their guard against this new rascality, and by voice and vote show the Southern rebels that this additional measure for reconciliation is regaded by loyalty and patriotism as the most infamous yet suggested by the Northern peace men.—*Bulletin.*

Judge Lowrie on the Necessities of the Poor Man and the Rich Man

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Judge Lowrie, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the "Sunday law" case, wherein it was claimed by the prosecutor that if the *poor* could not ride to church on Sunday, in the cars, the *rich* should not ride to church in their carriages. In other words, "what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander." Judge Lowrie had before decided that it was a violation of the law for the cars or omnibus to run on Sunday, because it was a desecration of the Lord's day, and as many believed the cars and the omnibuses were the *poor man's* carriage, they should be allowed to ride in them on Sunday, but Judge Lowrie said no! Then the people turned about and said Judge Lowrie rides to church on Sunday in his carriage, we will arrest his driver for doing his worldly business of *driving* for the Judge on Sunday; and so the Judge's driver was arrested with other drivers, and Mr. Logan's driver took his case to the Supreme Court, and Judge Lowrie had the modesty to write out and deliver the opinion, and as the case turned upon the *necessity* of *riding* to church on Sunday, and it was claimed that as the *poor man's* carriage had been stopped, the rich man's should be stopped also. He defined the term necessity, in the precise words following, to wit: "*What may be a luxury or a pleasure to a poor man may be a necessity when he has grown* RICH!" The plain English of which is, that when a man is poor it is not necessary for him to ride to church, he should *walk*, but when he is *rich* it is necessary for him to *ride* to church. Ergo, the drivers of the carriages of Lowrie and Logan drove for *rich men*, therefore, it was a case of necessity, and under the law it was no offence; but the drivers of the omnibus were convicted. MUDSILL.

WOODWARD ON SLAVERY.

On our first page to-day, will be found Judge Woodward's opinions on Slavery, on two important occasions. The one, the Reform Convention of 1838; and the other, the "great Union Meeting" in Philadelphia, in December, 1860. The first extracts given, are contained in the Reform Convention Debates, Vol. 10, pages 16 to 24, and the latter in the *Clearfield Republican* of July 8, 1863. We ask a careful perusal of these documents, at this time, as they clearly indicate the character of the man. In 1838, a friend of humanity and freedom, and in 1860 the advocate of barbarity and oppression. Surely, such a man is unworthy the confidence and votes of a free people—especially in times like these, when our country needs the hearty support of firm and unwavering loyalty.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The Copperheads are at their old tricks. No sooner is the Presidents Proclamation, announcing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in certain cases, issued, than they raise the hue and cry that "*martial law*" is proclaimed. This they know is false. But they presume on the ignorance of their followers, and, no doubt, in many instances they will be successful in making them believe that such is the fact—those persons not knowing the difference between *suspending* the operations of a civil writ in individual offences, and the *establishing* of military law over a section of the country. Truly, these Copperheads have a strange way of showing their loyalty to the Constitution, and to their country's cause.

In the present contest, we hope no Union man will feel satisfied that he is doing his whole duty as a loyal and patriotic citizen, without exerting himself to the full extent of his ability to secure the re-election of Gov. Curtin. Let each man work as if the success of our glorious cause depended upon his own individual efforts. The hour for action has arrived. We trust all fully comprehend the magnitude of the issue to be decided on the second Tuesday of October.

Gen. Gilmore is promoted to a Major of Engineers in the regular army.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

A PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day or March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abbettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (1863.) and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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, 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

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

WANTED.—A man to dig and put out 3 to 4,000 bushels of coal Highest cash price will be paid by IRVIN BROTHERS.
Sept. 23, 1863.-3tp. Burnside Pa.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!

Excitement in Clearfield

THE LATEST ARRIVAL.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the entire stock of D. G. Nivling, (formerly Graham, Boynton & Co.) and received a new and beautiful assortment of goods of every variety, the undersigned are prepared to furnish the former customers of the Store, and all others, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Fancy Goods, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

They would call especial attention to the large and complete assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

now opening, consisting of the latest Fall and Winter styles of fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpacas, Ginghams, Ducals, Prints, Balmoral skirts, &c. Also, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Shawls, Crinoline, &c.

They have also received a large and well selected Stock of

MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Bever Teen, Linens, &c. Also, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

in the latest styles and of the best material.

WHITE GOODS,

Muslins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Gaiters, Pumps, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, &c

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Coffee, Syrups, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Sugar Rice, Meal, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, Drugs & Medicines, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store.

They invite all persons to call and examine their stock, and hope to give entire satisfaction.

BOYNTON & SHOWERS.
Clearfield 23d, September 1863.

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

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Henry Eisenhower, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., 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'M EISENHOWER, Ex'rs.

☞While walking through the streets of Curwensville, 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 country. "My advice to you is to call and see for yourself" and then exclaim "The half was not told me."

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,

Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodean, Guitar, Harmony, and Vocal Music.

Sixty private, and twelve class lessons included in one term. Rooms with Mrs. H. D. Welsh.
Clearfield, July 1, 1863.

C. MUNSON, has Rye, Corn, and good Family Flour, for Sale at Philipsburg. Also, Rye and Corn at D. Ayers' Mill. June 3, 1863-3m

WANTED—An active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years old to learn the Storekeeping business. Apply to JAS. E. WATSON.
Williams Grove, August 12th, 1863.-3t.

JOUR WANTED.—A good sober, industrious journeyman, Cabinet maker, can find constant employment, at good wages, by applying soon to JOHN GUELICH.
Sept. 16, 1863. Clearfield, Pa.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing in Clearfield Borough, on Tuesday, September 1st, a large Black Cow, with some white spots on the body, etc. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received BARTOL STUMPH
Clearfield, September 9th, 1863.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Curer; Restorative*, a great cure for colds and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Physic*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between A. H. Pierce and John Pierce in the Lumbering and Milling business was dissolved on the 31st August by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned; and as a change has been made in the firm, the old books must be settled without delay. A. H. PIERCE.
Sept. 2, 1863.-pd. PERRY PIERCE.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope. Address, CHA'S A. LAMBERT.
July 22, 1863. Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

ESTATE OF MOSES BOGGS DEC'D.—At an Orphans' Court for the County of Clearfield, Penn'a, held at Clearfield on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1863, in the matter of the Estate of Moses Boggs dec'd, on motion of J. B. McEnally, Esq., Attorney, &c., the Court grant a rule, directed to the heirs of Moses Boggs, to wit: to Wm. Boggs, or his legal representatives, Robert Boggs, Margery Baxter, wife of A. Baxter, Elizabeth, wife of John McConkey, Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley, Wilber F. Boggs, Henry Boggs, Mary, wife of William Chandler and Roland C. Boggs, and all other persons interested, or claiming to be owners of said estate to be and appear before the honorable the Judges of the said Court, at a Court to be held at Clearfield, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1863, then and there to accept, or refuse the real Estate of said decedent at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly returned. I. G. BARGER,
August 12, 1863.-6w. Clerk Orphans' Court

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 on 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, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield co., *do hereby give public notice* to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the *Second Tuesday of October next*, (being the THIRTEENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote

For One person for Governor of this Commonwealth.

For One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

For Two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson and McKean, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For One person for the office of Treasurer 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, viz:

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaria township.

At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell township.

At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township.

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.

At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford.

At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township.

At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside.

At the schoolhouse near Simon Rorabough's for the township of Chest.

At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield.

At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington.

At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr., for the Borough of Curwensville.

At Centre school house for the township of Decatur.

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 Congress Hill 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 Graham.

At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guelich.

At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Huston.

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 Knox.

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 Thomas Kyler for the township of Morris.

At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington.

At the house of Samuel Smith for the township of Penn.

At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township.

At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.

At the house of John Whiteside for the township of Woodward.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States, or any city or incorpoated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office voted for.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the *First Friday* next after the said Second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.