



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 31, 1863.

HOW IT WAS DONE!

Persons abroad will doubtless wonder how our opponents increased their majority one hundred votes since the last fall election.

In the borough of New Washington there was a Copperhead majority of 24. Ten days before the election a number of Union men applied to Russell McMurray, the Assessor, and were regularly assessed, and paid their taxes to the Collector.

Before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Robert M'Cune who being duly sworn according to law, saith that he is a resident of the Borough of New Washington, and as such saith that more than ten days before the General Election held on the 13th day of October 1863, he applied to Russell McMurray the assessor for the borough aforesaid, and by him was assessed, and on the 10th day of October 1863, he paid a State and County tax to Jacob A. Broth, the collector for the year 1863.

Before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Rev. M. L. Drum who, being duly sworn according to law, saith that he is a resident of the borough of New Washington, and as such saith that more than ten days before the General Election held on the 13th day of October 1863, he applied to Russell McMurray the assessor for the borough aforesaid, and by him was assessed, and on the tenth day of October 1863 he paid Jacob A. Broth, the collector for the year 1863, a County and State tax; and that on the 13th day of October 1863, at the Election polls in said Borough of New Washington, by virtue of said assessment and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, he offered to vote, which was rejected by the officers holding said Election; and further saith not sworn and subscribed before me the 13th day of October 1863.

The astute gentlemen who refused these votes, were Thomas Mehaffey (of known notoriety,) Reuben Neiman and Joseph Broth. Let their names be remembered.

In Bloom township, where the whole board was Copperhead, the majority was caused by their permitting a lot of log men to vote who had no residence in the township, and had not been there ten days before the election.

In Knox township, six Union men, who had been twice enrolled there, were refused permission to vote. Three deserters were permitted to vote, whom the board knew to be such, but a Union soldier was refused, because he had no tax receipt, it having been destroyed in the burning of his mother's house.

In Lawrence, at least two deserters were slipped up the alley, and were permitted to vote.

These are a few, of many instances that might be given of unqualified fraud and wrong, and will show how the election was conducted by the unscrupulous leaders of the Copperhead faction. They resorted to any and every means to bolster up their rotten cause. But all their efforts proved abortive. Their candidate has been defeated by an overwhelming majority, and their treasonable sentiments rebuked by the loyal people of the Commonwealth. The "Holy alliance" of Copperheads, Rebels and Slavery, is doomed to destruction. The hand-writing is upon the wall. Before many months roll by, the work will be complete.

THE BARBACUE THAT WAS TO BE.

We are credibly informed that so confident were the leaders of the Clearfield copperhead clique of the election of Woodward, that they had made arrangements for a grand "barbecue,"—at which all the young copperheads and the old copperheads, the big copperheads and the little copperheads, the lean copperheads and the fat copperheads, in short, the whole copperhead family,—would assemble to gorge themselves with "roast ox," and shout for Woodward, Vallandigham & Co.

The ox was ready, the copperhead stomachs ditto,—Mike's knife was sharp, and the details all settled—but alas! Woodward did not come to time, and the expectant copperheads will be compelled to go lean the remainder of their days. They all look famished for want of "ox." With elongated visages, down-cast looks, and cadaverous stomachs, "they go mourning about the streets." The "barbecue" has fizzled, the ox is non est, Woodward is defunct, the Copperheads sad, even the "Cars" have gone and left them,—and, verily, their sorrows are multiplied.

Chickamauga, as it has generally been pronounced since the river became historically famous, is harsh and uncouth. Some writers give it a softer intonation, and call it Chick-a-may-u-ga.

THE RESULT IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

The official results show that 4,018 votes were polled for Governor in this county, a larger vote than was ever polled before; and out of this vote Woodward had a majority of 962. We do not regard this result with any feelings of disappointment, nor have we any complaints to make about our friends in any part of the county. It is well known that the leaders who control the so-called Democratic party of this county are of the Vallandigham and Woodward stripe of politicians; and that their organ, misnamed the "Clearfield Republican," is one of the most rabid and abusive sheets published outside of the Rebel States. The natural tendency and apparent object of that paper is to stir up an intense opposition to the National Administration, and to create a sympathy for treason and rebellion. It is not to be denied that the efforts of the Clearfield copperhead leaders and their organ have had their due effect. That portion of the party that imbibed their views have grown open and defiant in their denunciations of the government, and bold in their expressions of sympathy for the rebellion. Many have even armed themselves with pistols and guns and threatened resistance to the laws by force, and in one instance, it will be recollected, proceeded so far as to shoot an enrolling officer. The same course has been, by the same party, carried to the polls. Every means to either persuade or compel men to vote the copperhead ticket was tried; and where they had a majority on the election board, copperhead votes, that were clearly illegal, were received without hesitation; whilst on the other hand, Union votes were rejected on the most trifling excuses, and where the voter was lawfully entitled to vote.

It will readily be perceived, by comparing the vote in 1860 with that cast on Tuesday, that a large majority of those who have been sent to the army from Clearfield were either Republicans or War Democrats, who have heretofore voted the Union ticket. In 1860 we polled 1755 votes for Curtin. Now we have only 1531; a difference of 224. Then the Democratic vote was 2040, now it is 2483; or 443 of an increase. The entire vote now polled exceeds that of 1860 just 219. It will thus be seen that we have lost a large portion of our vote, and these are the men who represent Clearfield county in the army.

Although we have some spots in our county politically as dark as Egypt, yet there are others that will challenge comparison with any in the State. Gulich is our banner township; giving 105 for Curtin and 9 for Woodward—and this, too, after she had sent 65 soldiers to the army. We have lost their votes but the country has gained brave defenders. We could mention several persons in that township who deserve notices for their patriotic efforts; but where all did so well we will not stop to mention names. It is an honor to belong to such a township. We know of none anywhere that has done better.

Beccaria, Burnside, Chest and Union have rolled up good majorities for our ticket—doing better than they did last year. The country is much indebted to the loyal Union men of these townships for their exertions and services.

Our friends in Brady have nobly stood up and done their duty—increased the Union vote and decreased the majority of the other side. In other townships where our opponents are largely in the ascendancy we have generally held our own or increased the Union vote. The Union men of such townships who have so faithfully served their country, amidst such adverse influences, are especially entitled to thanks. They are not forgotten,—but if no other reward should ever follow their efforts, they will have the approval of their own consciences that they cast their votes on the side of the Union and their country, and that those votes, though unsuccessful in their own county, have helped as much as any others to swell the majority by which A. G. Curtin is elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

We would then say to all the Union men of Clearfield county: Be not discouraged. Your votes and your exertions are not lost. They are felt. Work on, and by your influence, with the efforts of others of kindred patriotic impulses and purposes, this infamous rebellion will surely be crushed, and our glorious Union preserved.

THE MEETING AT CURWENSVILLE.—In the hurry and excitement incident to an election, we last week forgot to notice the large and enthusiastic meeting held at Curwensville on Saturday the 10th of October. The officers who presided were, Wm. Irvin, Esq., President.

Vice Presidents—Geo. B. Dale, John Welsh, Alex. Murray, Elisha Fenton, Arthur Bell, Capt. J. H. Heasley, Titus H. Bailey, David Dressler, Robert W. McNaul, David Hoyt, James Farewell, Geo. W. Carter, David McCracken, David J. Cathcart, Andrew Davis. Secretaries—Ed. Goodwin, Lieut. L. Carlisle, James Arthurs.

The President, Mr. Irvin, upon taking the chair made a brief, but most excellent and telling address. The Hon. J. P. Hoyt, an old Democrat, was then called upon and defined his position upon National affairs, and presented some strong and pointed reasons for supporting the National and State Administrations.

H. B. Swoope, Esq., and Hon. J. Patton, also made most excellent speeches.

A prominent feature of the occasion was thirty-five young ladies, dressed in white and black and wearing red and blue scarfs and white badges, representing the several States of the American Union. This was truly a most interesting feature and will long be remembered by those who participated.

In short, this was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, most orderly and most interesting meetings ever held in Clearfield county.

Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S division is reported to have lost the rebel papers to have lost, in the late battles in Georgia, 1,300 out of 1,600 men.



"LIE NO." 35.

THE OLD KEYSTONE STATE O. K.

Woodward to Remain "Speechless."

THE UNION SUSTAINED.

The National Administration Endorsed

PENNSYLVANIA about 18,000. OHIO, about 70,000. INDIANA, about 12,000. IOWA, about 15,000.

Above we give the approximate result of the elections held in the several States named. The official returns have not yet reached us, and we postpone giving the details until we can do so correctly—the figures now published by the city dailies being so meagre and confused that they afford no satisfaction to the reader.

THE WAR NEWS.

The reported capture of Glasgow, Ky., last week, consisted of a sudden dash upon the place by 110 Rebels under Capt. Hughes, causing a panic, in which they captured about 90 prisoners, arms and horses, with whom they hastily left the place, simply because Major Martin of the 37th Kentucky mounted infantry, and Lieut. Chenoweth opened a fire from a Henry rifle, discharging about sixteen shots at them. Major Martin placed himself at the head of a party, pursued the flying Rebels, and recaptured the prisoners and horses. The Rebels left in such a hurry that they robbed none.

Gen. Burnside, advancing along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad on Saturday, overtook the Rebel force under Medwell Jackson and Gen. Williams, at Blue Springs. The enemy were in a strong position, and a sharp engagement ensued, when at sundown they were driven from the field, but darkness rendered immediate pursuit impossible. The next morning the Rebels continued their retreat on the Greenville Road with our force in pursuit. Our loss was some 60 killed and wounded.

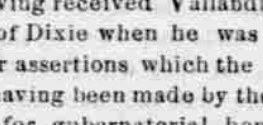
Rebel invasions do not appear to succeed well. That just undertaken by Shelby in Missouri has terminated most disastrously to his forces. Gen. Brown succeeded in getting at them three times in a running fight, and finally cornered them, when a battle ensued which lasted five hours. The Rebels were completely routed and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage, a large number of small arms, and prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is also very large. Our forces were in pursuit of the scattered Rebels at last accounts.

Our latest information from the Army of the Cumberland states that Wheeler, who attempted to destroy Koscorran's communication, has been chased back again across the Tennessee, and glad enough to give up his enterprise and seek safety within the Rebel lines. The report is brought in by refugees that Bragg, owing to the exhaustion of the country in which he has been living, is falling back. The report is not fully credited, though there is some reason for believing that the Rebels are changing their position.

It now appears that the Rebels have a perfect blockade in Charleston Harbor against our iron-clads. They have reserved a passage for their own craft, after the manner of a canal with a safety lock against Union vessels. In view of this fact, time will be required for the consummation of plans now being made for overcoming these obstructions and reaching the other Rebel defenses.

ANOTHER WITNESS AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM. Surgeon J. R. Weist writes a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, detailing a conversation respecting Vallandigham between himself and the rebel Col. Webb, of the 1st Alabama regiment, on the occasion of the capture of the latter, after he had been mortally wounded—Col. Webb, having received Vallandigham on the threshold of Dixie when he was exiled. Among other assertions which the rebel officer relates as having been made by the copperhead candidate for gubernatorial honors is this: That the South did not pursue the right policy; that instead of allowing the North to invade Kentucky and Tennessee, and making the battlefields in said States they should transfer the battlefields to Ohio and Indiana, and that if they did so, a strong party would declare in their favor, and the Administration would be compelled to recognize the independence of the South.

THAT "WHOPPEN BIG BAR"



Our distinguished Senator thought, in his Curwensville speech on the evening before the election, that Betsy could not kill "that whoppen big bar" on Tuesday. But the "bar" is dead. The Copperheads could not save it, and the gallant Senator's record on giving Johnston and Wright the use of the Hall, is condemned and repudiated by Twenty Thousand majority. Alas! poor Billy, he's a gone sucker.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.—A recent Washington letter says: The slaveholders of Maryland discover that there is an unpleasant proviso in Mr. Lincoln's decision respecting the enlistment of slaves in that State. He assents to their demand, and no more slaves are to be enlisted in Maryland without their consent of their masters. But—and here's the rub—but, if the white slaveholders of Maryland will not permit their slaves to enlist, they must enlist themselves, or be drafted. Soldiers, the government is determined to have, from slave states as well as free, and if the white people of Maryland prefer to fight rather than permit their slaves to do it for them, the President will not object.

CHAPLAINS RELEASED.—The following chaplains of Pennsylvania regiments have been released from Libby Prison, Richmond, and are now in this State: George H. Hammer, 12th Cavalry; D. C. Eberhart, 87th Regiment; E. O. Ambler, 67th Regiment. These men all belonged to Milroy's command. They state that there are at Belle Island over ten thousand U. S. prisoners, the great majority of whom are in a very destitute condition. A large number of them are in their shirt sleeves, and without hats and caps, and they are compelled to lie in the open air. Many of them have the chills, and if not speedily released scores of deaths must ensue.

DRAFT DECISIONS.—It has been decided by the Provost Marshal General that drafted men who have paid \$300 without being examined, and are subsequently examined and found entitled to exemption, can have the commutation money refunded. Those having substitutes in the service on March 3, 1863, and being drafted, have paid commutation, are entitled to have it reimbursed. And those who, under these circumstances, have furnished substitutes, are entitled to have the amount actually paid for such substitutes refunded, on making a claim and producing the proof of payment.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: The National debt is far less in amount than the enemies of the Government hoped it would be on the 1st of October. They had prophesied that we would owe three thousand millions of dollars before the end of the second year of the war, Government enters upon the third year of the war, with a debt of only twelve hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The increase of this debt, hereafter, will be moderate, the Government being abundantly supplied with muskets, cannon and clothing.

A TREMENDOUS COLLISION!

THE "CARS" OFF THE TRACK! The Conductor Seriously Injured! A GENERAL SMASH UP.

The "train of Cars" that was "running round loose" over Clearfield county before the election, was suddenly thrown off the track on Tuesday last, and resulted in a general "smash up"—the Senatorial conductor being so seriously injured that he has been suffering from an affection of the head ever since. The passengers look "blue," and we fear it will be a long time before they recover from the effects of Curtin's triumphant re-election.

THREE CHEERS FOR GULICH! THE BANNER TOWNSHIP!

A BRIGHT SPOT IN CLEARFIELD. The Union men of Gulich township deserve a flag, and we suggest to our friends that they be presented with a splendid National banner. There is no township in the State deserves more credit than Gulich. She has sent sixty-five men to the army—has five in the Regular Army—had sixteen men drafted, only one of whom paid the commutation money,—and she has given 105 votes for Curtin to 9 for Woodward! One of the men—a keeper of a lager-beer saloon has left, since the election, in disgust. We have no doubt the remaining eight will either come over to the side of the Union, or follow his example.

A SECOND ST. PATRICK.—It is well known that Governor Curtin is of Irish descent. He must be lineally descended from St. Patrick, judging from the "scatterment" he has made among the "serpents." He is death on Copperheads.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes from Little Rock that two regiments of loyal citizens have been raised in Arkansas for the federal army, and the third is now being organized. Many recruits have also been obtained for regiments from other States. The citizens, many of whom have been hid in the woods and mountains a year and a half, throng the streets daily by hundreds. They are welcomed to the protection of the old flag.

It is officially announced for the information of the public that letters to any public officer (excepting to members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives), must be prepaid. Letters must be prepaid which are directed to the President of the United States, his Cabinet officers and all others in public stations.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in the South, this year, will amount to nearly 60,000,000 bushels. In 1860 over 31,000,000 bushels were harvested. This great increase is accounted for by the fact that unusual attention has been paid since the beginning of the war, to the cultivation of the cereals. Cotton and tobacco have been planted only to a limited extent.

EDITOR ROBBED.—W. L. Davis, editor of the Easton Daily Express, had a box containing \$300 and a number of valuable papers, stolen from a table in his office, a few days ago. A boy employed in the office was arrested, and confessed the crime, and implicated another youth named Fray, as his partner.

THE REBELLION.

GENERAL MEADE FALLS BACK. A FIGHT NEAR BRISTOE STATION. THE REBELS DEFEATED.

Gen. Meade Master of the Situation.

On the 14th inst., the enemy made two desperate and unsuccessful attempts to whip that army and destroy our trains, but in both cases signally failed. Just at day-break, between Gettled Station and Aboin, Stuart and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack upon Gen. Gregg's cavalry and the Second Army Corps. Almost the first intimation given of their presence, was the opening of batteries upon the Second Corps. Our troops were speedily placed in position and the enemy repulsed with considerable loss.

Late in the afternoon Hill made another dash to cut off the 2d corps. He first attacked the rear of the 5th cavalry, killing three of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and wounded 15 or 20 more. When the head of the 2d corps had reached Kittle Run, near Bristoe's Hill, they made a terrible onslaught on both corps. The 2d corps was on the eastern side of the railroad track, and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks with decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time up the embankment, when a portion of the 2d charged in turn, capturing 700 or 800 prisoners, and one battery. Several charges were made and each time the enemy forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded.

A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides until long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retired. A full list of the killed and wounded has not been obtained, but it is not large. Capt. Ball, of the 3d Minnesota, was wounded in three places, and under the most aggravating circumstances. When the enemy charged up the railroad, finding themselves in a very dangerous place, they waved their hands in token of surrender. At this instant Capt. Ball sprang upon the embankment, and a volley was fired at him, three shots taking effect. The Minnesotans returned the fire, and many rebels suffered death in retaliation for this act of treachery.

Our trains are all safe. Some artillery practice was going on this morning near the Rappahannock Station, but without much damage. The 1st Maine cavalry, Col. Smith, which was cut off on Monday night near Jefferson, across the Rappahannock, reached Bristoe's station Wednesday night. The regiment escaped with the loss of a squad of men sent to communicate with General Gregg, about twenty in all. Our army behaved handsomely.

The rebel army under Lee is certainly all across the Rappahannock and massed at Bristoe on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and extending to a short distance north of the old Bull Run battle ground. In this position, they made a desperate attempt under cover of darkness to accomplish what they have failed to do all the way from the Rapidan, that of turning Gen. Meade's right flank.

The fighting was mostly by artillery and the Second Corps, under General Warren gallantly resisting the enemy and driving him from the field, capturing a rebel battery and several hundred prisoners. The loss, however, on our side, is greater than was at first anticipated. It must not be supposed that Meade has retreated in front of Lee's army. The retrograde movement has been on parallel lines, to prevent Lee by rapid marching from turning Meade's right flank, and intercepting his rear. Now that the situation is such that the rebel army failed, to accomplish this, they show no disposition to give battle on our immediate front. They have probably presumed the weakness of our army by sending reinforcements elsewhere, but they will ascertain the full fact if they dare to give battle. An engagement on the old Bull Run battle ground was thought to be imminent, but the enemy has only kept up skirmishing. Gen. Meade is master of the situation, notwithstanding Lee attempted in the night to get between the Army of the Potomac and the Capitol.

All of our supplies, stores and transportation were safely brought away from Calpepper, and the railroad destroyed, so that it can now be of no use to the enemy. It may be stated now that arrangements for sending supplies to the rear were completed several days before the rebels advanced.

One of the evening papers states that occurrences in the field for the past few days have created a very general impression among military men, that the rebels have called to Lee's assistance almost their entire force recently at Charleston, as well as their force recently in North Carolina and Lower Virginia, as he would scarcely venture to put the Rappahannock in his rear unless his army had been greatly increased since Longstreet left it for the West with his two divisions.

General Meade had been well advised of Lee's purpose to attempt his current movement on the right flank of our army. This is evident in the celerity with which Meade has moved his army so as to confront Lee in the position of his (Meade's) own choice, at the same time losing nothing of stores or ammunition.

Last night, the 14th, from the manner in which Lee drew his attacking force, it was evident that he did not anticipate for it the reception it received. As brilliant as was his movement to dash between our army and Washington the manner in which it was anticipated, prepared for and checkmated, was even more brilliant.

The following is set down as the relative heating values of different kinds of American wood: Shellbark hickory being taken as the highest standard, 100; pig nut hickory, 95; white oak, 75; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 69; black walnut, 65; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 59; hard maple, 50; white elm, 58; red cedar, 50; wild cherry, 55; yellow poplar, 52; butternut, 52; white birch, 40; white pine, 42.

GOT SHAVED.—M. W. McConnell, at one time a student of Meadville, a graduate of Allegheny College, was captured with Morgan's band, and is now in the Ohio Penitentiary with his head shaved. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he deserted his country, and as northern born rebels generally do, made one of the worst of traitors. He now bids fair to get his just desert.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3c less insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—All persons interested are hereby notified that a Petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, at September Term 1863, praying the incorporation of the "New Washington Methodist Episcopal Church," and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the prayer of the said petition will be granted, at the ensuing January Term of said Court, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly in that behalf passed and enacted. By order of the Court. D. F. STELLER, Prothonotary, October 21, 1863—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and so directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 11th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: All those certain two tracts or pieces of land situate in Clearfield county. One of them situate in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Heyer dated the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1853, beginning at a post, thence by John Bringham south thirty nine degrees west two hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by lands of Nathaniel Donald south forty degrees east two hundred and eighty perches to a post, thence by vacant land north thirty nine degrees east two hundred and sixty perches to a post, and thence by Christian Gettings land north forty degrees west two hundred and eighty perches to the place of beginning containing Four Hundred and Thirty Nine acres and eleven perches and allowance, be the same more or less.

And the other, surveyed on a warrant granted to Nathaniel Donald, dated the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1853, beginning at a post, thence by Nicholas survey south 33 deg west 250 perches to a post, thence by lands of John Bringham south 40 deg east 250 perches to a post, thence by vacant land north 39 deg east 200 perches to a post, and thence by lands of John Heyers north 40 degrees west 250 perches to the place of beginning containing 52 acres and 11 perches and allowance be the same more or less. Said lands taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis Jamison and Loren A. Ensworth. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office. Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 21, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of James Thompson, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 11th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, P. M., in the Borough of New Washington, the following described real estate (late the property of the said deceased) to wit: Two adjoining tracts of land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Jonathan Westover, other lands of James Thompson, deceased, lands of George Christ, and lands of the heirs of John Irvin, deceased, having a frame dwelling house and log barn erected thereon, the one tract containing 52 acres and 40 perches, the other containing 129 acres and 40 perches. Three tracts will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers.

Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a post, thence north 82 deg west 40 1/2 perches to a white oak, thence south 85 deg west 39 perches to a cherry tree, thence north 74 deg west 16 perches to a post, thence west 98 perches to a maple tree, thence by lands of John Irvin, deceased, north 65 deg west 85 perches to a white oak, thence north 41 deg east 41 perches to a hickory, thence north 31 deg east 99 perches to a post by a white oak, thence south 57 deg east 45 perches to a post on bank of Chest river, thence south 54 deg east 60 perches to a dog wood, thence south 11 deg east 7 perches to a maple, thence north 73 deg east 48 perches to a maple, thence east 50 perches to a small hemlock, containing 220 acres and 86 perches; having erected thereon a dwelling house, barn, sawmill, and two tracts of land. TERMS.—Third cash in hand, balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by Judgment Bonds and personal security.

WILLIAM FEATH, J. ESTEY, Oct. 21, 1863. JAMES M. HEWEN, J. P. KRATZER, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &c. FRONT STREET, (ABOVE THE ACADEMY,) CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. P. KRATZER, has just received the largest assortment of Dress Goods for Ladies, now in the county, consisting in part of 1863 Cashmere, Merino, Alpaca, Alpaca, pannelto, Brilliant, Polish, Alpaca, Berge, Lawns, Prints, Silks, Duster-clothe, Gingham, Nankon, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet-trim-ming, Collettee, Brail, Betts, Dress-button, Hosiery, Vests, Corsets, Collars, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Hoop-Skirts, Balnores, Coats, Shawls, Mantles, Pans, Notions, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

MEN'S WARE, &c. Such as Cloth, Cassimere, Sateen, Flannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Muslin, Italian-cloth, Velted, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drilling, Linen Crash, Serge, Broad-cloth, Fading Linen, Vestings, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys' jackets, Linen, Drawers, Cassimere shirts, Linen-shirts, Roots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Such as Carpet, Oil-cloth, Blinds, Curtains, Tassels, Cord, Clocks, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Washboards, Butter-flows, Seives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mill, Bed-covers, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cotton yarn, Candle-wick, Work-bags, Kets, Lavers, Embroid, Buffalo Robes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Axes, and Augers, &c., &c., &c.

MUSICAL GOODS. Such as Violins, Flutes and Fifes.

HARDWARE. Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Medicines, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt.

GRAIN, FRUIT. Carriage Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot, Lead, Grind-stones, Taff, Ring Rope, etc., etc., etc.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and the highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Oct. 21, 1863. Clearfield, Penn a.

WANTED.—A large lot of Flax Seed, in exchange for Goods at the Cheap Store of JNO. D. THOMPSON. A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, patent, etc. white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S.