

## CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 28, 1863.

THE WAR NEWS.

Since our last issue the Rebel force under Lee, which was threatening Gen. Meade's right wing, has retreated south of the Rapidan, and the army of the Potomac now holds undisputed possession of all the country east of the Rappahannock, with no signs of a battle at present. The hasty retreat of the rebel army, their officers say, was caused by a want of provisions, and when Stuart passed through Warrenton he did not stop to feed his men, though he admitted they had eaten nothing for 24 hours. It was also said by their officers that having destroyed a portion of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, Lee would have time to send troops to the assistance of Bragg. The rebel newspapers claim the capture of 2,000 of our troops, a full battery, and a large number of wagons during the campaign. In-

formation from Washington states that the

damage to the railroad will be repaired and

in running order within ten days from the

retreat of the rebel forces. Advices from the Army of the Potomac continue of the most satisfatory character. Cavalry reconneissances are continued on our part as far as the Rappahannock. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad had already been repaired one mile beyond Bristow Station, and forces are kept at work night and day. The discipline and morule of the army never were better, and the officers and men are represented as having the greatest confidence in Gen. Meade. It is estimated that 1,500 men will cover all our losses in the late campaign, including killed, wounded, stragglers and prisoners. This, it will be seen, is below the estimate of the Rebel loss made by themselves-their loss being, acording to their own accounts, 1,500 killed and wounded, and

a large number taken prisoners. During the past week a change of commanders has taken place in the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Rosecrans has been relieved from his command and Gen. Thomas appointed as his successor. Many rumors are affoat as to the cause of this change, but we forbear publishing them, as they are very contradictory. We will however remark, that, no doubt, there were sufficient reasons for the change, or it would not have been made by the War Department. Time will set all things

Gen. Crook's official report of his pursuit, defeat, and rout of Wheeler's force, sent by Braggs to cut off Rosecran's communications, is received. Gen. Crook had three fights with the enemy, whipping him severely each time, and finally scattering his force in every direction, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of cavalry arms, and 340 prisoners, beside the wounded. Gen. Crook says he never saw troops more demoralized, and thinks their loss in this raid was not less than 2,000.

Joe Johnston's force, with the exception of one division has been sent to reinforce Bragg. There are not over 10,000 Rebel troops in Mississippi. Richardson, Ross, Whitfield, Blythe, and Chalmers, each have a band of about 500 strong, and are in diffierent parts of the State hunting conscripts with bloodhounds, and robbing the inhabitants. In three counties over 100 bloodhounds are used to capture Union

The notorious guerrilla, Jim. Keller, with six of his gang were captured at Sharpsburg. Ky., on Sunday a week. While in the hands of his guard, Keller was shot and mortally wounded by a man named Watkins, formerly of the Kentucky cavalry.

Gov. Seymour has issued a proclamation reciting the cause for the call made by the President for more volunteers, reminding the citizens of New York of their duty as good patriots, and announcing to them that he expects all classes to aid, to the extent of their ability, the Government in securing

The patterns have been made and the preparations commenced at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, for the casting of a gun which will weigh about fifty seven tons.

it is gratifying to know that the conscripts who have gone to the general rendezvous from this district, although not numerous, are considered as among the very best, both in a physical point of view and in their uniform manliness and trustworthiness, that have been sent.

The safe of B. A. Jordan, in Sunbury, was blown open at an early hour on Thursday

A NEWSPAPER has been established at Galway called the United Irish and American. It displays at its head the Irish and American flags. Its chief points are the advantages of emigration and the probability of a war with England.

THE Richmond Examiner of the 17th says that the number of prisoners of war held in Richmond at this time is ten thousand two hundred and fifty odd.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

be found the President's Proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers to fill up the old regiments, the recent draft having but partially accomplished that result, owing, in the main, to the fact that so many able-bodied men paid their commutation.

Heretofore many persons were opposed to the system of drafting, and urged volunteering as the quickest and most patriotic way to fill up the army; whilst others contended that there was nothing dishonorable or unpatriotic in a draft, and thought that the most equitable way of raising an army. The President, in his present proclamation, seems disposed to favor and accommodate both the parties alluded to-and hence, he asks for volunteers first, and if the several States, or districts fail to furnish their quota on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, then the deficiency is to be made up by a draft.

The Proclamation sets forth that "all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft" and that all volunteers thus called out and duly collisted, shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty as heretofore communicaeted to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office by special letters."

The instructions here refered to, we believe, are the orders issued some time since to the Boards of Enrollment to institute a system of enlistment throughout their respective districts, and embrace the following provisions,

For recruits who have served as soldiers not less than nine months, and have been honorably discharged for any cause other than physical disability, a bounty of \$402 is to be paid; and to those who have not been in service as aforsaid, bounties of \$302. These bounties are payable, as follows:

At general rendezvous, before leaving the same to join his regiment, the veteran recruit will receive one month's pay, \$13, premium, \$2, first instalment of bounty, \$60-total \$75. At the end of two months, another instal-

ment of \$50, in addition to regular pay. At the end of six months, another instalment of fifty dollars; at the end of a year another, and so on until the whole amount is paid. If honorably discharged at the end of

two years, the whole bounty will be paid. For raw recruits the same order of payment will be observed, the ratio of the instalments being as much less than the above as \$302 is less than \$402.

Persons who favor volunteering as the most former—the editors of the "Clearfield Repub-efficient way of keeping up our armies now in lican" are examples of the latter. Neither front of the enemies, shouldgive this Proclamation their hearty support, and use their influence to promote the desired object, as upsuccess of enlistments depends the question of another draft. Our armies must be filled up or they will become too weak to finish up the great work of successfully and speedily crushing out the rebellion.

The larger our armies are, and the more prompt the response to the call of the President, the sooner we may look for a permanent peace. Every good citizen, and true patriot, should encourage the effort making to strengthen our gallant men now in the field. Volunteers have mainly fought this gigantic rebellion from the commencement, and now, that it is growing weaker, let volunteers finish it up, if possible.

## FRAUDS AT THE ELECTIONS.

The copperhead leaders are clamoring vociferously on the subject of frauds. The copperhead organs of every locality teem with accounts of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the loyal men of a distinct district. In this manner these wretches manage, occasionly, to get up a sort of public feeling on the subject, until certain honest, though unsophisticated, individuals are made to believe that the copperhead leaders are immaculately pure, while all who oppose them are steeped in political frauds. On this subject of frauds at elections, there

is a history which is very damaging to the copperhead or dough face Democratic leaders. This history is contained in the criminal records of many of the counties of the commonwealth, and those records clearly show that the only villains ever convicted of frauds at elections in this State, were those identified with the copperhead or dough-face Democratic organization. There are now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary, four of the most prominent Democratic ward politicians of the city of Philadelphia, who were convicted and imprisoned for frauds proven to have been committed at an election. In addition to these men thus imprisoned, there are at least six others of like have a bore of twenty inches. Its length will | political proclivities throughout the State, who be twenty feet, and its greatest diameter at are under bonds to answer charges of frauds at the breech, five feet four inches. It will elections. These are facts derived from the criminal records of the Commonwealth, and yet the copperhead organs prate of frauds at the elections. Out upon such hypocricy !- Tel.

Gen. Scofield has issued an order for the government of the November election in Missouri, which makes provision for allowing only duly qualified electors to vote, and holding County Judges, Judges of election and Glerks responsible for any violation of the order. Persons having borne arms against the Govmorning, by an expert thief, who succeeded ernment, or having given aid or comfort to in taking therefrom one thousand dollars, in Rebels are prohibited from holding any office \$100 bills of a Northumberland bank, besides | connected with the election. In case of any a quantity of jewelry. A lot of clothing was danger of interference with the election by guerillas or others, military commanders are directed to prevent such interference.

> A secessionist from Hagerstown, Md., arrived at Richmond a few days ago, and presented certain rebel coupons, a portion of \$100,-000 for which he had sold his farm in Maryland, which were pronounced spurious at the rebel treasury. Of course he has no redness, as a counterfeiter.

"DRATH TO COPPERHEADS, &c."-Such was In another column of to-days Journal will the inscription upon a flag, or banner, as we are informed, flung from the hotel kept by James H. Galer, in Philipsburg, the morning after the news of Curtin's election reached that place. We are also informed that it disappeared very suddenly after the fact became this hour of peril to the Government we have known to the Democrats of the vicinity!

As all Democrats are called "Copperheads," they may not relish the idea of patronizing a hotel blazoned with such fearful warnings. "Death to Democrats !" Well, we suppose that is notice to Democrats that their custom is not wanted, and that if they have the spirit of men, and would shun the "DEATH" thus threatened, they will bestow their patronage upon Mr. Riddles, of the exchange-see his forts to rescue the land from rebellion. Let 'Card''-or upon Mr. Kepler, of the McGirk house. - Clearfield Republican.

"We learn from the Clearfield Republican that a hotel keper named Galor, in Philipsburg, flung to the breeze on the morning after the election, a flag with the motto of death | be welcomed to our hearths and blessed at our to Copperheads' inscribed upon it. "Copper- altars. They have sealed their devotion to traveling that way should be very careful to avoid this man as they would a pestilence, for it is said that his wiskey will kill at forty yards, and that people who go there run almost become sacred in their eyes, was tramthe risk of starving to death, as he has scarcely ever anything to eat, and when he has, its cleanliness is not above suspicion. Gaylor's is the worst hotel in Phillipsburg, as everybody who has ever stopped there can testily." -Bellefonte Watchman.

We have long known that the editors of the able the traditions of freedom-to secure the "Copperhead organ" in this place were capable of almost any degree of meanness, but the ment. These men asked no honor or positon, attack upon a man's business, for throwing out a flag after the election, bearing the inscription, "Death to Copperheads," when the could fiercest fight the common danger. principal transparency carried by that party here, before the election, bore the motto "Death to Abolitionists" on one side, and a caricature of Capt. Swoope and his company upon the other, is meaner than we expected even from them. The fact that Mr. Galer flung to the breeze a flag, signifying that the "Copperheads" were politically dead, on the day after the election, affords no excuse for cess of the traitors in the south. Hence the low and contemptible attack upon him must honor these men! We must honor the and his business contained in the above extracts. If the "Copperhead" papers intend to proscribe every business man who does not endorse their treasonable course, it is only necessary for them to let it be fully understood, and it will be seen who will suffer most | may never, hereafter, become our duty to o in the end. It will be found that it is "a pose any of the generous or gallant War Det game two can play at," and if it is forced on them, we apprehend there are few Union men who will shrink from the consequences.

It is not true that "all Democrats are called Copperheads," and the editors of the Republican know it. There is just as much difference between a true Democrat and a "Copperhead," as there is between any other leval man and a traitor. Such men as George M. Dallas and Judge Strong are examples of the are all the men who voted the ticket supported by the "Republican" called "Copperheads." least since the inadequate results of the la Very many honest and patriotic men, no doubt, voted their ticket, believing that they were discharging their duty-but they were men who would scorn to be guilty of proscribing a man in his business, for his political senti-

Anything more despicable than the above extract from the Bellefonte Watchman, it is impossible to conceive. Not content with venting their spleen upon Mr. Galer himself, they attack his wife, and meanly insinuate that her "cleanliness is not above suspicion," Coward and Copperhead-like, they would fix their "slimy fangs" upon a woman, and attempt to poison the public mind in regard to her character by their foul and contemptible the imperative dictate of the wisest economic inuendos. Like the Southern Guerrillas, in whose cause they labor, they spare neither age nor sex. Dead to every sense of shame, and burning under the withering rebuke of their overwhelming defeat by the loyal masses, these "Copperhead" editors seek to wreak their vengeance upon an inoffensive woman, and attempt to destroy the business of a private citizen. But it is in perfect keeping their remaining resources by our enemies. with all their conduct. Complicity with treason ever sinks the criminal deeper and deeper in the mire of degradation and infamy.

A "Copperhead" is a low, vile, sneaking thing, fit only for "treasons, stratagems and spoils"-a miserable wretch who is a traitor to the Government under which he lives, but too great a coward to enlist in the army of its ing the objects of the meeting, and that if I enemies. Hence, to make a base and covert voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Govattack upon the character of an unoffending woman, in a manner that rivals the vilest blackguard miscreant in the community, is only in consonance with their course and demeanor. From such creatures nothing else is to be expected. But their "fangs" having been effectually extracted by the late election, their sputtering slime can do no harm.

It is scarcely necessary to say, in regard to the "Conrad House," when all our travelling community know, that there are few better country hotels kept anywhere. Mr. Galer is a polite, accommodating landlord, and his wite is a first rate housekeeper-setting as war with all the means at the command of the good a table as any man need want to sit down to. We are satisfied that Governor Curtin and his lady, did not want for anything when they stopped there on Wednesday last.

A shocking accident occurred in Wellsburg. Erie county, on the 14th inst. W. H. Wright was engaged in hauling a heavy saw-log over nations. And, finally, I understand him to aan old bridge across the race near C. C. God- gree with me in the opinion that the sele frey's saw mill, when one of the old rotton great objects of this war are the restoration of stringers fell, and the trucks were capsized and pitched bottom upwards into the dry bed laws of the country. Believing that our opin of the mill race. Mr. W. was swept off the falling bridge and caught under the log, which struck him across the hips and bowels, bursting the abdomen, forcing out the intestines aud otherwise crushing and mutilating him. His agonized shricks soon brought assistance, but human aid could not retain the vital spark one little girl to mourn his untimely death.

the Speakership of the House of Representstives is the Hon. Ebbu B. Washburne, of Ilwill be the sentor member of that body.

ROOM FOR THE WAR DEMOCRACY. We have that tenacious love for our principles and party, which nothing can turn aside but just such danger as that which now invests the Union and threatens the Government. In been and still are willing to sacrifice party to insure the general good. Nor have we been alone in the exercise of such a feeling of sacrifice. The War Democracy of Pennsylvania have set their brethern of the Nation an example which will be emulated hereafter by all true Democrats who are in earnest in their efthe War Democracy, then, be invited to the highest honors of the triumph. Let room be made for them, wherever the country's defenders are received with loud acclaim. Let them their country in a sacrifice such as men never before made. The glory of a party which had pled into the dust to delend the glory of the country. The traditions of an organization which was invested with the most sacred memories, and around which clustered their holiest affections, were repudiated to render imperishperpetuation of the Union and the Governthe country, except the position in which they Hundreds and thousands of these men will have their honor in the contemplation of the joint ballot 5. present great victory; their reward is the ass rance that it was partly due to their effort that the country has been rescued from th clutches of the traitors in the north, whos sole purpose of victory was to secure the suby recognizing, acknowledging and repaying their great services. They are patriots as a ble as are those who sacrifice life and lim on the battle field. They have earned th gratitude of the nation; and we trust that ocrats who did so nobly for the country

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The Pittsburg Gazette in refering to th recent Proclamation of the President for vo unteers makes the following remarks:

the second Tuesday of October.

"The President's call for 300,000 volunteer to fill up the now greatly thinned ranks of the national armies, east and west will not occasio any surprise to those who have intelligent considered the present posture of affairs. all such, the necessity of an early resort some means of sending more soldiers into the field, has, probably for many weeks pastmore disappointed the friends of that measu -been very manifest.

"It is important, nay, it is even essential t the nation's interest-to its safety and we being, now and henceforth-that no parsimon in using its resources shall compel our gene als to keep on the defensive, when they shou lave men and war-material, at all necessar points, to secure the advantage of taking th initiative to attack the enemy in front.

"Let no hope come to the rebels-who has row lost all hope of foreign assistance, an even of a diversion of copperheads under th ad of Vallandigham and Woodward in th North-let no hope come to them from an lesitancy about reinforcing our armies. it poor economy to be parsimonious in th natter. The truest economy will always pro vile the amplest resources in such a war this. From the very first, even until nov could only be-Let an overwhelming array togce, at all points where it is important meet the rebets, be provided and in readines to meet them there!-And though the work subjugation now appears so far advanced, sti thi same good counsellor would urge-Rei force! reinforce! wherever you have an arm in the field, and thus take security against s possible unfriendly retrogressions of fortitu ard the most obstinate and desperate uses of

## MAJOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN ON THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12. Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR :- My attention has been calle to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapprovernor Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid the participation in party polities, and I it is obvious that I cannot long maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I, therefore, request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views, as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press. I desire to state clearly and distinctly, that, having some few days ago had a full con versation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the presecution of the bellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that, while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the ions entirely agree upon these points,I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote. I am, very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

THE enlistment of colored troops in Maryland causes a great amount of discontent a--he died immediately. He leaves a wife who mong the slaveholders in that State; so much, has been an invalid for nearly two years, and indeed, that a depudation was sent to the Among the candidates already named for the country needed soldiers, and if the recruiting officers did anything contrary to law



THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF 1863.

Governor Curtin's Majority 15,325.

Judge Agnew's Majority 12,402.

A UNION MAJORITY OF FIVE ON JOINT BALLOT IN THE LEGISLAURE.

Below we publish the official vote of the election in Pennsylvania, held on the 13th of October. It will be seen that Governor Curwhile they were thus battling for the cause of tin's majority is 15,325, and that of Judge Agnew 12,402,

The Pennsylvania Legislature will stand-Senate 17 Union to 16 Opposition-House 52 never confess the good they have done. They Union to 48 Opposition-Union majority on

	1863	GOVERNOR.		SUP. JUDGE.	
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	COUNTIES.	2	1	- 5	rie,
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l		a a	ı jö	on.	
	Adams,	2,689	2.917	2.698	2,918
	Allegheny,	17,708	The second second	17,570	
	Armstrong,	3,146	2,977	8,106	2,992
	Beaver,	3,037	2,056	3.085	2.059
	Bedford, Berks,	2,430 6,005	2,704 12,627	2.398 5.986	2.680 12.671
	Blair,	3.288	2 886	8.259	2.418
	Bradford,	6,722	2.954	6.565	2,929
	Bucks,	6,266	6,836	6,247	6.858
	Butler,	3,328	3,054	3,836	8,028
	Cambria,	2,164	\$,000	2,138	8,020
	Cameron,	818	216	809	219
	Carbon, Centre,	1,542 2,714	2,119 8,058	2,680	3,058
	Chester,	7.988	5,498	7,958	5,521
	Clarton,	1.618	2,598	1,591	2,608
	Clinton,	1,607	1,911	1,592	1.908
	Clearfield,	1,581	2.483	1,526	2 484
	Columbia,	1,801	8.842	1.801	3,346
	Crawford,	6,111	4,236	6,056	4,163
	Cumberland,	8.434 5.065	4,075 3,875	5,015	4,116 3,908
	Dauphia, Delaware,	3,462	1,789	3,013	1,820
	Erie,	6.259	3,280	6.178	3.258
	Elk,	336	722	317	784
	Favette.	3,091	3,791	2,098	3.771
	Franklin, Fulton,	761	1,022	2 Sau 750	1,026
ė	Forrest,	91	58	91	56
	Green,	1.484	2.960	1,440	2,958
	Huntingdon,	3,260	2,107 1,955	3,225	2,204
	Indiana, Jefferson,	1.754	1.698	1,739	1,967
	Juniata,	1,450	1.787	1.413	1,742
	Lancaster,	13,811	7,650	13,351	7,668
	Lawrence,	3.063	1,251	3,064	1.236
	Lebanon,	3,658	2,658	3,645	2,658
	Lehigh,	8.696	5,526	8,686	5,528
	Luzetne, Lycoming,	7.022 8.414	9,868	8,347	9,849
	Mercer.	3,907	3,408	8,897	8.408
	M'Kean,	727	622	769	631
	Mittiin,	1,709	1,626	1,694	1,627
	Mouroe,	681	2,712	648	2,659
	Montgomery,	6.238	7,489	6.175	7,512
	Montour, Northampton	1,112 3,465	6,588	8,459	1 458 6,540
	Northumb'd	2,649	3,356	2 608	3,383
	Perry.	2,328	2,296	2,812	2.304
	Philadelphia	41,274 270	37,193	48,914	87.516
	Pike,		1,181	258	1,166
	Potter,	0.500	619	6.442	597
	Schuylkill,	8,061	8,547 1,788	8,060	8,563
	Somerset, Snyder,	1,758	1,331	1,755	1,744
	Sultivan,	859	713	854	711
	Susquehanna,	4,184	2.982	4,098	2,989
	Tioga,	4,504	1,617	4,426	1,610
	Union,	2,024	1,250	1,995	1,258
	Venango,	3,295 2,274	2.979	3,271 2,246	2,981
	Warren, Washington,	4,627	1,886	4.617	1,382 4,866
	Wayne,	2.211	3,152	2.194	8.185
	Westmore'nd	4,494	5,581	4,473	5,581
		The second secon	The second secon	The second secon	

Wyoming, 1.379 1.418 1.855 York. 5.512 8,069 5,557 269,496 254,171 267,257 254,855

Gov. Curtin's vote : : : : : G. W. Woodward's vote : : : : Gov. Curtin's majority : : : : : 15,825 had determined to adhere to this course; but D. Agnew's vote : : : : : : 267.257 W. H. Lowrie's vote : : : : : 254,855

> Indiana Elections .- In Indiana, elections were held for County officers only, on the

> Agnew's majority : : : : : : 12,402

18th, and the vote is a small one. The Union majorities in 48 couties is 3,166. In these same counties, last year the Copperhead majority was 4,646. Union gain in half the State 7,812. The Democratic majority last year loyal States until the military power of the re- | was 9,543. The same proportionate increase gives a handsome Union majority in the State.

> Onto Election .- The official returns in Ohioindicate a majority of 62,084 for Brough. The soldiers vote so far stands, for Brough 25,309; for Vallandigham 628. Where are the Copperhead soldiers?

NEBRASKA ELECTION .- Nebraska, on the 13th, held an election for members of the Legislature. The House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats; the Council 8 Unionists to

Iowa Election .- The returns received from this State indicate a Union majority of about 16,000, and the soldiers' vote, so far 'as received footsup : Union 4,174, Anti-Union 764.

THE election through the State of California, for five Judges of the Supreme Court, President to request a withdrawal of the re- well as for County, municipal and local magand fourteen Judges of the District Courts, as cruiting officers. The President replied that istrates of every degree, took place on the country needed soldiers, and if the re. Wednesday. The returns indicate Union majorities. The independent Union nominee and barely escaped presecution in Richmond lines, who, by longest continued service, they would be superseded, but the recruiting large majorities over the popular Union can-

A CALL FOR SOO,COO MORE TROOPS Washington, Oct. 17th, 1863.

Y THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: WHEREAS, the term of service of a part of

he volunteer forces of the United States will apire during the coming year; and whereas addition to the men raised by the present raft, it is deemed expedient to call out three undred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander. in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted in o the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field trop heir respective States, their quotas of three aundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provest Marshal General's office by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then the said puota shall be made on said State or on the districts of said States for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of January, 1864. And I further proclaim, that nothing in this

proclamation shall interfere with existing oriers, or those which may be issued for the resent draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced The quota of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by

the department. In issuing this proclamation, I address mysell not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorions armies now in the field and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of seditions and

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eight. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements set in large type, outs, or and of mond style will be charged double price for space neropi-

To insure attention, the CASH must accompatrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 personne for Serlies meertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

CCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED .- Two onale teachers wanted, to take charge of the Union township schools, for the term of thrmonths. Good wages will be paid. Application to be made soon Address J. W. NELSON, Secretary, Oct. 17 1863. Rockton, Clearfield co., Pa.

NOTICE to the stockholders of the Madera and Oscoola Turnpike and Plank Road to An Election for officers will be held at their office in Osceola on Monday, November the 2nd 1863. By order of the President

W. J. LONG, Secretary. Oct. 20th 1865.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, -Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isane Kline. late of Bradford township, deceased. Thuse indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those baving claims against it, will prosent them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, or to H. B. Swoope Esq. her attorney SARAH KLINE, Adm'r Clearfield, Oct. 24, 1833.-pd

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fiera Faciars, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday, November 12th, at I celock, P. M., the ollowing described Real Estate, to wit

The following piece of land with all the improvements thereon erected, situated in Giran ownship, Clearfield county, State of Paart of No. 1917, warranted to Robert Morris and Walter Steward, and described as follows: begin ing at a small pitch pine being P. A. Livergood Jrs corner thence north on line of larger survey one hundred and forty eight perches to an old plaxed hemiock corner, thence cast 60 perches to a post, thence south 142 perches to a stone corne on line of P. A Livergood, thence south 80 de grees west 82 perches to pitch pine and place of ogining, containing fifty acres and allowance having creeted thereon a plank house and other out buildings with about forty acres cleared land seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Hite EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 28, 1863

## A New Lot of Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the stock of merchandize of the late firm of Patton Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS,

comprising Groceries, Drugs, Queensware Boots and Shoes. Clothing, Muslins, De Laines Prints, Sattinets, Flannels, etc., which

they offer at low prices FOR CASH OR READY PAY. Grain, Pork, Shingles and Boards, taken in exchange for goods. We respectfully ask a share

of patronage. Call and examine our stock. Curwensville, Dec. 11. HIPPLE & FAUST N B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are

in our hands, and we hereby notify persons hav-ing unsettled accounts, to call and settle the same as we desire to have the books closed HIPPLE A FAUST. December II, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testa mentary on the Estate of Henry Eisenhower. Inte of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa dee'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requeste to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them dul) authenticated for settlement JAMES RIDDLE

Sept 16, 1863; ABR MEISENHOWER, Ex'rs. WANTED.—A man to dig and put out 3 to 4,000 bushels of coal. Highest cash price 4,000 bushels of coal. Highest cash p e paid by IRVIN BROTHERS. will be paid by

Sept. 23, 1863.-3tp. WANTED.-A large los of Flax Seed. in 65 change for Goods at the Cheap Store of JNO. D. THOMPSON