

#### CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 25, 1863.

#### THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The election in Delaware passed off quietly on the 19th. Smithers, the Union candidate any opposition, the Copperheads having abandoned the contest. Brown did not withdraw, but the leaders knowing that they would be obliged to proclaim themselves loyal men in order to vote, advised their adherents to stay at home. Their pretext for doing so, is the following oath of allegiance, which was ordered by Gen. Schenk, the military commandaut of the Middle Department, to be administered to all previous to depositing their ballots :

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention, or State Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and Government, and will not, directly or indirectly. do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding or abetting, or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication direct or indirect, with any States in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary States, and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This I do in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this, my sworn obligation. and without any mental reservation or evasion

What is there in that oath to deter a truly loyal man from taking it? Nothing. Then, the refusal of the Copperheads in Delaware to vote on that account, proves one of two things -they knew the election of Brown was hopeless, or they are disloyal. And as the minority party generally, everywhere, cast their votes for a candidate to keep up their organization, we are forced to adopt the latter reason for their refusing to take the oath-they are really disloyal. Honest Democrats, what think you? Ought men to vote, who will refuse to take such an oath in a crisis like the present, especially in the Border States 7 No man will shrink from taking an oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, but he whose heart is with Jeff Davis and the Southern Rebellion.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION. The Texas expedition is one of the most important events of the war. Both at home those who made it. Before a final injunction and abroad its influence will be enduring and | can be granted flowrie will be superceded by wide-spread, and will equally affect the for- Judge Agnew. Then a majority of the Court tunes of the two republics of the United States | will be constituted of loyal men, who will, we and Mexico. In Europe it will be regarded feel confident, refuse to grant the injunction as a check to the extention of French power northward, and in America it is already looked upon as an assurance to the world that the United States will never permit Texas to be traded off by Southern traitors as the price of the effect? It would have ended in the aprecognition of a pent up Confederacy. The pointment of another Copperhead Judge to fill place where General Banks landed his force is historic, and was the scene of the first butties of the Meixcan war. The batties of Palo | composed, as it now is, of a majority whose Alto and Reseca de la Palma, in 1846, herald sympathies are with the rebels-a perpetual ed the series of successes that culminated in injunction would have been awarded to rethe City of Mexico, and won for us the two strain any draft in this State-a demand for great States of California and Texas, washed | the return home of our troops now in the field by the mighty ocean on either side of the American Continent. General Banks, we trust, is destined to achieve even greater successes than those which linked the name of General Scott with imperishable fame. Shall we not hope that the sight of the glorious ensign of our country, floating on the scene of its for | Copperhead leaders having gained their primer triumphs, will awaken in the hearts of mary wishes, would have "switched" Pennthe Texan people a desire to return to its pro- sylvania out of the Union and attached her to tecting folds, which is now, as then, the sole the Southern Confederacy. Truly, the peoemblem of their security and freedom-and ple of this State have reason to be thankful

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCIPLINE .- The sad case of death of a little girl only four years of age to one of the New York schools from mental anxiety and tremor, caused by detection for imperfect lessons, is likely to attract the attention of parents to the discipline in our public schools. Discipline and good order are so essential in our public schools and so difficult | ton from lighters, but lying in Mexican wato be secured among the vast numbers of children of all classes who attend them, that it is ernment will have a chance at them when they highly desirable to sustain the teachers in all attempt to get out if they now will venture proper rules which they may deem it necessary to adopt. But it is also essential that the children should not be harrassed by injudicious restraints, and that the rules should be tempered to their respective ages and dispositions. This was not done in the case of the child whose death is to be attributed rather to the faults of a system than the indiscretion of the teachers. An investigation into the whole find their names in the list may apply at once subject of discipline in our public schools is for relief. desirable, and it is to be regretted that it should not have taken place before the fate of this little delicate girl had demonstrated its necessity.

The silver product of Nevada territory will 000, and in two years more it is thought, it | ners. will be fully \$80,000,000. A writer in the San Francisco Bulletin, who has studied the subject on the spot, holds that Nevada is the richest "silver-bearing country in the world. Unlike California, her wealth 'is not where you find it,' but her silver runs in veins."

JUDGES STRONG AND LOWRIE.

On the first page of to-day's Journal the reader will find the opinion of Justice Strong, affirming the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act; also a brief abstract of Judge | Maj. Gen. Couch. Lowrie's decision, declaring that act uncon-

Judge Strong's opinion is a candid, straightforward, and convincing argument, and bears the impress of sincerity and loyalty in every sentence. The reader will not fail to discover that it is clear and pointed and free from everything like sophistry. His argument shows conclusively that if the framers of the Constitution had intended to prohibit the General Government from raising armies by draft, that they would have said so explicitly. But they did not do so. On the contrary, the Constitution of the United States gives the power to Congress to "raise and support armies; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for Congress, was elected without scarcely for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States-hence, the act of the 3d of March, 1863, is constitutional, as Congress only exercised the powers granted it by the Supreme law of the land. We hope that our marked attention throughout. The vast asreaders will give Judge Strong's opinion a

> The opinion of Judge Lowrie is, to say the very least of it, a very singular production. The drift of his argument is that the act of March 3d, 1863, is unconstitutional, because, as we understand him, the details of that law are not in conformity with the powers granted to Congress, in that it "seeks to abolish the militia system of the States" by raising armies in a mode not warranted by the Constitution. The Judge does not, however, clearly indicate a remedy for his asserted violation of that instrument. True, he admits the right of voluntary enlistments. But that system failing, how is the army to be kept up ? The enrolling of the national forces, (militia) is the only resort left; and as a portion of the army of the Revolution was raised in that way, by the founders of our government, we presume that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that mode of raising armies when voluntary enlistments failed.

The decision of Lowrie & Co., can have no other effect than to embarrass the National Government, in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and shows what a narrow escape the country made when these men were defeated in October last. It the act of March 3d is really unconstitutional, then all proceedings under it are null and void, and every drafted man sent into the army would have the undoubted privilege of laying down his arms and returning home. Can any man of ordinary judgment fail to see the result of such a decision? The cause of our country would be stricken down at a single blow, for it would they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Apmost effectually put a stop to filling up the U. plause.] It is rather for us here to be dedinion armies now in the field; and as soon as those armies would be reduced to a mere corperal's guard, Jeff Davis and his co-conspirators would be masters of the situation, and our National Capitol at their mercy.

But this preliminary decision avails very little. It only shows the true sentiments of asked for, and will pronounce the act of Congress constitutional. On the other hand, had Woodward been elected Governor and Lowrie retained on the Bench, what would have been the vacancy created by the resignation of Woodward-the Court would then have been would have been made-the militia called out to enforce these measures unless the National authorities would accede to the wishes of the State executive-and the consequence would have been a war between Pennsylvania and the General Government. And then, the that the Union is spared so dire a calamity as would have befallen it, had the result of the election been otherwise.

A FLEET OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS .- When General Banks' expedition arrived at the Rio citizens. New England is a representative of Grande; there were from fifty to sixty vessels, nearly all blockade runners, loading with cotters they could not be disturbed. The Govon such an experiment. Three were captured since the fleet arrived, trying to get in.

The War Department has ordered that printed lists of persons enrolled in each Congressional District shall be made and posted where the people can see them, for the purpose of insuring an accurate register. Exempts who

Gov. Morron, of Indiana, is about to establish a "Home" at Indianapolis, where soldiers and soldiers' wives passing through the city may have care and protection, and escape the extortion and abuse frequently prac- friends-a standard-bearer of the peace-at-anythis year, it is estimated, amount to \$15,000,- ticed upon them by backmen and hotel run- price party and fire-in the-rear men-could

> There are 2,800 men employed at the Springfield Arsenal, who complete 900 muskets daily. There are in the Arsenal 188,000 pieces stored, of which 40,000 are kept boxed ready to the same county, all the votes cast were for

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The National Cemetery was dedicated on Thursday the 19th. The ceremonies attending the dedication commenced by a grand military and civic display, under the command of

The fine of parade was taken up at ten o'clock, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military

formed in line and saluted the President. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of he procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dele gations, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs, Sewrespect and perfect silence, due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man among the unmense gathering uncovering upon his appearance. The military then formed in line extending around, the area between the stand and the military being occupied by civilians. comprising about 15,000 people, and including men, women and children. The attendbatteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, being the regular funeral escort of bonor paid to the highest officers in the service. After the performance of the funeral military dirge by Brigfield's band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stockton.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS. Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with semblage, gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, were so quiet and at tentive that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all. audience. The entire scene was one of a grandeur due to the importance of the occa-

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were the following : Governor Bradford, of Maryland; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Govker, of New Jersey; Governor Tod, of Ohio; ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio; John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio; Major Generals Schneck, Stahl, Doubleday, Couch; Brigadier | closing at nightfall, with our troops in posses-General Gibbon, and Provost Marshal Gener- sion of their own ground.

DEDICATORY SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. The President then delivered the following

dedicatory speech : brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a general battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. Applause. 1 It is for us, the living, rather t be dedicated here to the unfinished work that cated to the great task remaining before us, that from these bonored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause.] That the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long applause. Three cheers given for the President of the United States and Governors of the States.

After the delivering of this address, the dirge and benediction closed the exercises. and the immense assembly separated about 2

### HOW WE ARE TO BE UNITED.

A Union Meeting was held at Little Rock. Arkansas, on the 31st ult., whereat a Mr. Fishback, who had opposed Secession in the Arkansas Convention of 1861, and been driven from the State therefor, made one of the

"A native of Virginia and an old resident of this State, I have been one of you. The same directions has been giving to my preindices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New-England was made to cheat with ; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy; that their touch was contamination. Fellow-citizens. I have lately seen New England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich-an exite, without a decent coat to my back, or money in my pocket. I have always houses of their middle classes; and, my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the schoolhouses found at every corner of a cross-road. I saw her barren hitls covered with plenty ; I saw her sturdy sons-every one of them an that Woodward and Lowrie were defeated, and educated man-hasten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I heard them make excuses for the South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for his wild younger brother; and I discovered, as you have, that they are not cowards. And, fellow-

Mr. Fishback proceeded to assure his hearers that these Northern people had determined that the Union must be restored; and that they had better make up their minds that it would be, and act accordingly. He thought he was aiding the Union cause by thus speaking, and we think so too, though Vallandig. ham, Seymour, and Brooks seem to think

THE EFFECT OF A COPPERHEAD NOMINATION. -The Keokuk Gale City says General Tuttle, of Iowa has tendered his resignation, and will return home as soon as it is accepted. His acceptance of the Copperhead nomination for Governor of Iowa and subsequent defeat, doubtless, made his presence in the army unpleasant. Indeed, how could it be otherwise? A sympathetic friend of the rebels-or at least a sympathetic friend of their sympathetic hardly hope that his presence in the army would be pleasant.

In the election in Massachusetts the town of Weston, Middlesex county, cart a unanimous vote for Governor Andrew. At Sherborne, in the Union candidates.

## THE WAR NEWS.

#### BATTLE NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Four Days Fighting with Longstreet: The Rebels Repulsed in every attack; Burnside falls back to Knoxville, etc., etc., etc.

Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by Gen. Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the ard and Everett, after a reception marked with river. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his command, fell back to Lenoir, his rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three desance of ladies was quite large. The military perste charges were made upon our positions escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two during Sunday night, but were handsomely

On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir. Owing to the urgency with which the Rebels continued the pursuit, he determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came in line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued lasting from late in the morning until dark, our first position commanding the road from both sides. The infantry deployed in front of this and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made sever-Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, al gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by were exhibited on the stand and among the outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The Rebels retired before it, gave away and eventually fled back to the timber. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three ernor Seymour.of New York; Governor Par- batteries to their assistance, Gon. Burnside fell back to a more desireable position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, rebels themselves, or squandered in the rev- proper

The object of the tight having been attained, and as the detention of the Rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our Four score and seven years ago our fathers stroops fell back in the night, and early on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a a great battle is expected to be fought.

On the 17th the rebel advance guard attack ed our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the 17th the attack was resumed, and the fog which set in during the here gave their lives that that nation might night had litted, the rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more. and after a brief skirmish, charged our post tion. A terrific hand to-hand conflict occurred, both sabers and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but were finally compelled to retire about one third of a mile to a strong line, which they hold. We have to regret the wounding of Gen. Sanders, who commanded the outposts. His condition is critical.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the 20th Michigan was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss on the 17th will not exceed 150.

The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than a thousand. Their loss on the 17th is estimated at four or five hundred.

Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight with the rebels, on the other side of the Holsten, three miles from Knoxville. He kept them in check, and at night they disappeared.

Gen Burnside, in a private dispatch dated Knoxville, Nov. 19. says: "We are all right yet. The line is still interrupted between Knoxvilleand Cumberland Gap. Nothing was heard from the latter place last night, nor up to 11 o'clock to-day." Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Barbonr Hill, Nov. 19, that "there is fighting all about Knoxville."

Nov. 23 -- Burnside is still holding out, and notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The rebel force opposing bim is estimated at 36,000. Knoxville is not closely invested, the enemy having withdrawn from the South side of the river, and we formet the warmest Southern hospitality at the age there. The artillery fighting on the 19th and 20th was very severe. The enemy sustained heavy loss. The withdrawal of the enemy from the south side of Knoxville, is significant of decisive repulse. Burnside is holding Knoxville under instructions from Grant, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under Thomas, Hooker and Sherman are wasting their time during the momentous days.

#### FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. Gen. Kelley telegraphs that there is not at

this time any organized Rebel force in West Virginia. Imboden's command has been dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, who says: "My cavalry have returned, having been up the valley to near New-Market, fighting Gillmores and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in 27 prisoners, two commissioned officers, 90 head of cattle, three four-horse teams, beside 30 tents, and all the horses and iffed from holding offices of honor, emoluequipage of the prisoners. They destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of sait. Our okee Nation has done already, and to cololoss was two men killed, three men wounded, nize fteedmen on land belonging to the Creeks. and three men missing."

### ATTACK ON MOBILE BLOCKADERS.

A letter from the blockading squadron off Mobile reports that a Rebel ram recently came out of the harbor and attacked the fleet. This ram is an iron clad vessel, built by the contributions of the ladies of Mobile, and presentwo steamers and a floating battery, constitutes the naval defense of Mobile. The ram, after receiving three shots from the Colorado and two from the Genesee, vessels on the Mobile blockade, immediately put back under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan.

FROM THE CHATTANOOGA ARMY. We learn from Chattanooga that desertions

from the Rebel Army are now more numerous than at any time since the expulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee. The demoralization of the Rebels increases daily. On the other hand, Gen. Grant's troops are in splendid spirits. Re-enlistments in the veteran corps are more numerous than was expected, and it is said on good authority that not less than

army for the new term.

The Rebels say they have almost nothing wherewith to feed the Union prisoners at Richmond yet the Common Council of that city has just voted \$60,000 to buy a house for

Our Government now holds 31,000 Rebel prisoners. There are 48,000 negroes armed and in the service of the Government.

Rebel papers say that their great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., is a total failure. She cost \$500,000.

# OUR HEROES AT RICHMOND.

The country is appalled with the accounts that daily reach it concerning the condition of our heroes at Richmond. Nothing in the history of modern or ancient warfare-nothing in the practices of barbarons or savage nations -equals in any particular, the treatment which the fiends who are at the head of the slaveholder's rebellion give the heroes who are prisoners at Richmond. Insult, degradation,out rage, containely, starvation, and a death worse than that accorded to dogs, are the common lots of all who fall into the hands of the. rebel authorities. Every remedy that is offered to ameliorate the condition of these men proves abortive, simply because the rebels ac tually steal that which is contributed and sent to the relief of the Union prisoners. It has been ascertained that the clothing to cover the nakedness of our brave men, has been stolen by the men delegated to receive and distribute it among our soldiers-the rations and stores to relieve the famishing inmates of rebof pri-ons, instead of being thus used, have been appropriated to regale the tastes of the els of those who lord it over our prisoners. From all this it appears that the more that is contributed to relieve our heroes in the hands of the rebels, the more the rabels thankelve are benefited. The bounty of the Northern people, poured out to cheer and succor those the have become prisoners while defending the honor and the glary of the Government goes to satisfy the rapacity of the ragamuilins at Erchwood, who honorably steal it in the sight of those for whom it was intended. The mly relief, and the relief which will prove must acceptable to our gallant brethren in reb el prisons, is that which is carried to them or the points of loyal sabres or in the barrels of oyal muskets. Let an appeal be made to the country for a force expressly to rescue the l nion prisoners in Richmond. A hundred the and men could be raised in a month, and that force is not sufficient, five hundred the and should be recinited, to murch on Riel mond; and rescue those who are suffering the pangs of starvation for the cause of the Union Such relief would be more joyfully received by our brethren than all else we could do to feed and clothe them .- Telegraph

### THE NEVAJOE INDIANS.

Washington, Nov. 18 .- It appears from official reports from General Carleston, commanding the department of New Mexico, that the California and New Mexican Volunteers are recovering the territory, penetrating the hannis of the Novajoe Indians, destroying the villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to the scant suplies of grass and water, operations are to be nade in detached parties on foot, which plan of campaign is to be continued during the winfer. The Navajoe tribe has been more severely punished during the past summer than ever before. They have been closely hunted in almost every direction by our troops and of late by the Zuni, Apache and Pueblo Indians. In the large scope of conntry which has been traveled this sutumn. every evidence tends to show that they have no longer permanent abiding places, but are purposes fleeing from one part to another in a continual state of fear.

There are forty two Sovereigns in Europe. -Exchange.

"There used to be thirty millions in this country; but they have all been swallowed up by a lean, lank, long shanked story-teller from Illinois. We hope he will soon get tired of his meal, and be compelled to do as the whale did with Jonah."-Clearfield Republican, November 18th.

Wouldn't it be tunny to see Old Abe "spue out" that nest of "snaiks" over the way, or 'pass'' it beyond the Union lines? And wouldn't "dear brother" Jeff laugh amazingly to see his friends come so unexpectedly, by such an unseemly route, and in such an uncouth conveyance.

Ex-Secretary Cameron's Attachment Casses Settleb -- In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday last, the cases of Chas. Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, against the Ex Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to recover severally, twenty thousand dollars damages for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs in July, 1861, were finally disposed of. The suits were taken from the docket by consent of the plaintiffs' counsel, on the statement in open Court by the counsel for defendant, that he was authorized by his client to say that the latter (General Cameron) had no part in the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs, or either

Among the treaties to come before the Senate for ratification, is one made last Summer by the Commissioner of Indian affairs with the Chiefs of the Creeks, by which those who joined the rebels are permitted to return to their allegiance; but are to be forever disqualment or trust among the Indians; and the treaty engages to abolish Slavery, as the Cher-

### 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 ted by them to that city. It, together with 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.

> OST .- A woolen Carpet sack, somewhere,be-It tween Salona, Clinton county, and Curwensville, on the 7th or 8th of November-supposed to be lost between Philipsburg and Curwensville. The sack contained a valuable black shawl and a number of other articles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Journal office, or at Dr. Foster's in Philipsburg. (Nov. 25, 1863-pd.) MARY McNAUL

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF STATE of taxes for 1863, and previous years, will take notice that no exonerations will be granted by the Board of Commissioners after the 24th day December. A D. 1863. Collectors neglecting this notice will be compelled to pay the full amount on their duplicates. By order of the Board.

Nov. 25th 1863. WM, S BRADLEY. Clerk four-fifths of the entire force will re-enter the

N THE MATTER of the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas McCracken, late of ship, Clearfield County, deceased - The under signed who was duly appointed Auditor to dis tribute the money arising from said sale, will a tend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 26th day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A M of said day, when and where all persons interested

may attend if they see proper.
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, November 25th 1863.

IN THE MATTER of the sale of the Real Estate of David Michael by the sherif of Clearfield County :- The undersigned who was duly appointed Auditor to distribute the money arising from said sale to those entitled to the same will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield on Priday the 25th day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock a m. of said day, when and where all persons interes

ted may attend if they see proper.
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH. November 25th 1863.

N THE MATTER of the Estate of Reuben Bonsall, late of Brady Township, Clearfield County, deceased :- The undersigned who was duy appointed in open Court to Audit and distribute he money remaining in the hands of Amos Bonsall the administrator, will attend to the datler of his appointment at his office in the Berough of Clearfield, on Monday the 2sth day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they November 25th, 1883.

N THE MATTER of the Estate of Benjamin Bonsall, late of Brady Township, Clemeta County.deceased:—The undersigned who was doy appointed Auditor to distribute the money remaining in the hands of Lever Flegal Esq. Administrator, will attend to the duties of his apcointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearield, on Thursday the 24th day of December 1853 at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. T. J. McCULLOUGH, November 25th 1863,

#### THE ESTATE OF ISAAC KLINE, DECLASED:

Clearfield County, ss : in the met SEAL I ter of the Estate of Isane Kline. deceased, the appraisement of the Personal Estate of said deceased set out to the wildow on her claim of \$300, was on the 2d day of November 1863, read and confirmed Ni Si and the Court ordered that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all ersons interested that unless exceptions are filed n or before the first day of the next term the Nov. 25, 1853. I. O BARGER, Clerk of 0 C.

#### THE ESTATE OF DAN'L M. WEAVER I DECEASED:

Clearfield County, sr : In the matter SELAL B of the Estate of Daniel M. Weaver deceased, the appraisement of the ersonal Patate of said deceased, set cut to the idow on her claim of \$300, was on the 2d of stabor 1863, read and confirmed NI Si and orored that publication be made in one newsaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of next term the same will in anniferral absolutale Nov. 25, 1863 I.G. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

■ ISF OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Batheiret, H. A. Knist, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Miss M. A. McKinley, James Conrad Miss Jennie Moore, Henry R. Pentz, Miss Maggie Dillon, Miss Eliza Rousher, Miss Caroline 3

Drew, Ephraim

Faubel, Martin Theaker, Wm. C. Garre, Joseph Thomas, Miss Josephina Wise, Mrs. Sarah E. Hatcheson, Elizageth Weit, Mrs. Hauvah One cent due on each letter advertised Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advectised. M. A. FRANK P. M. are advertised.

Simpson, David

OMMISSIONERS SALE OF UNSEAT-( ED LANDS .- in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 13th day of March, 1815, ea tled nu act to amend an act directing the mode selling unseated land for taxes, and for other

The Commissioners of Clearfield County, Pawill dispose of the following lands at the Court house on Tuesday the 12th day of January. A. D. 1864, to wit: 10 agent to Township

(31)	25.00	TOT	Warrantee.	- 10	William D.
179	1001		James Wilson,	Fox	
1	4.0	1	Tratzer, Fultone Laniel		
	150		Edward Shoemaker,		
	160	40	John McClelland,	Degr	
095	199		James Burns.		thaus.
	23()		Wm. Bigler,	P'eni	1-1
	79		Brown & Boynton.	Becc	uriu.
	315		Henry Musser.	Burn	
	158		Philip Thomas.	do	du
	121		George Ross.	do	do
	222		Jacob Mussersmith	do	do
	163		John Cunningham.	do	do
			John Graff.	do	do
	170		Paul Zantzinger.	do	do
	196		Matthias Slough,	do	do
	219		Jacob Graff.	do	do
		133	David Evans.	Ches	ř.,
	400		Joseph Ruper.	Deca	tur
	100		Benjamin Hulet,	Fox.	
	300		John Doughton.	Fergi	1893
	30		Philetus Clark,	Fox.	
	300		Wm. Wilson.	Jorda	111
	220		John Morgan.	Morr	18.
	345		Christopher Baker,	do	do
	93		Andrew Douglas,	do	do
	200		Andrew Reiss,	Penr	n.
	300		J. Morgan.		mard.
	100		R Whitehead.	do	do
		r of t	he Commissioners. WM. S. BRADI	EY.	lerk

CEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT of the

Clearfield County Bank. Nov. 2s	
Gold. : : : : : : : : : :	± \$5.759 56
Silver, : : : : : : : : : : : :	1,351 58
Personal property owned by bank.	: 315 21
	one)
	one)
Bills discounted, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: 89,397 53
Bills discounted, under protest.	2,408 70
Pa. 5 per et. loan, par value, \$63.011	
live from backs and books gos. 011	29,964 60
Due from banks and bankers, :	2,541 00
Notes of other banks, : : : : :	6,700 90
Legal tender and demand notes.	0.700 0
Checks, drafts, etc. : : : : :	3,563 49
Over drafts, : : : : : : : :	: 164 79
Due from Commonwealth (special)	400 00
Expense of Plate engraving, etc. :	764 78
Total amount of assets, : :	\$202,485 84
Capital Stock paid in, : : : :	\$50,000.00
Notes in circulation, 10's	9,280 00
Asies in circulation, 10 s ; ; ; .	13,929 60
381	6,304 00
mar. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
This being the greatest amount in	cir-
culation since last statement.)	95,613 30
Due depositors.	95,013 00

5,850 58 Interest and exchange, op. . : 5202,485 84 Total amount of Liabilities. : Total Liabilities June 30th 1863, 8228.105 this being the greatest amount since last settlement Liabilities of Directors as principals; of Directors as endorsers, 18,309 16 of Stockholders as prine

Due on certificates of deposit,

Due commonwealth, tax on dividend

Due to banks, :

13,694 05

4.616 41

25,708 05 of Stockholders as endor. Dividend declared this day of 3) p et. U States and State tax on the same. The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief J B GRARAM cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of Nov , 1863. WM. KADEBAUGH, Notary Pub