Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 17, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of-Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET. MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver 1 Robert P King. | 13 Elias W 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 3 Henry Bumm, 4 William H. Kern, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 6 Charles M. Runk 7 Robert Parke, 8 Aaron Mull. 9 John A. Hiestand 10 Richard H. Coryell 11 Edward Holliday,

12 Charles F. Reed.

14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister. 16 David M'Conaughy. 17 David W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benson 19 John Patton. 20 Samuel B. Dick. 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin 24 John W. Blanchard

"The First Object of the War." The Richmond Sentinel is understood to be the immediate organ of Jeff Davis. In a late issue it refers to the subject of peace, defines the position of the South, and makes use of the following unequivocal language "We of the South consider INDEPENDENCE "as the first and great object of the war, "and that SEPARATION is essential to independence." At all times and in all places have the rebels held this tone. Davis himself lately said. "We are fighting for inde-"pendence, and that or annihilation we will "have." Those in the North who clamor against the war and demand peace, are presumed, therefore to be in favor of accepting the rebel terms-in favor of separation and the independence of the South. There is no other conclusion. Beneath the Democratic opposition which has lately grown so open, there is concealed the purpose of according to the South their independence, pudiation, ruin, national extinction. This kind of peace which the Democratic party would give us. Earnestly as the people desire peace, the price is entirely too great except for pronounced traitors.

"The result of the vote on the 2d inst., is just what we intimated it would be in our issue of the 6th of July. We are not the less proud of our vote in our own county. It proves that the Democracy of Clearfield are a thinking people, and that they cannot be swayed from their duty either by bribes or fears."-Clearfield Republican Aug., 10th.

"A thinking people" eh? Well, we presume, the following, reported to us by a friend, will not be amiss in proof of the above fact, to wit : A certain acting Justice of the Peace came to the election early, on the morning of the 2d of August, and soon brought his "thinking" aparatus to bear on the First Amendment, declaring, to the assembled wisdom of — township, that it was "an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States-that if all the soldiers in the army would get a vote he wouldn't mind to go for it, but he didn't believe in Pennsylvania only voting and controlling all the States in the Union.

Surely, "the Democracy of Clearfield are a "thinking people," neighbor, if the Squire above referred to is a fair specimen; and, certainly, you have great reason to feel "proud" of that vote, at least.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,-On our outside, to-day will be found Gov. Curtin's message to the Legislature, which is now in session at Harrisburg. The main object in 'calling the Legislature together before the day designated at the time of its adjournment, is to devise measures for the better organization of the militia, and secure the an English nobleman who holds a commis-State against invasion in the future. The suggestions of the Governor are good, and will, no doubt, be promptly acted upon by the Legislature. As the message contains some facts that were not properly, nor fully undestood heretofore, we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

We understand that Senator Wallace in his speech on Saturday last, heaped quite a string of epithets on us, and stated that we "had threatened to have him (Wallace) areither Senator Wallace has been made the dupe of some wag, or that he willfully lace a rather intelligent lawyer, and one who understood plain english sufficient to enable him to construe language properly-and hence, we exonorate him from any intentional prevarication, and attribute his remark to the malignity of others.

Millions of dollars worth of goods are being re-shipped to Europe.

THE COPPERHEAD POW-WOW.

In accordance with a request published in the Copperhead organ, of this place, (and by flaming posters stuck up all over the county) the faithful began to arrive in Clearfield borough a little before noon on Saturday the 13th day of August, A. D. 1864, for the purpose of-well, nobody could tell why-unless it was "to take measures to resist the draft." But, be that as it may, as we said before, towards noon the delegations commenced to arriv and to march and countermarch-to unhitch and burrah for Jeffand then hitch up and perambulate our streets again under the direction of several marshals, who finally succeeded in bringing the cavalcade to the stand erected for the occasion at the back part of the Court House.

On arriving at the place we have designated, an organization was soon effected through the efficient services of R. J. Wallace, Esq. who, we believe, made a few remarks, but as to what he said we have no information. Mr. W. was followed by Walter Barrett, Esq., but in this instance, too, we have

no report of the sayings. Next came Ex-Governor Bigler. He opened by remarking that Abraham Lincoln had surpassed the grants of the Constitution, and to prove this position he would array Abraham Lincoln against Abraham Lincoln if there was such an individual as Abraham Lincoln. He then read Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address and his note "to whom it may concern," and stated that as Abraham Lincoln had usurped the powers granted him by the Constitution, we had no more right to obey him than any other person who had usurped that instrument; and hence he would neither give another dollar nor another man for the further prosecution of the war. He then endeavored to impress upon the minds of his hearers the idea that the rebellion could never be stopped by fighting, and intimated that the North was the aggressor, and hence it was our duty to offer the South terms of peace, and stop the war, He also depicted the horrers of the great destruction of life and property-reverted to the wails and tears and sufferings of the widows and orphans, and the unprecedented calamities incident to this bloody war-and all this as the result of a failure to pass the Crittenden Compromise. Such, we are informed, was the general tenor of Mr. Big-

The next speaker was Senator Wallace. He read several sections from the Constitution of Pennsylvania, among others "That and this presupposes, of course, the over- the right of the citizens to bear arms, in dethrow of the Government. What would fence of themselves and the State, shall not follow in its train? The prostration of be questioned." We believe he did not defollow in its train? The prostration of be questioned." We believe he did not de-business, the destruction of values, re-fine what was meant in this section, but left army, the exploits of which have command-by a torpedo. On arriving inside an enhis hearers to construe it as they pleased must inevitably be the price of peace-the He also had something to say about the State Right's doctrine, and the usurpations of President Lincoln-and poured out a volume of abuse upon the National authorities generally-no doubt, much to his own satisfaction, and the gratification of the less informed portion of his auditory.

The "winding up" was done by Boyer, who had to "retreat" to the Court room on account of a shower of rain. From the noise that issued forth from the windows, we are disposed to believe that the Doctor even surpassed himself, on this occasionas his abrupt, and often vulgar anecdotes generally "bring in the laugh."

Such were the doings of this "monster" mass meeting. That many of those who came to town were disappointed, we have little doubt, as several were heard to say, "That they didn't know a d-d bit more now, than they did before they came here. What the resut will be, time alone will show. But of one thing we are confident, that a great portion of those in attendance came here under the impression that measures would be concocted to resist the draft. Indeed, many said so openly. It is really astonishing that so many honest and wellmeaning men should suffer themselves to be thus misled by a small clique of designing politicians. But a few more such meetings, we opine, will have a salutary effect, and convince many of the trick that is being played off at their expense.

The Oswego (N. Y.)Palladium learns that a conspiracy has been formed to invade that city by a party of Secessionists or rebel sympathizers from Canada. The party has been organized at Kingston; and the most astounding part of the report, as it reaches ur, is that the raiders are to be headed by sion in the British service. The plan is to embark under the guise of citiezns on board one of the regular passenger steamers plying between the American and Canadian ports, and to land there under cover of darkness. Luckily the plot has been discovered. Every preparation has been made to meet and defeat the invaders.

An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Geneva to the people of the United States. It reminds the latter that Switzerland has also had her intestine struggles, and she has issued from them stronger than she was before. It will be rested." Now, all we have to say is that the same with the United States. The address says that the Confederates have not a single just complaint against the Federal Government, and that their object in Rebelmisrepresented us on that occasion. We lion is simply to maintain slavery. It hopes have always considered Hon. W. A. Wa!- that no European Government will lower itself so far as to recognize a Power established upon such a basis.

> THE REASON. -The Dem's, of the Copperhead persuasion seem to have a regard for fitness of things. They have illustrated this in a striking manner, by changing the der which all pensions based on service in time for holding their National Convention | the present war are allowed is unequivocal in | the grounds of the Northampton Agricultugust, the birth-day of Benedict Arnold.

How Stands the Union Cause ?

"Why has Abraham Lincoln failed to suppress the rebellion?" is the question which is flippantly shouted in the ears of gaping crowds by Copperhead spouters in all parts of the country, at least in such all parts of the country, at least in such places as can afford sufficient numbers of willing listeners to their virulent and traitorous slang. The soldierly accomplishments of the Rebel generals are extolled, and Copperhead newspapers are continually ringing the changes on the same exalted qualities. Now, with such distinguished capacity as the Rebels have possessed and do now pos sess, there ought to be some general or particular results, some brilliant successes recorded by which their superiority would be plainly demonstrated. These, it must be confessed, are wanting, or if they have any existence, we have not heard of them. Now, what the people need to know is not so much on which side the best generalship has been used, as on which side most has General Johnson was cantured with his been accomplished. To what extent has Jeff Davis succeeded in establishing his independent Confederacy of Slave holders? and, to what extent has President Lincoln succeeded in suppressing the Rebellion We are of those who, from the outset, earnestly desired the complete overthrow of the rebel conspirators against the integrity of Government, and it is natural that we should deplore any failure in the consumation so devoutly wished. We deplore it, but with a deep sense of gratitude for the long line of successes which have marked the difficult pathway towards the desired result. We remember, as do most of our readers, that when the rebels declared war against the United States Government, they started with a Treasury piled full of gold which had two-thirds of the valiant offspring of West Point with which to officer their army, with stolen arms, ammunition, equipments, ships and forts. The regular army the world. They also had in their poses sion 19,461 square miles more territory than the North; also about four millions slaves to perform the labor at home and to provide the necessary support of the army in the battle-field, while the white population had no restraints to hinder them becoming soldiers; also, the sympathy of foreign des-Washington crammed with Secessionists to watch for information, and the country at large permeated with spies, and also the ised sympathy and active co-operation of the conservative masses of the North, They also possessed the Missi-sippi from its sourse to the Gulf of Mexico. They pos sessed every slave State, and they exercised over every inhabitant there the iron rod of oppression, and the threat of desolation in the event of disloyalty to the rebel cause. Government started with a Treasruy, not only depleted, but in debt; and were subject to all the disadvantages easily to be inferred from the very superior advantages possessed | the gauntlet, under the fire of Forts Morby the rebels, which we have referred to gan and Gaines, in safety. One Monitor merely in outline. During the three years was blown up, however, opposite the forts, admiration of the whole world; they have built up a payy, the construction and the rebel rams, but after an obstinate resistthe execution of which have thundered to ance the Tennessee surrendered-her comthe ends of the earth, shaking the thrones of Europe, and inaugurating a revolution in the navies of the world. Our navy fired a few guns in the channel between France and tured and the Gaines was beached, and the

away governmental sympathy had vanished with it. In Missouri, Kentucky, Tennes ee, Louisiana, Maryland, West Virginia. and the District of Columbia, the people have seen the glorious light of freedom, and have adopted the stars of the national flag as the emblems of Liberty. The Mississip pi is open and under our control from Cairo to the sea. Our armies hold sway in Virginia, Georgia, the North and South Carolinas, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Misssippi, Florida and Texas. Our navy is posted at every point of importance along in the interior under complete control. emies abroad have been transformed into friends, and old friends have been made more thoroughly established in our favor, A thousand things have been done besides, of which history will speak more particularly than we can in the brief limits of an arti-Now, these are things which every loval man believed at the beginning of the

war ought to have been done. Thank Gop. they have been done. What have the rebels accomplished with all the advantages they possessed at the beginning of the rebellion? Have they gained ground or lost it? Has LEE ever driven GRANT back from his position? Has GRANT not driven LEE back? Have the rebel forces not been driven back into the heart of their own country a distance of two hundred miles by SHERMAN? Have the rebels prevented Admiral FARRAGUT capturing Fort Gaines? What have the rebels accomplished? What gained? Has not their whole course been paved with losses? Is not the rebellion as miserable a failure as any failure could be? If it is not, we should like to know what success is. We assert that Mr. LINCOLN, has, all things considered, accomplished as much toward what he set out to do as could be expected by a reasonable people. What has been done, all criticisms of plans and motives, and ways and means aside, is a reasonable guarantee that all that is necessary to be added in order to complete the suppression of the rebellion will be done, provided the means be granted by the people. And the people know what they have to do with it.—Pittsburg

Commercial. Escape and Recapture of a Union Officer. Major Harry White, of Pennsylvania, a prisoner with the rebels, escaped a few days since, with three other officers, while being conveyed in cars to Saulsburry, N. C. Major White was recaptured, and is now confined in Columbia, S. C. A letter received by his father, Judge White, states that all the prisoners are suffering greatly for proper food and clothing.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that hundred-day soldiers are entitled to Pensions in all respects the same as the three-years men. He says: "The law unTHE WAR NEWS.

Gen. Sheridan Defeats Early. The following official report, by Gen. Av. erill, of his recent brilliant success at Moorfield, has been transmitted by Gen. Hunter to the War department : "I overtook the enemy, under McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeal, about three thousand strong, here this morning, and attacked him at daylight. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but large. Three battle-flags were captured, with four pieces artillery-all the enemy had : four hundred and twenty prisoners, including six field and staff and thirty-two company officers over four hundred horses and equipments. General Johnson was captured, with his colors and three of his staff, but passing undistinguished among the prisoners, effected his escape. The enemy was broken up, pursued and many killed, upon every road. for a distance of ten miles. My loss is seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

New York, Aug. 14-The Commercial's Washington special says: There is positive and reliable information in the city to the effect that Gen. Sheridan has defeated Early in every encounter, and that the latter is retreating down the valley, closely pursued by our cavalry and infantry. The Herald's Harper Ferry correspondence of been plundered from the Nation; with near- the 13th says :- Sheridan advanced by way of Charleston and Berrysville to Winchester. Our Cavalry had some skirmishing with the enemy at various points between Berryville scattered in the most remote portions of the and Winchester. They came upon a party continent, and the navy in the distant seas of of some fifty rebels engaged in threshing grain, and surprised and captured the entire squad. Early was completely surprised by the approach of our army, and made but slight resistance. He found his position flanked by Sheridan's maneuvres and fell back during the night, having attempted pots, and the co-operation of sympathizers an artillery duel this afternoon. Our latest under other Governments; also, the City of information is to the effect that Sheridan passed through Winchester yesterday morning. No details of our losses are received. Some fifteen or twenty killed and wounded, The latter are in the hospital at Berrysville.

An Attack on Mobile. We have the pleasing intelligence that Admiral Farragut has made a successful advance on Mobile. On the morning of On the other hand, the United States the 5th August, at 8 o'clock, our fleet passed the forts at the entrance of the Bay. Three Monitors and fourteen gunboats ran gagement took place between our boats and mander, Buchanau, lost a leg in the action Total for the 1st amendment, and is now a prisoner. The Selma was cap-England and when the smoke had cleared other rebel gunboats made their way up the Bay and are now blockaded so that they cannot make their escape. Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up by the rebels, finding they could not hold it against our attack. Gen. Granger's land forces invested Fort Gaines and soon silenced the water batteries, and later advices state that it is now in our possession. Some of our Monitors were also near Fort Morgan, and we anticipate its surrender ere long, as well as that of the the Atlantic sea-board, and holds the rivers city of Mobile. Fort Gaines was mounted with fifty guns, and was provisioned for a six-month's siege. Its garrison consisted of six hundred men.

General McCook's Raid. A correspondent with Sherman's army. General Stoneman's raiding party, gives a and that he felt perfectly justified in the very interesting account of General McCook's course he had pursued. He explained how complished its work, and had started from Lafayette to join General Stoneman, when it was attacked by a superior rebel force. After various assaults, in which both sides lost heavily, Gen. McCook seeing the rebels closing in on him, ordered the Second Indiana cavalry to charge them, which they did with effect. In this charge his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant R. S. Hill, nobly distinguished himself, for he charged at the head of his old regiment. The General now seeing himself surrounded on all sides, and finding there was no chance of escape but by cutting the necessity of such an act as the one comhis way through, destroyed his battery and mitted at Chambersburg, but that he saucordered his command to cut their way through the enemy's line. The command now rallied, and, cheered on by their Gen- Gen. Hunter's orders, and again because he eral, made a sweeping charge, actualy cutting their way through and through. They practices would be sooner discontinued than suffered severely; but they inflicted equal in any other way. He was particularly sepunishment on the enemy. They succeeded in crossing th Chattahoochie near Bushy be fall a prisoner into their hands, his lot creek, and reached Marietta on the evening | would be a hard one. of the 3d, with about sixteen hundred men, and squads are hourly coming in, in addition to Colonel Brownlow's First Tennessee, which regiment suffered severely, and Major Burdy's Fourth Indiana, both of which had arrived the night previous; so that our loss will most likely not amount to more than five hundred, while the enemy must have lost more than this, besides their wagons mules and stores-in all amounting to at least ambulances, and had to leave our prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The Richmond Enquirer urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards, and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost they are never found." May this rule work well both ways?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EAIR. -The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Easton, on 30th of September next.

Official Returns of the State Election. MAJORITY 94.494.

Below we give the official returns of the pecial election held on Tuesday August 2d. 1864. The vote is a desisive one, and will be a matter of much rejoicing among our soldiers in the field, now that they have the privilege of helping to chose their rulers, notwithstanding Judge Woodward denied them that right by his decision. The table presents one noticeable fact which should not be overlooked by the soldiers and their triends, to wit : that none but Copperhead counties gave majorities against the First

1st Am'dt | 2d Am'dt | 3d Am'dt

	For	2	Por	A	For	A
COUNTIES.		2	-	Against	7	2
	H A	net	E	200	1	100
	e e	7	dt.	>	5	>
Adams.	2.080	1.491	2,300	1.251	3.275	1,251
Allegheny.	9.863		10.021			503
Armstrong,		1,676	2.402		2.388	1,683
Beaver.	2,380	366	2,364		2.326	311
Bedford, Berks,		1,696	1.906	1,691 3,542	1,895	1.694
Blair,	2.505		2.505		2.517	
Bradford,	4.970		4.906			
Bucks.	4.897	4.042	4.959	3.932	4.936	3,927
Butler,	2,679	1.237		1.109	2,657	1.112
Cambria,		2.143	1.631			1.127
Carbon.	1,097	592	1,160	481	1,100	483
Centre,	9,508	2.319	9.919	2.317	9.197	2.317
Chester,		1.483		1,275		1.27
Clarion,		.734	1,599		1,589	54.
Clinton.		1,877	1.283	1.382	1.277	1.873
Clearfield,		2,083	1,301	2,074	1,297	2,075
Columbia,		2.553		614	1,434	_608
Crawford,	4,502	932	4,489			
Dauphin.		1.861		1,738	3,893	1,749
Delaware,	2,361			87	2.413	87
Erie,		1,083	4.950			
Elk,	260	282	257	333	256	334
Fayette.		2.503	2.585	2,440	2,563	2.473
Franklin,	2.513		2,529			
Fulton, Forrest,	495	645	489	382	483	378
Greene,	1.959	608	1,674	500	1,627	685
Huntingdon		360	2.499	307	2,497	
Indiana.	3,296	689	3,264		3,236	168
Jefferson,		1.220		1,223	1,466	1.223
Juniata.		1,088			1.034	
Lancaster,	10,537		11.424	445	11.317	
Lawrence, Lebanon,	2,288		2.238 2.554	137 597	2,217	
Lehigh,		3,637				3,596
Luzerne,	4.575	4,024	6.162	960	6,084	892
Lycoming,	2.714	2.473		2.436	2.705	2.445
Mercer,	3,212	2.012	3,191			2.092
M'Kean,	1 204	183	588		1,319	158
Mifflin, Monroe,	1,304 458	57G	1,354	518 1.547	595	544 1,539
Montgomery	4.93%	4.743	5,061	4.536	5.048	
Montour,	865		870	695		696
Morthamptn	2,476	3,174	3,730		3,702	
Northamb'd	2,346	2,177	2.352		2 319	2,169
Perry,	2,046	902	2,053	716		726
Philadelp'a	27,268		29,226	328 835	28,290 159	830 838
Pike, Potter,	1.025		1,033	100.00	1.016	61
Schuylkill,	5.923		6,508	the second second		
Snyder.	1,463		1.447		1,448	
Somerset.	2,290		2.387	145	2.373	149
Sullivan.	313		391	303	380	395
Susquehan'a	3,251		3.225	744	3.211	
Tioga, Union,	1.524		1.520	470	1.501	468
Venango,	2,530		2.399		2.348	688
Warren.	1.851	212	1.868	112	1.801	
Washington,	4.631	2 236	4.034		4,053	
Wayne	1,444	2,221	1,445	2.207	1,401	
Westmorel'd	3,736		3.705		3.699	
	F. / F 14 T. (710	1.207	438	1.195	438
Wyoming, York,	4.255		4.253	2.025	4.192	2 250

Total for the 3d amendment, 207.550 Fotal against the 3d amendment, Majority for the 3d amendment, 131,744

Why Chambersburg was Burned.

Total against the 1st amendment, 105,163

94, 494

210,111

75,066

135,045

75,812

Majority for the 1st amendment,

Total against the 2d amendment,

Total for the 2d amendment,

Majority for 2d amendment,

The following explanation of the burning of Chambersburg will be read with interest. Just before leaving Williamsport, General Early made some public remarks in regard to the burning of Chambersburg which are of interest. He said that he ordered \$100. 0 in gold to be demanded of the town, and that if the demand was not complied with in three hours the town was to be burned. That the sum of money demanded was to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, Edmond J. Lee and Hon. Alex. R. Boteler for their losses caused in the destruction of after detailing the successful movements of their property by order of General Hunter. separate expedition. This expedition ac- General Hunter had burned the house of his (Hunter's) cousin, in Jefferson county Virginia, and taken that cousin (Andrew Hunter) off as prisoner, and said that the act was a brutal one, because the inmates of the house were not allowed time to save even a portion of their clothing. In concluding, he said it would be the future policy of their government to rataliate in the severest manner for all barbarities practiced against them. He delivered these remarks in a calm, firm manner. In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself depreclated tioned it, believing he was only doing his duty to those people, who had suffered by believed that by retaliation such barbarous vere on Gen. Hunter, and said that, should

> Rebels Captured by Negro Troops. The Point Lookout correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"On Friday last three hundred and thirtythree rebels arrived from Petersburg and the front. They say they were captured by the negro troops belonging to General Burnside's corps. They belonged to the 3d and 18th South Carolina. They say that the one million dollar's worth. We lost our negro troops shot them down by hundreds, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers of the negro troops could make them desist, the negroes all the time yelling out, 'Remember Fort Pillow.' These mengive the officers of the negro troops great credit for their humanity in rescuing them from certain death, and seem perfectly satisfied that negroes will fight. They belonged to a

PLENTY-pecket-pistols, among the faithful on Saturday last. They always short the possessor in the neek, and caused him to assume a "slantendicular" attitude in from the 4th of July, the birth-day of A- its language, making no distinction between merican Independence, to the 29th of Au- those engaging for a longer or shorter peday, and Friday, the 27th 28th, 29th and to assume a "slantendicular" attitude, interspersed with fight.

Unanimous. Lancaster township, the home of the great Buchanan, gave a unanimous vote for the soldier's amendment at the recent election. In a canvass of the township imme diately preceding the election, it was ascer tained that two votes were against giving the soldier the right to vote. These were Bucharan and his Irish coachman. The former being unexpectedly called to a cop-perhead conclave at Bedford Springs was unable to attend the polls, which the Irist coachman did, but could not muster courage to put in his vote. He left the polls swear ing that "Ameriky would be an illigant country when the nager would have the right to vote." We hope that the bogtrotter's disobedience of his master's orders will not lose him his situation. - Lancaster F. aminer.

Well Put.

On the occasion of the National Fast, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the theological Seg. mary, preached in the Central Presbyteran Church of Rochester, N. Y., and very pertinently asked:

What man can write his will and say, this goes down to my posterity, that I help ed to arrest this war before its work is done I should be ashamed to have it said of me, that for property or any other selfish con-sideration. I proved false to the issues of this Civil War of 1864. We are not exhausted. We can not be exhausted, even if it is carried down to the next generation, And we ought to carry it to the next generation, rather than abandon it before its work

OLD FOLKS. -- Vermonters live to a great age as is well known. There are two men up there, so old that they have forgotten who they are, and there are no neighbors living who can remember.

Common-sense is valuable in all kinds of business except love-making.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usu ! style will be charged double price for spaceaccupied,

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: All Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same raim.
Other advertisements at 81 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

STRAY HORSE.—Came tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence tp., on Tuesday night, August 9th, a large dark bay horse. The owner is requested to come for-ward, prove property, paycharges and take him-away, or he will be sold as the law directs. August 17, 1864. LEWIS CARDON.

CAUTION.—Ail persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or taking an assign-ment of a certain piece of land lying in Graham tp., or of the timber or any part of the same thereon, as the said land belongs to T. W. Stone. This tract was sold for seated taxes at the late Treasurer's sale, notwithstanding the undersigned has paid all taxes assessed thereon up to 1864—the receipts for which he now holds. August 17, 1864-3t.p. THOMAS W. STONE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, N Y. CASH CAPITAL. ASSETS. 1st July, 1864. LIABILITIES. CHAS. S. MARTIN. President,

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. Policies of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire by J. H. FULFORD Agent. by Fire.by

August 17, 1864-6m. Clearfield Pa

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned A Auditor, appointed in open Court to audit and report distribution of money in the hands of R N. Hegarty. Administrator of Lyman Miles late of Beccavia tp. Ulcarfield Coun'y, dec'd, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday the 3d day of September 1864, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
WM. M. McCULLOUGH,

August 17 1864.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testa-Guelich tewnship, Clearfield county Padeceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WITHEROW.

R. M HEGARTY August 17, 1764, Executors CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against perchasing or meddling with the following property ; 2 Celts, 2 cows, 4 heiffers, 1 sow and pigs, 9 head sheep, I cooking stove and all the household furniture, I wind-mill, I cuttingbox, I sleigh, 3 acres of corn, 2 acres of backwheat, 100 dozen wheat, 130 dozen rye, and 3 tons of hay, now in the hands of Jacob Koozer and Anna M. Kooser of Furguson tp., as the same be longs to me and have only been left in the care of said Kooser's and are subject to my order at any

Ansonville Pa., August 17, 1864. NOTICE.—To THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY:—GENTLEMEN: Appli cation having been made by the Board of Directors of a majority of the school districts in said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requited to meet in convention at the Court House in Clearfield on Tuesday the 13 h day of September 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according ! the terms of the eighth section of supplement to the school law, approved the 5th day of May, 1855,

August 17, 1864-3t. Supt Com. Schools TYEACHERS' EXAMINATION .- Appli at the following named places.

Brady and Bloom, at Luthersburg, Monday

September 5. Ferguson and Penn, at Lumbercity, Tuesday, September 6. Bell at Bower, Wednesday, September 7. Burnside, Chest and New Washington, at Riddle's school house. Thurs day, September S. Jordan and Knox, at Anson ville, Friday, September 9. Curwensville and Pike, at Curwensville, Saturday, September 10 Boggs and Bradford, at William's Grove Monday September, 12 Graham and Morris, at Kyler town, Wednesday, September 14. Decatur and Woodward, at Centre school house in Decatur, Thursday, September 15. Beccaria and Guelich, at Glen Hope, Saturday 17. Girard and Goshen at Congress Hill, Monday September 19. Covington and Karthaus, at Mulsonburg, Tuesday September 20. Huston and Fox, at No 1 school house in Huston Fild. in Huston, Friday September 23. Clearfield and Lawrence, at Clearfield Monday September 26. No private examinations will be held, unless satisfactory cause be shown, and then the appliportion of the regiments blown up by the explosion, and claim that they only lost three genuine guns, the rest being Quakers or genuine guns or genuine guns of genuine guns of genuine guns or genuine guns or genuine guns or genuine guns or genuin directors should examine carefully before contract ing. Applicants will be required to attend at those places nearest to the district to which they

> C. B. SANDFORD County Super at.