

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS: MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS: 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriver, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConaghy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiltand, 21 Edward Bierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

- FOR SHERIFF, JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. FOR AUDITOR, PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township. FOR CORNER, BENJ. SPACKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

MCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

STRATEGY has always been a favorite science with Gen. McClellan, in his military operations. His letter of acceptance, which we print in another column, clearly demonstrates the fact that he is attempting to use it also in the political campaign which has been fully opened by his nomination at Chicago. The platform adopted there distinctly declares that "the experiment of war to restore the Union has been a failure," and demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." These are the most distinctive characteristics of the Chicago structure. These are the points upon which the people have a right to know precisely what the nominee thinks and is prepared to do; and a candidate of thorough manhood would have met them with an unequivocal assent or dissent. This Gen. McClellan studiously avoids in his letter of acceptance. With a bold front he fights shy of the main issue presented. Instead of attacking it directly, he goes to digging in the swamps of unmeaning generalities and to throwing up breastworks of ambiguous phraseology. Whilst talking about "the operation of a more vigorous nationality" and of "preserving the Union at all hazards," he at the same time indulges in the declaration that "the Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise" and "to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of our people." In one breath he intimates that "the existence of more than one government" cannot here be tolerated, and in another he declares that the war has not been carried on for "the avowed object for which it was commenced."

Now, what does all this mean? Is 'Mac' for War, or is he for Peace? Is not his letter, when considered in all its bearings, a palpable attempt to flank the questions which bear directly upon the welfare of the country, and to wheedle into his support both wings of the Democracy? It is quite evident that the aim throughout is to give no offence to any portion of his party; but what is worse, there is not a syllable, from one end of his letter to the other, derogatory of the "Confederates"—not a word of condemnation of the Rebels—on the contrary they are very respectfully styled "our present adversaries," and whatever of opprobrium he has to utter, is expressed against our own Government as now administered! In this latter respect the letter accords well with the platform. If the meaning were clearly set forth in words, it would probably in others also, for 'Mac' says, near the conclusion of his letter, that he accepts the nomination "believing that the views he has expressed are those of the Convention." When he penned that sentence he knew, as did every reader of the current news of the day, that the Convention was controlled by Vallandigham, the Seymours, the Woods, and other Peace brawlers. How, then, are we to reconcile some of his utterances with his acceptance of a nomination made by such men? The conviction involuntarily forces itself upon one's mind that Gen. McClellan and Seymour, Wood & Co. understand each other fully, and that they are playing a "confidence game," by which everybody else is to be cheated and they jointly benefited. Whether they will succeed or not, remains to be seen. For our own part, we have no doubt of the result. We have an abiding faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people—that at the election in November they will go to the polls and re-elect Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

MCLELLAN AND THE DRAFT.

If there is any one thing which has made the Copperheads howl louder than another, it is the draft. It has ever met with their strongest opposition—their bitterest denunciations, and their most withering anathemas. The great judicial lights of their party—Lowrie and Woodward—pronounced it unconstitutional, and forth with all the small fry took their cue; and in our own country especially, its resistance has been advised and threatened, even to the "bitter end." These indignant and alarmed Cops will doubtless, be somewhat surprised to find, that their candidate for President, MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, was the first man during the progress of this war to recommend and advise the "unconstitutional" draft. His letter to the President, proposing the draft, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. "Sir—I have just received the enclosed dispatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts to be made at once. We must have men without delay. Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A."

The following is a copy of the urgent note of General Marcy, his father-in-law and chief of staff.

"NEW YORK, August 20, 1861. "I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow. R. B. MARCY."

Notwithstanding the high source of this recommendation—or "unconditional demand" in the words of Col. Marcy—the President did not at that time resort to the draft because men were volunteering so rapidly that it was unnecessary, and the Secretary of War was enabled to report to Congress an army of nearly seven hundred thousand fully armed and equipped, and in the field. The whole army of Gen. McClellan, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand men, were volunteers. So were all the troops that filled up that broken, shattered, and dispirited army after the disastrous failure of his Peninsular campaign. Yet at that time, when it was entirely unnecessary, McClellan unhesitatingly and unequivocally placed himself on the record as in favor of a draft. He had then no doubt about its "constitutionality" and no sympathy with his brother copperheads who now shrink so nervously from its "unrelenting grasp."

GEN. GRANT ON THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 8.—The following letter, written by General Grant to Hon. Mr. Washburne, should be printed in letters of gold. It gives not only an encouraging view of the military situation, but is a most effective argument for a vigorous prosecution of the war and the re-election of the present Administration, which is alone pledged to such a course. No higher authority in military matters can be consulted, and when such a statement is made of our good prospects, should not one more uprising of the North take place?

HONORS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

To Hon. E. B. Washburne: Dear Sir—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons, for inter-related positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in the frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT

THE ELECTION IN VERMONT.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY. The Green Mountains respond to Atlanta. At the election which took place at Vermont on the 6th inst., Smith, Union candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of about 15,000—an increase of about 2,000. Thus Vermont responds gloriously to the victory achieved by Gen. Sherman at Atlanta. Keep the ball rolling, and Copperheadism will scarcely be heard of by the sides of November.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Hon. Wm. A. Seward, made a speech at Auburn, New York, on Saturday evening, September the 3rd, in which he presents our National situation in a very lucid manner, and urges the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as the only salvation of the United States. It is destitute of all political sophistry and puts the issue of Union or Disunion squarely before the American people. Mr. Seward takes the ground that to fail to re-elect Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, would be a justification of the Rebellion, inasmuch as it would be an admission that a majority of the people had done in 1860 what the usurpers of the South had been right in repudiating—that to fail in making Mr. Lincoln our President for another term would be an admission that the day had passed in this country when the majority must rule, or the decision of the majority must be respected. In Mexico Jaurez had been constitutionally elected, by a majority of the people, and the minority had undertaken to disregard the decision by rebelling against the Government, and had succeeded in doing what the Jeff. Davis' rebels are trying to do—in procuring the interference of an usurper. If we permit the action of the majority of the American people to be trampled under foot as the rebels had attempted, then our Republic must be ruined. The war had been, on our part, to fight the President of the popular majority's election into his seat and to surround him with the security and protection which becomes the head of a free people; and that object cannot be said to have been attained until we shall have crushed the usurper of our liberties. To throw aside Mr. Lincoln under such circumstances would be to admit the justice of the Rebellion and the inappropriateness of the war and the maintenance of the integrity, and permanence of the Government of the United States. Besides all this, into what condition would the country be thrown should the nominee of the Chicago Convention be elected President? The answer to this question must be arrived at by considering that the whole action of the Chicago Convention was planned and contracted for by Rebel agents of the Richmond usurper on the neutral ground of Canada. The unnatural inconsistency of proposing a cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion is crumbling to the earth is ably set forth in the speech. In regard to the objections to the draft, the Secretary adopts an illustration which makes the matter plain—that of a ship which has been scuttled, and the captain leaving the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom instead of waking them up and calling upon them to take it out at the pump. This is all the argument in favor of the order for the draft that reasonable men need. It contains the philosophy of our case exactly. The complaint that the President will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of Slavery, is curtly and powerfully answered by the question: "When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union?" In reference to the question of Slavery Mr. Seward says: "While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting Slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously to the same end. When the insurgents have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well question affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing, between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the Civil War began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by the force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitration of the courts of law, and to the councils of legislation." Thus, Mr. Seward plainly indicates that the Administration is ready to receive propositions of peace, so soon as the rebels are willing to submit to the authority of the Constitution of the United States, and are ready to be governed under the laws made in pursuance thereof. To all of which the people will give a hearty assent.

Very Obliging Indeed.

At one of the meetings in Chicago during the sitting of the convention, an Irishman named Mahoney delivered a speech in front of the Sherman House in which he used the following language: "I want peace, and I would go to the South and offer them the Constitution as it is, but the Constitution 'altered to suit the South'."

American citizens, what do you think of this Irishman's proposition? What do you think the South and this Irishman would propose? The cry is no longer "the Constitution as it is," but the Constitution "altered to suit the South."

The enemy used to fight "Little Mac" with Quaker guns.

We suppose the order will now be reversed, and "Little Mac" will fight with Quaker guns, since he has been placed on a peace platform.

Hon. Lewis Cass has pronounced the Chicago platform "a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and cannot support it."

MCLELLAN'S WEAKNESS.

One of the great features of the coming campaign will be the attempt of the "Peace-at-any-price" party to bolster up the military reputation of their standard-bearer, so as to make him a acceptable to hosts of War Democrats, if possible. We have always believed, McCLELLAN to be an incompetent officer, merely by comparing his work with that of his successors. The following letter will set at rest all controversy on the subject, because of the weight of evidence and the impracticability of denial. Excuses for such conduct should not be listened to by any American. We have always been taught that a U. States officer never knows when he is whipped, and never surrenders until he is bound hand and foot by his foe, and unable to fight any more. Here is a piece of the military history of the culmination of MONTCALM.—

BEFORE ANTIETAM.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.—Sir.—I am informed that General George B. McClellan has resigned his commission as Major-General in the Regular Army, and I am at liberty to make public the following statement touching his character as an officer.—

In the summer of 1862 I was near the headquarters of the General-in-chief. He was sitting on a camp-stool in front of his *marquee*, and with his head in his hands, he remarked:—"Lee is a great man—a great General—a very great General!" His tone was most despondent, and was caused by the news of Jackson's raid up the Shenandoah valley. A similar movement in these later days does not seem to make General Grant unhappy.

Later, during the same summer, I was at Harrison's Landing with the Federal army, and obtained the following facts from a staff officer, and one of the ablest and most distinguished judges New York State ever produced, who, I believe, was an eye-witness of most he related. While our army was moving down the Rebels at Malvern Hill, as they came up to our guns four lines deep, General McClellan went on board of the iron-clad *Galeana* with a proposal in his possession to surrender the Army of the Potomac to General Lee. Com. Rodgers remonstrated with him, and begged to be allowed to pass up the river and take a position to defend the army until the will of the President could be obtained.

After much entreaty General McClellan sent a courier to Fortress M. R. and telegraphed his intention to Washington in cipher, which he said seemed absolutely necessary in a military sense. The President answered promptly that the Army must not be surrendered in any event—death and destruction were better, and sent this answer by General Halleck to Harrison's Landing. The sequel is known.

Now, sir, I challenge a denial of this matter, and it cannot be made in a satisfactory way. The facts will descend to posterity to prove General McClellan to have been a weak and incompetent American General, and to be incompetent, and yet assume the rank of a General, has been set down by the highest military authority as equal, if not worse, than treason *per se*.

I am, sir, with great respect your obedient servant, A VIRGINIAN.

A PROPHECY FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* the home organ of Jeff. Davis, in its issue of August 31st, has a long editorial from which we take the following extract, which deserves the earnest attention of every reader.

"If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg, or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago would be 'at the election next November where last year's sun is, and last night's moonshine.' 'War, for another Presidential term, would sweep away every vestige of opposition.'"

By one of those startling coincidences that have so often fallen upon us during the war, the very first event in the direful chain that is to fetter the Chicago nominee and drag him to perdition, has occurred. In the brief space between the printing of the prophecy and its receipt, the glorious news has flashed across the wires, and lit up with a new flame of devotion every loyal heart and home—"Atlanta has fallen." There is something deeper than amusing speculation in the *Examiner's* editorial. Whatever may be said of Southern leaders, no one can question their forecast and sagacity in political concerns. These enabled them, until their mad revolt, to govern the nation, and these lay at the root of the challenge, "Have they not governed it well?" They did govern well in the interest of slavery, and its mean, cringing mercenaries, the Northern Democrats, who licked the hand that struck them in one hour, provided it flung them the spoils in the next. It is now placed on record by one of the ablest of the Southern watchers of the game, that there is no hope for the Chicago candidate; and we commend this prophetic opinion to the great political party which has always derived its inspiration from, and obeyed the monitions of, the whippers-in, now tremblingly crouching in the last ditch of Richmond.

In Memoriam.

What the Great Democrat, Douglas, said at the outbreak of the war has peculiar significance now. We commend his weighty testimony to Democrats of the present hour: "The slave question is a mere excise. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war: only patriots and traitors."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following is the letter of General McClellan (accepting the Chicago nomination):

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8. GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as a candidate for the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unthought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace have been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition of any settlement.

So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhibit all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace and we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent: that when any one state is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look on the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many battles, and tell them that their labor and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy or at home, would, as I would, had with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of Executive power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of the more vigorous nationality re-une our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system: while the rights of citizens, and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army, and the people, are subjects of no less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Consent of my own weak, I can only seek for the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on his all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish a guard for their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, committee.

THE FIRST GUN FOR PEACE.

The Peace *sevens* who met at Chicago, recently, promulgated the following resolve: "Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, to the end that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

As soon as this behest was made known, Gen. Sherman hastened to bring about the much desired wish of these *wise* men by attacking the rebel Gen. Hood at East Point, cutting his army in two, and occupying the city of Atlanta. Whether this mode of procedure was in precise keeping with the traitorous spirit of the Copperhead Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, we will not affirm; but we opine that Gen. Sherman has adopted a much surer and speedier way of bringing about that peace which the people desire to see established, than that pursued by the Chicago savans. Surely, Grant, Sherman, Farragut & Co. are much better peace promulgators than these Copperhead politicians. The first named are practical men—the latter mere pretenders.

Of late there has been a growing distaste for butter.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cut, or out of hand will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions w. t. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.00; and all other transient notices at the same rate. Others v. r. s. e. m. at \$1 per square for 27 lines insertion. Twelve lines (or less) count as square.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The directors of Penn. Township, desire to employ five teachers, two males and three females for a term of four months, to whom liberal wages will be given. Applicants will meet the board at Newville, on the 1st day of October next. Sept. 14, 1864. W. M. BLUCK, Secy.

CARPETINGS.—Now in store, a large stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Light Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, etc., etc., all of the latest patterns and best fabrics, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. N. B. Some patterns of my old stock will go hand; will be sold at a bargain. J. T. DELACROIX, Philadelphia. No. 27 South Second Street, above Chestnut. Me. ch. 2, 1864.

THE EXHIBITOR SUNBEAM PHOTOGRAPH, AMBROTYPE AND PIANO ART CAR.

Bradley & Co. have recently received from the Mammoth Photo. Co. of Wash. D. C. on Market St. east of the Court House (at present) where they can supply all those in want of pictures of any style or quality. They have a stock of sky light and daylight combined which is superior to any other. Their pictures are not excelled anywhere and they challenge comparison respecting quality and price, notwithstanding the increase in price of chemicals and other material. They will take Photographs at the following low prices: Large Photographs, \$1.75, and for additional copies \$1.00, cards plain, for \$1.25; duplicates 25 cents. 4 cards vignettes \$1.00; duplicates 25 cents. 4 card Stereotypes \$1.00; duplicates 25 cents. P. S. Particular attention given to copying all kinds of pictures into photographs at reasonable prices. September 14, 1864. BRADLEY & CO. Clearfield, Pa.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected: Therefore, I, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield Co., do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next (being the ELEVENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote for One person to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren in the House of Representatives of the United States. For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. For one person for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county. For one person or the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Coroner of Clearfield county. The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the actual General Election will be held at the following places, viz: At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Besoria township. At the house of Joseph Ellis for Bell township. At the house of James Bloom, Sen. for Blooms township. At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs. At the house of Jacob Pearson, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township. At the house of John Young for his township of Bernside. At the school house near Simon Boratavich's for the township of Chest. At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Cornington. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, for the Borough of Curwensville. At Centre school house for the town of Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John L. Bundy for the township of Fox. At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard. At the public school house for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janaville for the township of Grinch. At the house of J. Wilson for the town of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jontown. At the house of S. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox. At the court house in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township. At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city. At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Ryler for the township of Marston. At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington. At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Pike. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township. At the house of R. W. Moore for his township of Union. At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woodward. NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, weller a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of the United States, or United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or county, Secretary, any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth. And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required by them by law. GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the twelfth year of the United States, the eighty eighth. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 135 Broadway, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00 ASSETS, 1st July, 1864, \$2,000,000.00 LIABILITIES, \$1,577,000.00 CHAS. S. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEHEE, Secretary. Policies of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire by J. H. FULFORD Agent. August 17, 1864. Clearfield, Pa.