Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 5, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS

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. 2 Geo. Morrison Coates 3 Henry Bumm, 4 William H. Kern, Barton H. Jenks. 6 Charles M. Runk. Robert Parke, 8 William Taylor. 9 John A. Hiestand 10 Richard H. Coryell 11 Edward Haliday,

P King. | 13 Elias W. Hale, 12 Charles F. Reed,

14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister. 16 David M'Conaughy, 7 David W. Woods S Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton. 20 Samuel B. Dick, l Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin 24 John W. Blanchard

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS

JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER. JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp. JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township. BENJ. SPACKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

VICTORY CERTAIN.

From all parts of the country we have the most cheering assurances of final and decisive victory. Grant, and Sheridan, and Sherman, and their brave boys, are daily holding such mass meetings, and making such speeches, as insure the defeat alike of Copperheads and Rebels. Allover the land the loval masses are aroused, and are earnand glorious. In Philadelphia they are holdwhich is nightly filled to its utmost capacity, and often overflowing, until the streets for squares are packed with dense crowds cheering Lincoln, Johnson and the Union! They assure us that in his native city, Little Mac, will be beat by over ten thousand majority! In Pittsburg and Allegheny, Copperheads have almost entirely disappeared, and the vote will be nearly solid for the Union ticket. From all parts of the State, we have news that the canvass goes bravely on, and that we shall carry it next Tuesday by over forty thousand majority. In Ohio the Copperheads refuse to take bets on sixty thousand for the Union ticket. In New York the tide is all one way, while Gov. Seymour and Fernando Wood hang their heads in shame. before the thoroughly aroused indignation of the loyal masses. Even New Jersey assures us that she is tired of being the only Copperhead State, and will this fall stand side by side with her northern sisters in giving the last crushing blow to the rebellion. Senator Scovell declares that New Jersey is safe for the Union ticket. The harbingers of victory are on every side. It only needs that we should be faithful, earnest, and true, to secure the overthrow of all the enemies of the country, in one final and glorious

HON. G. W. SCOFIELD.

Friends of the Union! Remember that Hon. G. W. Scofield is the Union candidate for Congress. Be at the polls early on Tuesday next, vote for him, and use your influence in his behalf. The country needs the services of tried and true men, such as Mr. Scofield has proved himself to be. He has ed the National Executive in its every ef- and because such candidates reside in Clear-Now, friends, we appeal to you once more the weight of moral suasion against this presin Mr. Scofield's behalf. It is your duty, as | ent wicked rebellion, that is waged by traigo to work at once, and never cease your labors from now to the day of the election. The welfare of the country, and of your families and friends, demands that you We trust you will!

LET THEM BE WATCHED.

The Union men should carefully note every deserter and drafted man who has failed to report, that offers to vote at the election. and immediately give such information to the proper officers as will secure their arrest. They will thus do themselves and their country a service. Every man thus arrested will lessen the quota, and save another man lists are prepared, and the notices will be from the draft. Let it be attended to.

THE DRAFT THIS WEEK.

The "bloody wheel," as the Copperheads prefer to call it, has been in motion this week, and a large number of the citizens of this county are drafted. And now the question is, who is responsible? In Burnside and Guelich townships, both Republican, the quofas are both entirely filled. They listened to no counsel to resist the draft, but went earnestly to work, laid their tax, got the men, (nearly all among their own citizens, at \$300 each,) and need not now fear the "bloody wheel" and its consequences. Not only can they rest in peace and quietness, but they have the proud consciousness of knowing that they have obeyed the law, assisted the Government, discharged their whole duty as good citizens, and contributed to the overthrow of this fiendish and causeless rebellion.

On the other hand, the Democratic townships have taken the advice of Wallace and Bigler not to contribute another man or another dollar to the war. They have made no effort to fill their quotas, while the very leaders who counseled them to the course they have pursued, have got exempted or put in substitutes. To save their broad acres from taxation to raise the quotas, they advised their followers to resist the draft. The consequence is, that the draft has come, and while the leaders are safe, their deluded followers will be compelled to leave their families and homes, and go into the army.

How long will the Democrats in this county permit themselves to be thus deceived? How long will they continue to bring such consequences upon themselves, merely to save the coal and timber lands of their wealthy leaders from taxation? These leaders, and they alone, are responsible for the draft. Had it not been for their advice, every township in the county would have filled its quota. just as easy as Guelich and Burnside have done it. Had it not been for them, Clearfield would have done its whole duty, and would not to-day have the reputation abroad of being a disloyal county. Whatever may result from the draft in Clearfield, the responsibility will rest upon the Democratic

leaders in this Borough. "A Fair Election or a Free Fight." The burthen of the speeches at the recent opperhead demonstration in this place, was 'a fair election or a free fight.' what constitutes a fair election? Was not Mr. Lincoln fairly and constitutionally elected? Why then did Breckinridge their deestly at work to render our triumph signal | feated candidate, with Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Yancy, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, and all the er he is willing or unwilling. ing a 'protracted meeting' in Concert Hall, leading Democrats of the South, refuse to submit to it, and inaugurate the "free fight" in which the nation is now engaged? Are we to understand by the declaration, and the threats of "blood" made by Witte and Wallace, that if Mr. Lincoln is again elected fairly, and constitutionally, the Copperheads of the North will initiate the example of their brothers of the South, and revolt? Messrs. Wallace, Witte, Bigler & Co. may as well understand once and forever, that the loval masses are not to be frightened into the surrender of their principles and their manhood, by any such rebel trick. We want a fair election, and we intend to have it; and if it should result in the choice of McClellan and Pendleton, we intend to submit to it, as loval citizens should do. We don't want a "free fight" or any other kind of a fight, but if it must come, we will endeavor to be prepared for it, and then wo be to those whose semi-treasonable speeches, and advice and counsel brought it on! They may rest assured they will not escape the responsibility or the consequences. If, as

> as that of the Union men. None know better than the men who talk in this way, that nobody, unless it be themselves, intend to interfere in the election. It will be held precisely as all other elections have been held, subject to the same rules, and rotected by the same constitution and laws against interference or fraud. And no loyal citizen will refuse to submit to the result, be it what it may.

THE PERSONAL-FAVOR APPEAL. As usual, the Cops are making personal faithfully stood by the Union in its severest appeals to Union men-asking them to vote trials. By his votes in Congress he sustain- for the Cop candidates on personal grounds, fort to subdue the Rebellion, and supported field county. In this way many Union men all measures-to raise men and money, and have heretofore been induced to vote for the other materials of war and defence. He vo- opposition candidates and to the detriment of ted to increase the pay of the soldiers, and Union principles. We hope this will not be to be active and vigilant, and to make spoke words of encouragement to our brave the case this year. The great interests of the National defenders, thus showing his love country demand, that every true friend of for the Union and our free institutions. the Union should so cast his vote, as to throw well as your privilege, to work and vote for tors to destroy our Government. Union the tried and true men of the Nation. Then, men! stand by your country, and cast your votes for the whole Union ticket.

THE Boston Commonwealth, a unique. semi-literary, eccentric, independent newsshould make this sacrifice. Will you do it? paper, hitherto opposed to Mr. Lincoln, tion. Judge Shannon is now as firmly for the now endorses him. In its last issue it makes this pithy point:

"They seem to think differently now and gnore the general issue. We mean to hold hem to it. The people mean it. Here it is. LINCOLN, UNION, AND LIBERTY; McCLEL-LAN, DISUNION, AND SLAVERY! Choose ye.

THE DRAFT NOTICES.

The notices to the drafted men will be served in a few days. We learn that the ready by Monday or Tuesday next.

M'CLELLAN AND THE PLATFORM. In our issue of September 14th, we sub-

stantially argued that there was a perfect accord between the Chicago Platform and Gen. M'Clellan's letter of acceptance-or, to repeat what we then said, that Gen. M'Clellan and Seymour, Wood & Co., understood each other fully, and are playing a "confidence game," by which everybody else is to be cheated and they jointly benefitted. That we were not mistaken in our view of this point, we are now prepared to show by socalled "Democratic' testimony. The Daily Intelligencer, the organ of that party in Laneaster, says:

"Some of our Democratic friends are inclined to the opinion that Gen. McCleflan, in his letter of acceptance, repudiates the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him. We cannot, for the life of us see disagreement between the two. If there be any at all, which we do not admit, it must be a 'distinction without a difference,' and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point it out. Both are for peace, compromise and a restored Union under the Constitution—differing somewhat in phraseology, it is true, but both aiming at the same glorious result. There is no conflict between the platform and the letter, and we are very sure nothing of the kind was intended by Gen. McClellan.

The Reading Gazette, edited by J. Lawence Getz, a well known politician of Berks county, and who at one time was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, takes the some view of the subject. In a leading editorial, in his issue of the 17th of Sept., the editor the Gazette says:

"These are the main points of the Platform and the Letter of Acceptance compared; and he who can discover any contradiction in them, is a much shrewder and more subtle critic than we. The truth is, the two documents do not conflict, in any important particular, but harmonize as fully as any two papers, upon similar subjects, emanating from different minds, can be expected to do.

In an article on Vallandigham, in the ame paper, the Gazette editor says:

"The letter neither adds thereto or takes therefrom: but is in strict accordance with Gen. McClellan's previous record, both in word and deed. The charge that his letter repudiates the platform adopted at Chicago, is a mere pretence, and has no foundation in

We think these extracts should satisfy the most incredulous that Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance, although containing some expressious which seem to conflict with the Platform, agrees with it in spirit and sentiment-that "little Mac," like Buchanan in 1856, is absorbed in the Platform, and must do as the leaders of his party direct, wheth-

TAX-PAYERS OF CLEARFIELD! REMEMBER!

That your County has been involved in a

\$200,000!

by the opposition of the Copperhead Party to the Draft, by which Volunteering was discouraged!

REMEMBER! That the Copperhead he is opposed to employing the slaves of releast one-half of this sum if they had made an effort to fill up the quota only six weeks earlier than they did.

a County Bounty, and then laying a tax of | treason the victory. 5 per cent, upon the whole valuation, was to "make the Tax-Payers feel the burdens of the War."

THE GAME OF BRAG.

We understand that the Copperhead leaders in this Borough and vicinity have a- the Union, dopted the game of "Brag" as an electionthey warned us, "blood will flow," they may earing hobby. They report innumerable rely upon it, that their blood will run as well conversions from Unionism to Copperheadism. Now, this is all bosh. We have made careful inquiry during the last ten days, and we are authorized to state upon the authority of many of those whom they reported as having embraced the doctrines of Copperheadism, that there is no truth in the stories thus circulated. The friends of the Union are true and tried, and no false reasoning can swerve them from the fixed printhe reports of the Cops to the contrary.

MR. SCOFIELD'S PROSPECTS.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Scofield's prospects of an overwhelming re-election, are growing brighter every day. His majority in the district will be from 2.000 to 3,000. But, notwithstanding this cheering prospect, it behoves the Union men every honorable effort to swell his majority as great as possible. Then, go to work at once, and don't relax your efforts until victory perches on our banners.

"Whistling to Keep Up Courage." We learn that the Cop leaders are busily engaged in telling their followers, that Judge Shannon and other Union Democrats are stumping the State in behalf of Copperheadism. There is no truth in the asser-Union as he was last fall. But the leaders of that party must "whistle to keep up courage" in their deluded followers, lest they will be left alone in their infamy.

We wonder how Peace Democrats, relish the idea of voting for a person who may tomorrow be sent to fight "their misguided brethren." It is bad enough for General wearing a hireling, mercenary sword!

WHY THEY WILL. AND WHY THEY WON'T.

1st-Why they Will. The friends of the Union will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, because he is an ardent supporter of the National authorities in their efforts to crush out the present wicked

They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield be cause he is in favor of using every honorable means to re-establish the authority of the Government over the Seceded States.

They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, because he has encouraged, in all his speeches, the filling up of our armies by volunteering. They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, be-

cause he was for the Amendment which allows our soldiers in the army to vote. They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, be

cause he is still willing to furnish men and money to present the present war for the They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, be-

cause he has at all times counseled obedience to the conscript laws. They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield. be

cause he is in favor of employing colored soldiers in defence of our flag and laws thus saving the lives of white men.

They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, because he is opposed to a cessation of hostilities so long as the rebels refuse to return into the Union.

They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, because he believes that our gallant armies have so far whipped the rebels and re-occupied the rebel territory as to make their efforts a Union success.

They will vote for Glenni W. Scofield, because he is in favor of maintaining the U nion intact in all its parts, and is opposed to

For these, and many other reasons, the friends of the Union will vote for Glenni W. Scofield.

2d-Why they Won't.

The friends of the Union wen't vote for Wm. Bigler, because he opposes the National Administration in its every effort to conquer the rebels.

he is opposed to employing all the means at the command of the Government to re-establish its authority over the rebel States.

They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because he has, by his speech on August 13th, discouraged enlistments into our depleted ar-

They won't vote for Win. Bigler, because he was opposed to the Amendment extend-. ing the privilege of voting to our brave soldiers in the army.

he declared, on August 13th, that he would He appears to be making his way towards not give one man, nor one farthing, to pros- Lynchburg. ecute the present war.

They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because he encouraged by his speech on August 13th, a resistance to the conscript law, or draft. They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because

County Commissioners could have saved at | bels in defence of our Union and flag-thus preferring the sacrifice of white men. They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because he is in favor of an immediate cessation of

REMEMBER! That one of the objects | hostilities, which would end the contest by of holding back so long a time the offer of establishing rebel independence, and giving They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because

he believes four years of hard fighting has proved the war for the Union to be a failure. They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because

the doctrines advocated by him and his triends will lead to a certain dissolution of

For these, and numerous other reasons, the Union men won't vote for Wm. Bigler.

SIGNIFICANT FACT. Immediately on the announcement of the great Union victory at Atlanta, gold took a downward tendency, and declined from 250 to 220. Again; when Sheridan's victory over Early, and the Union triumphs in Vermont and Maine, were made known, gold tumbled down to 190. And just in proportion as gold falls, so rise the prospects of ciples that abide in them—notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's overwhelming re-election. A few more such Union victories as we have had recently, will obscure little Mac to such a degree, that even his own party friends will scarcely know where to find him after the November election.

TRADING VOTES.

the county, will be on their guard in reference | where anything of the kind is almost sure tion will, no doubt, try to induce Union men ous style. But granting that such a case to vote for Mr. Bigler, and in return they did "shock the moral sense of the whole Union county ticket. This would only benefit Mr. Bigler, and injure Mr. Scofield. We advise the Union men not to suffer themselves to be gulled by any such game, but ally as the "case" was not alluded to at the vote for Mr. Scofield under any and all circumstances.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know whether General McClellan has resigned. his commission as a major general in the army. after the manner of General FREMONT. He has not done so-nor is it probable that he will. General McClellan belongs to a party who occasionally obtain offices, but never resign them. The last familiar example is that of Mr. Justice WOODWARD, who led a political party and administered justice at the same time. To be sure, the McClellan to have written such a letter, ding the bench; but he also served his par-Judge tarnished his ermine by thus degrabut think of the insult to their feelings in ty. General McClellan is doing pretty much the same thing .- Press.

ON TO RICHMOND.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR ARMY.

Rebel Earthworks Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

Ord Captures 16 Guns, and 500 Prisoners. Successful Attacks of Gen's Meade and Warren on the Rebel Right.

The 10th and 18th Corps crossed the James iver, at Deep bottom, on the 29th September, and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's farm, and took the first line of rifle pits without resistance. At 10 o'clock, our troops carried the enemy's strong posi tion near the former, by assault, and captured 500 prisoners, 16 guns, flags, etc. The works captured by our troops are very strong and said to be equal to any that the rebels have at Richmond. At latest dates our forces were still holding their position, and had extended their lines to White Oak swamp, a distance of six miles and within four miles of Richmond. Great praise is accorded to our troops for their gallantry in storming the rebel works. Gen. Ord was slightly wounded, and Gen. Burnham was killed. Our loss is not very heavy.

While these operations were going on, on the North of the James, Gens. Meade and Warren moved on to the right flank of the enemies lines-driving the rebels at all points and gaining a position to the Southwest of Petersburg. During the day the rebels made several heavy attacks upon our new lines, but were each time repulsed with severe loss. They also made an assault on Gen. Butler's position, but with no better success than they had in their attacks upon other parts of our

The new positions assumed by our gallant rmies, go far to destroy Lee's communications to the South-leaving him the Peters burg and Lynchburg railroad as his only outlet, and should Gen. Meade succeed in advancing his lines to that road, then the Reb els will be cooped up in Richmond, where they will soon be assailed from all sides. But, we are disposed to believe that Lee will They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because hardly suffer himself to be eaught in that trap, but that he will evacuate both Petersburg and Richmond, and move farther south, which, though difficult it may be for him to do, after the capture of the Lynchburg road. will be the only alternative left him to save any part of his army. So far all Grant's movements have been successful, and we hope soon to hear of the tall of Richmond.

Gen. Sheridan was still successful at latest advices, and had occupied Stanton, and destroyed all the rebel government property in They won't vote for Wm. Bigler, because that neighborhood-which was considerable.

Gen. Sherman is still resting quiet at Atlanta, and has made an actual exchange of two thousand of his own army. Other prisoners have also been exchanged, among whom is Major Harry White.

LETTER OF SENATOR WALLACE.

EDITOR OF RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL: - DEAR Str: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 28th ult., giving an extract from the Harrisburg Telegraph of 24th ult., in which it is alleged that in the course of my speech at Harrisburg on the 20th. I said that "the lady employees in the Departments at Washington were all women of doubtful character whose presence there was for the purpose of assignation with the hirelings of Lincoln." I made use of no such language. What I did say was, that "I trusted the day was breaking when women of doubtful reputation in the Treasury Department at Washington would no longer be tolerated," and I had refernce solely to the Clarke case, the exposure of which so shocked the moral sence of the whole country. I shall be obliged by your publication of this denial in your paper of Respectfully yours, WM. A. WALLACE. next week. Oct. 1, 1864.

We cheerfully give place to the above let-

ter, as we were loth to believe, and so stated last week, that the Senator could so far forget himself as to make the wholesale slanderous charge attributed to him. But when he has a "case in point" hereafter, he had better quote it, and not permit the hundreds of ladies in the employment of the Treasury Department to suffer such an imputation, even by inference. As to the "Clarke case, never having before heard of it, we are unable to say whether it "shocked the moral sense of the whole country" or not. We do not recollect even to have seen it in the col-We hope that the Union men throughout umns of the Copperhead organ of this place, to the game of trading votes. The opposi- to be snatched up and paraded in conspicuwill vote for one of the candidates on the country" (rebeldom included), it would hardly justify the assertion of the Senator that "women of doubtful reputation" are "tolerated" in the Treasury Department, especitime. Some of the ladies in the employ of the Treasury Department, as is well known, belong to the best families in Washington. Among them is the accomplished widow of the late lamented Stephen A. Douglas. To say that among such ladies, women of 'doubtful reputation" are "tolerated," is to say what Senator Wallace ought to have known was false, and what constitutes a slander upon the character of the whole number. He ought to be more guarded in the future, and then there will be no necessity for letters of explanation or denial.

> Goods selling at Fair Prices, at the Dry Goods House of Eyre & Landell, Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia. Read adv.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the Peace and Vallandigham men at Chicago says that Peace nominations and platforms are valueless unless "ratified by Confederate victories in the field !" -and adds that the ratification meetings are to be held, not in the Northern State, but in front of Rich. mond, in the Shenandoah and at Atlanta Well, Sherman has ratified at Atlanta Sheridan has ratified in the Valley, and Vermont. Delaware and Maine have ratified at the polls! Thus prospers the cause of Liberty and Law!

This is perhaps the best reason we have een assigned for the little man's refusal to abide by the decision of the Convention that placed him in nomination: "McClellan having, at one time in that life which consti tutes his public record, been connected with railroads, doubtless came to regard it as dangerous to 'stand on the platform,' from those signs which are usually found on the loors of passenger cars.'

The Poughkeepsie Press says: Quite a rosy looking girl from the country, actually went to a cooper shop in this city, recently, and innocently asked one of the workmen what he charged for hooping frocks. Inno-cence wished to be in the fashion.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, ents, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space or enped.

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

D ISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Weld & Fleck have this day dissolved partnership by mu tual consent. L. W. Weld is authorised to settle up the business of the firm and the store will be Onducted by L. W Weld. Utahville, Pa.) L. W. WELD Oet. 5th 1864-pd. T. A. FLECK

EYRE & LANDELL

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

Cater for the best trade, and offer no baits or deception to induce custom, but rely on fair dealng and Good Goods! Best Merinoes, Fashionable Silks, Nobility Plaids, Pim's Poplins, Dark Flourards, Figured Merinoes, Plaid Shawls, Good Blankets P. S. We follow Gold down, as close as we fol-

ow it up. Now is a good time for Merchants and Consumers te come in IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., on Oct. 1st, 1864

Butterbaugh, E. H. Briggs, Martin V Crowell, Jennie Mrs. Crosslander, C. B. Mrs. Miller, Ellen C. De Signey, Charles Foster, Wm M. Green, Isabel Mrs. Gartley, S. H. Gridley, Thomas E. Grove, William Holes, Charles 2 Hansen, Kessiah Mrs. Halsey, Mr. Herrick, A. G. Hill, Marget Miss

Hoover, Samuel T

Istman, William

Moore, Elvina Miss McGarry, J. S. Muckelhatten, F. Mts Nell, John O'Neil, J. R. Powers, Ed Quinn, Geof W Speaddy, Wm. W. Smith, Mary Mise Sesh Grael Sheety, Jonathan Sponcer, Joseph Mrs. Smith, Henry D. Thompson, W. Mrs.

Kline, Aaron

Kung, J. W.

Worth, Elizabeth Mrs. Kelly, Edward smith, Mr or Mrs. Parents of David C. Smith, Ca. 1, 82d Penn'a Volunteers. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M., Clearfield, Pa.

J. I. MORRIS & CO., PHILIPSBURGH, PA.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell best calico, at 30 to 35 cents per vard.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell best muslin, at 25 to 50 cents per yard.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell best all Wool Delaines, at 90 cents per yard.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell best Mens and Boys clothing, very cheap. J. I. Morris & Co., sell boots and shoes,

at sensation prices. J. I. Morris & Co., sell hats and caps,

at sensation prices. J. I. Morris & Co., sell Ladies and

Gents shawls, at sensation prices. J. I. Morris & Co., sell Ladies coats, at less than any one else.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell flour, chop, fish, bacon, salt, etc., at very small advance on cost.

J. I. Morris & Co., keep constantly on hand, fresh butter, eggs, lard, sweet potatoes, fresh white fish and cod fish, etc., etc.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell brown sugar, at 20 to 25 cents per pound.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell syrup molasses, at \$1,25 to \$1,50 per gallon.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell salt at cost.

J. I. Morris & Co., sell other kind of Goods at the lowest possible rates and buy boards, shingles, and all kinds of produce, etc.

Philipsburg, Oct. 5th, 1864.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or taking an assign-ment of a certain note of hand dated Sept. 24th, 1864, and payable on the 1st of May 1865, calling for fifty dollars, given by me to Russel Rose of bearer. As I have received no value for said note I will not pay it unless compalled to do so by due I will not pay it unless compelled to do so by dne process of law. SIMON RORABAUGH.