

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 12, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

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

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SEASONAL 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. Shirmer, 3 Henry Zuma, 15 John W. Water, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conanghy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Bank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parks, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Brierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

THE RESULT IN CLEARFIELD.

The returns of the election held in this county yesterday, come in slowly. At the time of going to press we have not heard from one half of the districts. The result in these, however, shows that the majority for the Copperhead candidate for Congress, will not be less than 1300. This was to have been expected. A more desperate, determined, unceasing, and unscrupulous effort never was made by the leaders of that party in this county. No applause was left unused—no means untried. The polls in this town received the personal attention of Mr. Bigler and his friends, who buttonholed every voter whom they supposed might be influenced in this way to vote with them. A notorious deceiver was stealthily brought through back alleys to the rear of the Court House, under escort of six or seven armed men, and when the window was clear, was marched up and cast his ballot for Bigler and the whole Copperhead multitude; but this will suffice to show the manner in which Copperhead majorities are obtained in Clearfield county, where the leaders of that party prate more loudly about violations of law by the National Administration, than in any other section of the State.

The following are the returns as far as heard from:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, and other data. Includes Woodward, Curtis, Bigler, Seefeld, Bloom, Boggs, Bradford, Brady, Clearfield Bor., Graham, Huston, Lawrence, Morris.

It will be observed from the above returns that the Union vote in most of the districts is less than heretofore—a great portion of which no doubt, is owing to the number who have enlisted into the army. Neither was the home vote all out.

"A SPLENDID FIZZLE."

The large and enthusiastic Union meeting, which was held in Clearfield Borough on the evening of the 28th ultimo, appears to have been a cause of much grief and deep mortification to the editor of the Copperhead organ, and hence under the above lying heading he regales his readers with a two-column article of abuse of those who attended and addressed the gathering. His main object, however, seems to be to create the impression that the meeting was a "grand fizzle," and yet he makes the acknowledgment that

"Every old stager in the county, who had been steadily arrayed against the Democracy for the last twenty-five years, and every Abolitionist within a circuit of ten miles, were on hand. They made a clean sweep of it."

This effort of our Copperhead neighbor to disparage the size of the Union meeting, reminds us of an incident which occurred at the immense outpouring of people at Pittsburgh last week. Two Emeralds met on the side-walk, when the following colloquy took place:

First Irishman—"Paddy, isn't that a grate fizzle?" Second Irishman—(Shaking his umbrella and sending some rain water in No. 1's face.) "Yer right, but it's the most enormous thing in the way of a fizzle that I ever seed." No. 1—"Paddy, it's all boys that are in the waigins!" No. 1—"Bovs, is it, they are? Ah! they're not without fathers and big brothers." No. 1—"An there's lots o' wemin'." No. 2—"Mike, my boy, me mother was a woman, and it's in that same fizzle she'd like to be, if she was alive, heaven rest her soul. It's miself that niver makes sport of such fizzes: niver he caught calling a big thing like that a fizzle any more, Mike, or ye'll be taken for a fish among so much water."

We have no doubt the editor of the Republican will be taken for a fish among so much water, also, if he calls our meeting a "fizzle."

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE.

Certainly, the men who made the Chicago platform ought to be authoritative exponents as to its meaning. Mr. Vallandigham was on the Committee of Resolutions, and, indeed, came within one of being its chairman. He is, therefore, qualified to speak as to the intention of the framers of the platform, and its true meaning. In his late speech at Sydney, Ohio, he stated the following in relation to General McClellan's construction of the platform:

"I claim, as the member from Ohio of the Committee on Resolutions in that convention, to have official personal knowledge that he [General McClellan] is mistaken. The two principal points in that letter of acceptance to which I object were brought before the committee. The one containing the threat of future war was unanimously rejected. The other, to the effect that, until the States and people of the South had returned to the Union, we would not exhaust these 'arts of statesmanship,' as they are called, though presented almost in the very words of the letter itself."

From this it is clear that the committee did not mean to threaten the South with a further prosecution of the war in case they turned a deaf ear to the appeal for an armistice. They had no thought of continuing the war under any contingencies, and hence unanimously rejected the proposition to warn the South against the protraction of the war. Again, Gen. McClellan declares that, "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 exhaust 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, and re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State." But, until "our present adversaries" are ready, what is to be done? Now, if Mr. Vallandigham means anything by the foregoing extract, he means to deny this statement of his candidate, which was voted down, also, with three votes only in its favor; so that the committee were for dropping the war, even before it was probable that "our present adversaries"—what delicate phraseology!—"are ready for peace on the basis of the Union."

We ask candid Democrats what becomes of the consistency and fair dealing of their nominee, who, in the face of these facts, presumes to declare that "believing the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination." No public man has ever made a more painful and pitiable exhibition of himself when consenting to be put forth as the candidate of a great party. The Chicago Convention was a peace convention. Its controlling spirit was for peace. Its vast attending crowd shouted itself hoarse in applause of Long and Vallandigham. The war was denounced on all sides in a spirit of the bitterest hostility, and the men who are waging it were spoken of with the tenderest forbearance. The platform was the natural product of such influences. Yet General McClellan yields it his endorsement, while explaining it away into a different meaning, and then coolly claims to be representing the opinions of its framers. Time was when the Democratic candidates gave no such uncertain utterances of opinion; but then the party piped not sanctimoniously for peace, but stood loyally by the flag, and upheld it against all assailants, whether of native or of foreign birth.

DIALOGUE.

Between Dan, supposed to be the editor of a Copperhead paper, and Tom, a Democrat. Tom.—Dan, I noticed a dialogue in your paper last week, between you and the General. Was there anything of that, Dan? Dan.—Well, no, Tom, not exactly in that way. A-hem, Tom, you know I have a grudge at the General, and I must give him a rub whenever I get the chance, which don't happen often. Tom.—Well, Dan, what reason have you for holding a grudge at the General? Dan.—O, not much in particular, only, as you know, I held an office, worth \$1600 a year, under Old Buck's reign. It was a nice thing for a man who had the ability to fill it; and although I flattered myself upon being one of the best officers in the Government, and anxious to retain the place, the General, without consulting me, had me turned out within fifteen days after this Abolition Administration came in; and what was worse, had the editor of the Journal appointed in my place. So, Tom, you can easily see what's the matter. Tom.—Well, but Dan, I can't see that you are making much by talking about the claims which the General has against men in the county. For instance, you tried this on in 1860, and you got beat that year on a straight vote, and that, too, the only time within my recollection, in Clearfield. Nor is the charge true, at least as far as I am concerned, for when my Democratic friends failed to help me, I went to him, he saved my property, and all I am worth to-day, I owe to the fact of his having furnished me the means. Dan.—Oh, yes, the General I have no doubt, is always ready to furnish money if you pay enough. I know that's the case with our Democrats who lend money. Tom.—Well, Dan, but I won't allow anybody to charge the General with coming any such game over me. He let me have the money at 6 per cent and my own time to pay it. Nor did he ever ask me to vote for him, or with his party, during the time I was indebted to him, and I then, as always, voted the whole Democratic ticket. The fact is, Dan, your tactics are bad. You tried the molasses clerk dodge, and the cost game, but it didn't pay. And now I see you are sneaking his religion, which you are always sneaking at, and I don't believe that will pay any better. My advice to you is, that you use less abuse and more argument hereafter,

THE WAR NEWS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Sherman is taking good care of his communications. He sent Gen. Thomas to Nashville to get a force organized against the rebel Gen. Forest, and to protect the long railway lines from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The first fruits of this mission of Gen. Thomas, are the defeat of a large force of the Rebels near Daiton, on the 6th inst. The railroads are getting rapidly repaired, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be kept clear of Rebel raids. If Gen. Sherman was able to protect his communications while he was contending for Atlanta and fighting great battles against the whole force of the enemy in front, he can surely do it now that he is in quiet possession of Atlanta, and with nothing but his rear to look to. It should be understood, also, that he has large supplies accumulated at different fortified points, and that a temporary destroying of the railroad does not disturb the distribution of supplies to our army in Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 12 o'clock M.—To Major General D. N. F.—This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., AT 6:20 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant: At 6:30 A. M., the enemy having moved Field's and Hope's division from the left at Chapin's farm around to our right at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit General Kautz's cavalry in their entrenchments, and drove him back with a small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. The enemy suffered a very considerable loss in this attack. The enemy then swept down the entrenchments towards Birney, who having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with heavy loss on the part of the enemy. The enemy, in the meantime, advanced towards New Market, but were met by a force at the signal tower at 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy has retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small, not one-sixth of the enemy's. We have about one hundred prisoners. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, 10:15 A. M., Oct. 7, 1864. Major General Butler: I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right bank with great slaughter. The troops seemed to be Field's and Pickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending the enemy seem to be entrenching on Darby road. (Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS VA. AND N. C., Oct. 7—10:30 P. M. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant: Gen. Birney has regained Gen. Kautz' old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown Road to connect with Weitzel on the left near fort Harrison. There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody field. Gen. Gregg, commanding Field's division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Gen. Sherman, Rosecrans and Sheridan later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

QUERY?—If a "fizzle" requires two columns of editorial comment by our Copperhead neighbor, how many columns would be filled in noticing a full-grown Union meeting? As the editor over the way is so good in figuring up our National debt and the number of men who have been put in the field, perhaps he may be able to solve the above problem?

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All C. O. notices, \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50 each; and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

LOST.—The undersigned lost, between Phillipsburg and Cross Tavern, on the Curwensville pike, on Friday last week, a spy-glass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Carlisle & Co's Store in Phillipsburg, or the Journal office, or at New Washington on October 12, 1864. JAMES M. BURN.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Hozze township, about the last of August, a brindle heifer, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away or it will be sold as the law directs. S. W. THOMPSON, October 12, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Johnson, dec'd. of Jordan twp., Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. Oct. 12, 1864-p. JAS. R. JOHNSON, Adm'r.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SPECIAL INCOME TAX FOR THE YEAR 1863.—Notice is hereby given that the Special Income Assessment Lists made and taken within the 1st Division of the 19th District of Pennsylvania composed of the County of Clearfield, are now completed, and will be open for inspection for ten days from the 15th day of October, at the office of Wm. J. Hemphill, in the Borough of Curwensville, in said county of Clearfield. Said assessment is made in accordance with the Act of Congress, imposing a Special Income Tax, approved July 4th, 1864. DAN'L LIVINGSTON, Curwensville, Oct. 6, 1864. Ass'r. 19th Dis., Pa.

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Gen. Sherman is taking good care of his communications. He sent Gen. Thomas to Nashville to get a force organized against the rebel Gen. Forest, and to protect the long railway lines from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The first fruits of this mission of Gen. Thomas, are the defeat of a large force of the Rebels near Daiton, on the 6th inst. The railroads are getting rapidly repaired, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be kept clear of Rebel raids. If Gen. Sherman was able to protect his communications while he was contending for Atlanta and fighting great battles against the whole force of the enemy in front, he can surely do it now that he is in quiet possession of Atlanta, and with nothing but his rear to look to. It should be understood, also, that he has large supplies accumulated at different fortified points, and that a temporary destroying of the railroad does not disturb the distribution of supplies to our army in Atlanta.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Clearfield county will meet at the following places at 10 a. m. of each day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment to wit: For the township of Godden, at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 15th. For the township of Giral, at Congress Hill School house on Wednesday Nov. 16th. For Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 17th. For Karlsruhe township, at the house of R. J. Haines on Friday November 18th. For Morris township, at the house of J. P. Nelson on Saturday November 19th. For Graham township, at the house of Jacob Hubler on Monday November 21st. For Bradford township, at the house of Jacob Pearce on Tuesday November 22d. For Degg township, at the house of Andrew Cross on Wednesday November 23d. For Decatur township, at Centre School house on Thursday November 24th. For Woodward township, at the house of Thomas Henderson on Friday November 25th. For French township, at the school house in Janesville on Saturday November 26th. For Becaria township, at the house of Samuel M. Smith on Monday November 28th. For Knox township, at Turkey Hill School house on Tuesday November 29th. For Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th. For Jordan township, at the public school house in Ansonville on Thursday December 1st. For Great township, at the school house near Simon Rorabaugh on Friday December 2d. For New Washington in said borough on Saturday December 3d. For Burnside township, at the house of John Young on Monday December 5th. For Fox township, at the house of Asaph Ellis on Tuesday December 6th. For Lumber city, at the public school house in said borough on Wednesday December 7th. For Penn township, at the house of W. W. Anderson on Thursday December 8th. For Curwensville, at the house of Isaac Bloom on Friday December 9th. For Pike township, at the same place on Saturday December 10th. For Bloom township, at the house of James Bloom on Monday December 12th. For Brady township, at the house of William Schlem on Tuesday December 13th. For Union township, at the house of William P. Johnson on Wednesday December 14th. For Fox township, at the house of John I. Bundy on Thursday December 15th. For Huston township, at the house of Jesse Wilson on Friday December 16th. For Clearfield borough, at the Commissioners' office on Monday December 19th. For Lawrence township, at the same place on Tuesday December 20th.

Notice is given that the valuation of Unsettled Lands will be held at the Commissioners' office, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th days of December, 1864, at which time all persons interested in such lands as no appeal can be taken after that date. By order of the Commissioners, WM S BRADLEY, Clerk.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a, and the several supplements thereto, it is provided, that the electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, shall meet at the same place and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing Electors of the Commonwealth; and whereas, the electors of Clearfield county, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the act above referred to, and the supplements thereto, issue this proclamation, giving Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, to meet at their several election districts on TUESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, that is, to wit, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning, and seven o'clock in the evening of said day, to vote for Twenty-seven Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, and that the several Judges, Clerks and Jurors who shall have attended at the preceding general election, are required to attend and perform the duties therein prescribed, and to be subject to all the penalties for neglect of duty or misconduct as they shall be liable at said general election.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election of Electors of President and Vice President will be held at the following places, viz: At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Becaria township. At the house of Asaph Ellis for Bell township. At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township. At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Duggs. At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township. At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside. At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh for the township of Clearfield. At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd., for the Borough of Curwensville. At Centre school house for the twp. of Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox. At Congress Hill school house for the township of Giral. At the public school house for the township of Godden. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the township of Karlsruhe. At the house of J. Wilson for the twp. of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karlsruhe. 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 Kyler for the township of Morris. At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington. At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd., in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township. At the house of R. W. Moore for the 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, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State 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 commissioner of 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 November, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of October, 1864. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person named in the above statement, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant properly proved, will excuse personal attendance. Oct. 12, 1864. WM S BRADLEY, clerk.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, of the State of Penn'a., on the morning of the Monday of Oct. 10, 1864. Notes and bills disbursed \$51,243 00 Furniture and Fixtures 500 00 Expense account 113 25 Taxes paid 113 25 Due from National Banks 24,425 99 One from other Banks 1,000 00 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S., to secure circulation 56,500 00 U. S. Bonds and Treasury notes on hand 21,900 00 Legal Tender notes 23,444 00 Cash on hand 1,411 97 Notes of State Banks 2,280 00 Circulating notes of this bank on hand 5,800 00 Specie 1,845 63 Total 122,512 74 Capital stock paid in 100,000 00 Circulating notes 23,000 00 Due Depositors 102,971 84 Due State Banks and Bankers 2,084 75 Profit and Loss 3,717 90 Total Liabilities 122,774 54 I, SAMUEL ARNOLD, cashier of First National Bank of Curwensville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier. State of Penn'a., County of Clearfield, do Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of Oct. A. D. 1864. JUDAS EVANS, Notary Public.

1,000,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid in cash by R. MUSSOP, Clearfield, Pa. July 6, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of S. & A. Fleck have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. I, W. WEIRD, is authorized to settle up the business of the firm and the store will be conducted by J. W. WEIRD. (Usqueville, Pa.) J. W. WEIRD, Oct. 5th 1864-p. T. A. FLECK.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Huston township, on the 15th of September, a light bay horse, about 3 years old, with three white feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs. DAVID BERKEY, September 28, 1864-pd.

EYRE & LANDELL, PHILADELPHIA. Cater for the best trade, and offer no bait or deception to induce custom, but rely on fair dealing and Good Goods! Best Merinoes, Fashionable Silks, Nobility Ribbons, Fine's Poplins, Dark Flannels, figured Merinoes, Black Shaw's, Good Blankets. P. S. We follow Gold & Silver, we follow in it up. Now is a good time for Merchants and Consumers to come in. Oct. 7, 1864-p.

Pittsburg Saw Works, HUBBARD AND LONG. Manufacturers of Patent Grooves warranted cast steel saws of every description Mill, Muley, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of knives and springs made from sheet cast steel. Extra refined scraper and Mule saw knives. A Particular attention paid to cutting, gunning and straightening circular saws; together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouses and Works, corner of Water and Short streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 18, 1864-p. C. W. HUBBARD & S. D. HUBBARD; J. S. A. LONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of October, 1864. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person named in the above statement, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant properly proved, will excuse personal attendance. Oct. 12, 1864. WM S BRADLEY, clerk.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, of the State of Penn'a., on the morning of the Monday of Oct. 10, 1864. Notes and bills disbursed \$51,243 00 Furniture and Fixtures 500 00 Expense account 113 25 Taxes paid 113 25 Due from National Banks 24,425 99 One from other Banks 1,000 00 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S., to secure circulation 56,500 00 U. S. Bonds and Treasury notes on hand 21,900 00 Legal Tender notes 23,444 00 Cash on hand 1,411 97 Notes of State Banks 2,280 00 Circulating notes of this bank on hand 5,800 00 Specie 1,845 63 Total 122,512 74 Capital stock paid in 100,000 00 Circulating notes 23,000 00 Due Depositors 102,971 84 Due State Banks and Bankers 2,084 75 Profit and Loss 3,717 90 Total Liabilities 122,774 54 I, SAMUEL ARNOLD, cashier of First National Bank of Curwensville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier. State of Penn'a., County of Clearfield, do Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of Oct. A. D. 1864. JUDAS EVANS, Notary Public.

1,000,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid in cash by R. MUSSOP, Clearfield, Pa. July 6, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of S. & A. Fleck have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. I, W. WEIRD, is authorized to settle up the business of the firm and the store will be conducted by J. W. WEIRD. (Usqueville, Pa.) J. W. WEIRD, Oct. 5th 1864-p. T. A. FLECK.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Huston township, on the 15th of September, a light bay horse, about 3 years old, with three white feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs. DAVID BERKEY, September 28, 1864-pd.

EYRE & LANDELL, PHILADELPHIA. Cater for the best trade, and offer no bait or deception to induce custom, but rely on fair dealing and Good Goods! Best Merinoes, Fashionable Silks, Nobility Ribbons, Fine's Poplins, Dark Flannels, figured Merinoes, Black Shaw's, Good Blankets. P. S. We follow Gold & Silver, we follow in it up. Now is a good time for Merchants and Consumers to come in. Oct. 7, 1864-p.

Pittsburg Saw Works, HUBBARD AND LONG. Manufacturers of Patent Grooves warranted cast steel saws of every description Mill, Muley, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of knives and springs made from sheet cast steel. Extra refined scraper and Mule saw knives. A Particular attention paid to cutting, gunning and straightening circular saws; together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouses and Works, corner of Water and Short streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 18, 1864-p. C. W. HUBBARD & S. D. HUBBARD; J. S. A. LONG.

J. I. MORRIS & CO., PHILIPSBURG, PA. J. I. Morris & Co., sell best calico, at 30 to 35 cents per yard. 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 rap molasses, at \$1.25 to \$