

Braftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 26, 1864.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes 'Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad' and 'Train leaves Tyrone at'.

THANKSGIVING.—The President of the United States has set apart the last Thursday in November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the prolongation of our national life through another year, for the unusual health which our citizens and soldiers and sailors have been favored with, and for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace and Union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

Letter From Captain Scofield. A friend has sent us the following letter, written by Capt. Scofield to Dr. Heichold, which we print for the information of the Captain's many friends in this county:

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, CHARLTON, S. C. Sept. 17th, 1864. A. P. HEICHHOLD, SURGEON 8TH U. S. C. T.—SIR, I was captured on the 5th of last May in the battle of the "Wilderness," Va. Capt. Samuel Arthur's name is also here; he has been a prisoner since June 1863. We are both in need of various articles which we would be very glad if you would send to us, and we will repay you when exchanged. We would like if you would send us \$40, U. S. money, 4 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 1 pair shoes, No. 8, (for Capt. Arthur, he being barefooted), some Quinine, and something for the scurvy. When you write to Brookville let them know that we are alive and well. Very Respectfully, your obedient servant, Ed. Scofield.

LEUT. CARLIE'S LETTER. We re-print on our first page, the letter of Lieut. Carlisle, from the military Prison at Charleston, with the accompanying extracts from rebel papers. We would earnestly commend it to the attention of our readers. Let every Union man, hand it to his Democratic friend, to read, that they may be convinced of the fact of McClellan's election being the last hope of the rebel leaders. We are at a loss to see how any candid man, in the face of this overwhelming evidence of the complicity of Northern Copperheads with Southern rebels, remain connected with a party whose success will be claimed as a victory by Jeff. Davis and his crew, a party supported and sustained by the Richmond papers, and by every sympathizer with their cause in this and in foreign lands. That McClellan's election would secure the success of the rebellion, is patent to every unprejudiced mind. In the name of everything sacred, do not vote for the destruction of your country.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER. FORT BROSS, VA., Oct. 12, 1864. MR. S. J. ROW—Dear Sir, The 24 Tuesday of October has come and gone, and our election passed off quietly, notwithstanding the booming of cannon reminding us that Southern traitors were still at work in a common effort with their Northern allies trying to destroy our free institutions, and to trail in the dust our country's flag—the glorious Stars and Stripes—the hope of freemen, and the terror of tyrants.

Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19—10 P. M. Lieutenant General Grant, City Point. I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and my left turned and driven in confusion. In fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with a loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the army between Middletown and Newton, having been driven back four miles. There I took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, and formed a compact line of battle quite in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was done handsomely at about 1 p. m. At 3 p. m., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners.

I do not know yet the number of casualties or losses of the enemy. Wagon trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. They also burned some of their trains. General Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of Gen. Bidwell killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded. Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory. Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results. I now occupy Strasburg. As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. General.

Gen. Phil. Kearney's Protest. Gen. McClellan issued his extraordinary order for retreat to Harrison's Landing, after the battle of Malvern Hill, the noble and gallant Gen. Phil. Kearney exclaimed to the officers around him— "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow the enemy and take Richmond. And as full view of all the responsibilities of such a declaration, I say to you, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

The steamer Nando, a blockade runner of 400 tons, with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton, was captured by the steamer, Fort Jackson.

THE WAR NEWS.

GEN. SHERMAN NOT IDLE.

A Rebel Attack on Allatoona, and their Repulse by Sherman's forces.

The Rebels Defeated at Ship's Gap.

Hood Running Before Sherman's Victorious Army.

A Victory by Sheridan.

HE WHIPS LONGSTREET AT CEDAR CREEK.

50 Cannons, 10 Battle-Flags, and over 1,600 Prisoners Captured.

The Rebels Completely Routed.

Gen. Sherman in a dispatch, dated Allatoona Oct. 6th, says: "I reached the Kenesaw Mountain Oct. 6th, just in time to witness at a distance, the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, Gen. Cross with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. Hood has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp. We have plenty of provisions at Atlanta."

Official dispatch from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas and Gen. Schofield, show that Hood is in retreat southward. It is several days since the rebels relinquished the offensive and began to consult their own safety. Indeed, there is no positive evidence of any important aggressive movement by Hood since the defeat of one of his Divisions at Allatoona on the 6th inst. He has fought no battle since that date, and his operations have been confined to assaults upon detached, ill-defended, and unimportant posts, he being himself steadily followed by Gen. Sherman. The present result is that Hood has retreated rapidly from Dalton to Lafayette, and now from Lafayette southward, his rear-guard leaving that place at daylight on the 17th. On the 16th Sherman had taken Ship's Gap, through which the road from Dalton to Lafayette passes in crossing Taylor's ridge, and it is evident Hood is in no mood to fight. His retreat from Dalton to Lafayette, and from Lafayette southward, is an abandonment of the whole purpose of his desperate campaign on Sherman's rear. Whether he will get off without a battle remains uncertain.

Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch dated Chattanooga, Oct. 18th, says: "I left Gen. Thomas at Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, last night. The general and army are all right and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered battle frequently. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious. All right at Atlanta. Rome is all right. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet."

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What the numbers were opposed to Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack strongly indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast, to "smash up Sheridan."

Longstreet was known to be in the valley and had assumed command of the army, and Confederate hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

E. M. STANTON.

LATER.—Gen. Sheridan, in a later dispatch, dated Cedar Creek, Oct. 23d, says: "I pursued the routed force of the enemy

nearly to Fort Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped and citizens, the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains, on the left, for ten miles. On the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris. I think not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage, as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have was the capture of from 800 to 1,000 of our men." Sheridan lost 23 cannons in the morning, but when the enemy was routed he captured 50 pieces of cannon, 48 of which have reached headquarters, 10 battle-flags, and over 1,600 prisoners. This is one of the most grand and signal victories over the Rebels, that has been achieved during the war.

Maryland Election

BALTIMORE OCT. 21.—Returns now in, show that the new Constitution has been adopted by a majority of 300 votes.

Indiana Election.

The majority for Gov. Morton, in Indiana, will reach about 21,000. We have also elected eight of the eleven Congressmen, being a gain of four.

Ohio Election.

The majority in Ohio, on the "home vote" is 26,003, which the soldier's vote will increase it to 75,000. All the Ohio regiments in Sherman's army, with one exception, succeeded in voting. We elect 17 of the 19 members of Congress, being a gain of 12.

Nebraska Election.

The election in Nebraska has resulted in a perfect Waterloo to the Copperheads. P. W. Hitchcock (Union) has been elected Delegate to Congress by over 500 majority. The Legislature stands: Council, 10 Union, 3 Cops; House, 30 Union, 9 Cops—Union majority on joint ballot, 28. Surely, the bogus Chicago surrender Democracy have been buried beneath a perfect avalanche of loyal ballots, in this embryo State.

CONVENTION AND MASS MEETING Of the Democracy Opposed to the Chicago Platform.

All of Democratic faith, who retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic party in the days of Jackson; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering pole, ever ready to tramp, in the dust; who deem that the American Democracy was fairly represented in Chicago by the few, who, by threats of Northern Western revolt, forced upon the Convention the degrading concession, that "the war," so nobly fought by our brave army and navy, "was a failure, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate cessation of hostilities;" should begin with Southern traitors and not with Northern Patriots; who believe that we should first exhaust the rebel armies, before we attempt "to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship," who insist "that the Union must be preserved at all hazards," and are determined to preserve it whole and entire at any sacrifice and against all attacks from whatever quarter; such are requested to meet at the COOPER INSTITUTE, in the city of New York, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, to consider the proper course to be pursued in the present exigencies of public affairs, and in preserving the honor and integrity of our Country.

Democrats from all parts of the Union, whose sentiments accord with the spirit of this call, are invited to be present.

The above call is signed by E. B. CUTTING, JOHN A. DIX, WM. DOUGHERTY, DANIEL HEISTER, BENJ. H. BREWSTER, JAMES BRADY, and one hundred and fifty other prominent Democrats throughout the country.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Mass Convention will convene at Cooper Institute, after the organization of which the issues of the day will be discussed by leading gentlemen from the different States, and the final action may be taken as may be deemed best for the public interests. In the evening at 7 o'clock, the Mass Meeting will be held at the same place, at which the Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING will preside. An address to the Democracy of the Union will be read by Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and speeches will be delivered by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, and other eminent men, of whom due notice will be given. Delegations to the Convention will report to the Secretary, on their arrival in the city, at room 3, No. 9 Spruce Street. H. C. PAGE, Secretary.

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.

MARRIED: On Sunday, Oct. 9th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by D. Dressler, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH L. HARLEY, to Miss MARGARET E. POTTER, all of Union township, Clearfield County.

DIED: In Clearfield, on Monday, Oct. 17th, 1864, HELEN FRANCES, daughter of Harry and Olive Imboden, aged 10 months and 9 days.

Little Helen, you have left me, And your loss I deeply feel; But 'tis God that hath taken you, He call all your sorrows heel.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Tipton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best country and seafood, and will keep bay and feed to the satisfaction of all. SAMUEL SMITH, Tipton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

A number of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSLETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are called patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. See advertisement. For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

LOST.—The undersigned lost, between Phillipsburg and Cross Tavern, on the Curwensville pike, on Friday last, a heavy satchel. 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 with October 12, 1864. JAMES M. BUNN.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Weld & Fleck have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. L. W. Weld is authorized to settle up the business of the firm and the store will be conducted by L. W. Weld. L. W. WELD, Oct. 5th 1864-pd. T. A. FLECK.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Boggs township, about the last of August, a brindle heifer, supposed to be one year old. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, he will be paid at the law direct. S. W. THOMPSON, October 12, 1864-pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate of James Johnson, late of Jordan twp., Clearfield county, Penna. 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-pd. JAS. R. JOHNSON, Admr.

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 is now residing, to be sworn to and certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the husband as to 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 requirements 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 proven, will excuse personal attendance. Oct. 12, 1864. WM. S. BRADLEY, clerk.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD, ON THE 25th day of Oct., 1864.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Notes and bills discounted', 'Premiums and Fines', 'Expenses', etc.

I, JOHN PATTON, President of First National Bank of Curwensville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PATTON, Pres't.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNAL 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 assessment made for the year 1864.

For the township of Gosport at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 15th. For the township of Girard, at Congress Hill School house on Wednesday Nov. 16th.

For Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 17th. For Karthaus 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 Braddock township, at the house of Jacob Pearce on Tuesday November 22d. For Boggs 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 Guilford township, at the school house in Janesville on Saturday November 26th. For Berocria 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 Perry township, at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon a receipt for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special advantages of this Loan. It is a National Savings Bank offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discount.

Convertible into Six per cent. 5-20 GOLD BONDS.—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its exemption from State and Municipal Taxation.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL Bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers a most liberal terms for its Loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicates certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in bank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the office receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington; the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories; and by the First National Bank of Altoona, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, or all RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers. September 21, 1864-21m

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, N. Y. ASSETS, July 1st, 1864, \$2,000,000 00

LIABILITIES, " " " " " " 51,577 54 JOHN MCGEE, Secretary. J. H. FULFORD, Agt. by Fire July 1, 1864-6m. Clearfield Pa.

Life Insurance at Home.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., 921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. Insures Lives on favorable terms, and will issue Policies on any of the approved plans of insurance.

Assets liable to losses \$1,221,289 71. Surplus divided Annually. Losses paid promptly. Premiums may be paid in cash; annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or one-half in cash, and one-half in note. By a supplement to the charter, notes hereafter received will participate in all Dividends or Surplus. Scrip certificates up to January, 1869, inclusive, are now receivable in payment of premiums.

For further information call on the subscriber on the premises. ISAAC SWALES, Sep. 7th, 1864-3mo.-pd.

HELIOGRAPHIC. THE undersigned having completed his Photographic gallery, in Shaw's Row, two doors west of the Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa., is now ready to wait on those in want of first class portraits.

THE EXCELISOR SUNBEAM PHOTOGRAPH

Bradley & Co. have recently fitted their Mammoth Camera 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 skylight and side light combined, which is superior to any other light. Their pictures are received without any exposure 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, \$75; small for additional copies \$1.00; 4 cards plain, for \$1.25; duplicates 25 cents; 4 cards, vignettes, \$1.50; duplicates 35 cents. 4 card Ferrotypes \$1.50; duplicates 35 cents.

U. S. Particular attention given to copying all kinds of pictures into photographs at reasonable prices. BRADLEY & CO. Clearfield, Pa. September 14, 1864.

Great reduction in prices of Fall and Winter Goods.

J. P. KRATZER, FRONT STREET.

Having purchased a large stock since the late decline in prices, is now enabled to offer great bargains in NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS, Richest printed goods; All wool Delaines; French Merinos; Good Black Silk; Coburgs and Alpaccas; Woolen Shawls;

READY MADE CLOTHING, Ladies' Mantles; Furs and Bonnets; Staple Dry Goods; Millinery Goods; Hosiery and Notions; Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes;

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Drugs and Groceries; Carpets and oil-cloths; Household goods generally; all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Clearfield, Oct. 17, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 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, same places at which the same members shall have been voted for at the preceding election, in pursuance of the duty enjoined by the Act aforesaid, to meet at the County of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

THEREFORE, I, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the Act aforesaid, do hereby call on 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, then and there, 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, Inspectors and Clerks who shall have attended at the preceding General Election are required to attend and perform the duties enjoined and be subject to alike 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 Becocria township. At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell township. At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township. At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs. At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Braddock. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township. At the house of John Young for the township of Girard. At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh'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 Covington. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, for the Borough of Curwensville. At Centre school house for the townp of Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John T. 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 Gosport. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guilford. At the house of J. Wilson for the townp of Hoston. At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan. At the house of B. 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 Kyrle 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 Uida.

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 commission 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 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 Returns Judged 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 twentieth 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.