

Pittsburgh Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

VOL. 11.—NO. 10.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The PITTSMURGH JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertising insertions inserted at \$1.00 per square for three insertions. Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents a deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

BEVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., Cor. Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1864.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of H. Kings of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 25, 1863.

R. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth cor. west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., etc. Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 29, 1864.

O. FLEMING, Lumber-city, Pa. Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs. All orders paid for promptly attended to. May 13.

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth, &c. Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer- chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 19.

JOHN STELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes and repairs Coffins on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 29.

D. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, &c. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1864.

THOMAS J. MULLOCH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 23 street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Blenders, &c. Room on Market street, above the Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1866.

D. W. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mohannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn. A. Also, extensive dealer in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania. Rooms of the Union State Central Committee, PHILA. Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.—The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan, dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the man who carries its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but, after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majority.

It follows, therefore, that every man who votes for McClellan and Pendleton is an enemy to the Union, and that every man who votes for Sherman and Johnson is a friend to the Union. The subtle specter of a united north will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torchlight, and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal, and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good work! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This Committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance.

Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then, Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenue of escape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers' bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph, that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard to the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In behalf of the Committee,
SAMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. Benedict, Secretaries.
Wien Forney, Secretary.

PETTY MEANNESS.
We have often heard of persons so mean that they would "steal the pennies off a dead man's eyes," but the following from the *Norristown Herald* fairly surpasses any outrage upon a dead man. In the lower ward of that borough is a blind man who has a stipend from the Directors of the Poor of the county, amounting to 75 cents a week! He has always voted the Union ticket. A few days previous to the election, a person was sent to him on behalf of the Directors, and he was told in the most rude and insulting manner, that if he did not vote the Democratic ticket the out-door relief would be stopped, and he must go to the Alms House. Fortunately, though blind, he has friends, and he voted as he preferred, despite the brutal meanness of the Copperheads.

Just think of it! a political party appealing in behalf of its candidates and its principles to the cowardice of the American people! What an unendurable insult to the bravest race on the earth—what fatuity in politics, inconceivable if it had not actually happened, incredible if it was not actually happening!

WHERE PENDLETON STANDS.

The New York Democratic Executive State Committee have been sounding their candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. PENDLETON, only to find that he has not bated his sentiments, previously expressed, a jot. He tells them: "I make no professions of a new faith—only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one." Mr. PENDLETON's old faith was expressed very freely on the floor of Congress, and the following is a plain indication of what it was, and what he says it is:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace. But no, you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet; and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, 1861, he characterized the act of secession as *orderly*, and further defied the power of the government to maintain the Union, in the following language:

"Now, sir, what force of arms can compel a State to do that which she has agreed to do? What force of arms can compel a State to refrain from doing that which her State government, supported by the sentiment of her people, is determined to persist in doing? It is provided in the Constitution that the citizens of every State shall have all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. What force of this Federal Government can compel the observance of that clause, if a State is determined to pass and execute the laws whereby citizens of other States shall not have, within its limits, the same privilege as its own citizens?"

Fearing that this exposition of his views might not be sufficiently explicit, he goes on to say:

"My voice to-day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise. I beg of you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not, if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

In addition to these expressions, we find him vindicating his faith—his "old faith"—by his votes. Since the beginning of the war, in 1861, he has said no kind word for country; all his sympathy has been exhausted upon and for the rebels, and he carefully avoided voting for the pay of a single soldier who was engaged in the defence of the flag under which he enjoyed protection. Can there be any doubt in the minds of those who have watched events, that this man contemplates not simply the surrender of all the liberty we possess as a republican Government, but the very existence of the nation? Can there be any doubt that he intends to do all in his power to transfer this nation to the hands of despotism? Can there be any doubt that the whole movement of the unscrupulous demagogues who met at Chicago intended to place their candidates in power only for a time—only so long as would be necessary to make the treacherous transfer? This was the treason at its foundation. This is the "old faith" of PENDLETON, it is the faith adopted by Gen. McCLELLAN. The people of these "old faith" States will record their sense of that "old faith" by their exercise of the ancient method in November.

The Copperhead Stories about the President's Salary.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, having been appealed to for an official statement concerning the stories of Mr. Lincoln having drawn his salary in gold and invested it in foreign securities, replies in an official statement, showing:

First. That the President has neglected for long periods to endorse and collect the monthly drafts sent him for his salary; on one occasion collecting none for eleven months.

Second. That when his attention was called to the loss of interest he was thus incurring, he asked who gained by his loss, and on being told the United States, added: "Then let it remain, the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Third. That the Treasurer was finally compelled to request the President to draw his salary, in order to adjust the annual accounts.

Fourth. That the sum thus drawn was placed in the United States five per cent. temporary loan, payable, principal and interest, in greenbacks.

Fifth. That since then such portions of his salary as he did not need have been drawn for him by his friends and invested in United States gold-bearing stocks, purchased at current rates and deposited in the vault of the Treasury.

Sixth. That he has habitually neglected to draw the interest on these stocks, and that on one occasion, when the amount of interest payable in gold having accumulated to eight hundred dollars, the Treasurer sent it to him, he returned it, saying, "I reckon the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Seventh. That his losses from not collecting interest on his bonds have amounted to four thousand dollars, which have been virtually given to the Treasury.

An empty sound—the railway whistle when you are too late for the train.

"THE PEACE DEMOCRACY."

That faction of the copperhead organization known as the "Peace Democracy" are pandering to the cowards and mercenaries of the North, with promises of an early settlement of the war on the basis of the Federal Union, hoping thereby to delude their victims with the idea that such a settlement can only be effected by placing the Democratic party in power. There is a question attached to these Democratic promises, which it would be well for timid people always to put to the men preaching their powers to secure an early peace. Why did not the Democratic leaders maintain the peace of the country when they had the control of the affairs of the Government? Before the war had assumed its present magnitude, before the rebellion had thrown off the mask which concealed its bloody antagonism of freedom, the Democratic party was in authority, and had the power to make peace.

When South Carolina left the Union, James Buchanan was President of the United States—the U. S. Senate was controlled by a Democratic majority—the Supreme Court was Democratic—the sinews and resources of war were commanded by Democrats, and yet the Democracy were unable to maintain the peace! They were not only unable to preserve the peace, but they actually, in their official capacity, embezzled the funds and appropriated the property of the Government, to give magnitude and strength to treason.

Keeping these facts in view, how can any man be deluded with the "Democratic" declaration that the "Democratic" party, if placed in power, will be able to restore the land to peace. Certainly that which "Democratic" officials could not preserve, "Democratic" politicians cannot restore. The only party capable of re-inaugurating peace, is that which is able to meet armed rebellion with arms, take it by the throat and choke it either into obedience or into the grave.

Texts from which Every Man may be His own Preacher.

The Copperhead *Chicago Times* chuckles not a little over Price's invasion of Missouri. It quotes it triumphantly as an unanswerable argument in support of its Copperhead platform, declaring that the experiment of war had been a failure.

The *Richmond Sentinel* says: "Our doctrine is this: We are fighting for independence, not for a great and necessary domestic institution of slavery shall be preserved, and for the preservation of other institutions of which slavery is the ground work."

"McClellan," said Fernando Wood, in a recent speech in New York, "would if elected, be the mere creature of the will of those who nominated him." Wood is a good judge of character, and knows his man. His pledge that the "creature" would prove a facile instrument in the hands of disloyal men is not an idle one.

When you hear Copperheads boasting of their superior patriotism, throw in their teeth this pregnant fact: *Not a single Republican, from Maine to California, is in arms against the Government, while nearly every prominent leader of the Rebellion is a Democrat.*

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* confesses that its party has in view the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy. In the event of McClellan's election, it says: "His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation, or falling in that, taking the last extreme recognition."

Who voted against granting soldiers the privilege of voting? The Peace Democrats; the McClellanites. The official returns show that, in every district throughout the State, just in proportion to the comparative strength of the opposing parties, so stood the August vote for or against the soldier's right. We challenge contradiction, and refer to the figures for proof—they won't lie, if the Cops do.

If McClellan thinks the victorious party ought to stop the war, why don't he take those emblems of war from his shoulders? And why don't he quit drawing twenty dollars a day for doing nothing, from the Treasury, which he says Lincoln's administration have got into such an awful state?

If, as the Copperheads claim, their party is par excellence the party of the Union, how comes it that the rebels are praying for its success?

The *Charleston Courier* said: "Our success in battles insures the success of McClellan, our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat."

"It" said Hon. J. L. M. Curry, a rebel Senator from Alabama in a late speech, "the party pledged to give the Confederates justice and restore peace to our bleeding country shall elect their man, such a shout as was never heard before would spread over our afflicted South; our independence would be forever established. But should Lincoln be re-elected, our hopes will be dashed to the ground—our independence but a thing to be dreamed of."

The *Providence Journal* has the following: "Without charging 'small potatoes' upon our Swazey friend who sent us the two pound-five-ounce specimen, we are compelled to say that Rhode Island does a little better. The Coventry Company sent us three which weigh six pounds, while one of them weighs two and a half pounds. They are of three different varieties, showing that the large yield is not confined to any one kind."

General BIRNEY died in the delirium of fever. His last words have a political value that should make a Union war cry throughout the Loyal State. Rising suddenly in his bed, his eyes blazing with the fire that consumed him, he cried with a trumpet voice, "Boys, keep your eyes on that flag!" and fell back dead.

A REBUKE TO COPPERHEADS.

If there is anything calculated to humiliate the Copperhead Tories who are doing all they can to defeat the measures of the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion it is the fact that our brave soldiers have to resort to extraordinary methods to facilitate their warfare against the Rebels at home—in the rear, and the Rebels in their front. When these soldiers return to their homes, "when the war is over," who would want to be known to them as the Copperheads whom they had to fight while they were yet in the field! Look out, 'Sons of Liberty,' your names are written where you least imagine. The soldiers will one day demand a copy of the record for publication.

This much has been suggested by the following dispatch to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, dated Columbus, 20th:

"An officer of the 99th Ohio, who arrived here yesterday from the front, states that nearly all the Ohio troops with Sherman voted at the late election; that they were forced to do so while on the march and subject all day to attack from the rebels. The polls were held in the ambulances following the regiments. The men were sent to the rear by squads to fight the enemy at home with ballots, which they would do with a heavy good will and then return to their positions, and with bullets open out again upon the foe before them with renewed vigor and increased zeal. The scene was inspiring, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. McClellan was the war cry of the rebels in their attacks on that day."

Let no enemy of the Government who is either actively or covertly engaged in efforts to ruin this nation on Anglo-Chicago principles, think that our soldiers will forget the peculiar movements they made while they were marching, on the 11th of October, 1864.

What Copperhead Opposition to the Government Means.

The development made by the recent investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with the great conspiracy in the Northwest, have established very clearly what copperhead opposition to the Government means. While the leaders of the copperhead factions are deluding the majority of the honest men who are now supporting McClellan, the real objects of those leaders, aside from and which are calculated to follow the election of "Little Mac," may be clearly set forth as follows:

- I. To incite soldiers to desert from the armies, and to harbor and protect deserters.
- II. To discourage enlistments and resist the draft.
- III. To circulate disloyal and treasonable documents.
- IV. To communicate with and impart intelligence to the enemy.
- V. To aid the enemy by recruiting for him, or assisting him to recruit within our lines.
- VI. To furnish the enemy with munitions of war.
- VII. To co-operate with the rebels in their invasions of loyal States.
- VIII. To act as the paid incendiaries and apply the torch to northern cities and towns.
- IX. To destroy the military stores and the property of the Government.
- X. To assassinate and get out of the way, Union citizens obnoxious for their zeal, and Union soldiers and Government employees.
- XI. To establish a Confederacy of States, with the eastern commonwealths left "out in the cold," and make slavery and the slave trade the great features of the Government.

This is what the Democratic leaders are at now, and it is what they hope to accomplish by the election of George B. McClellan.

THE REASON WHY.
The company which went from this county a few weeks ago in the 211th regiment, under Capt. Frank, gave some fifty Union majority on the 11th of October. Only one man voted the Democratic ticket. Several Democrats belong to the company, but they are war Democrats and vote as they fight. Besides, they have been out on picket where they heard the rebels cheering for McClellan! Like sensible men they came back determined not to help the enemy.—Their regiment is one which refused to pass under a McClellan flag in Washington. Why shouldn't their friends at home follow their good example.—*Warren Mail.*

From the *Mishawaka (Indiana) Enterprise* we learn that the chivalrous Copperheads of that neighborhood, who had threatened to egg Mr. Colfax during his speech at Bremen, could not screw their courage up to the sticking point, but valourously way-laid a wagon filled with young girls who had been attending the meeting, pelted the girls with eggs, and bravely knocked down a grey-headed old man who was driving the team.

"I cannot vote for General McClellan," said a mutilated soldier in one of our hospitals, a few days ago, "because he said George W. Woodward's opinions were his own last year, and George W. Woodward decided (as a Pennsylvania judge) that a soldier had no right to vote at all."

"I tell you," said a South Carolina soldier to a Union prisoner in rebellion, "the Stars and Stripes are just the saniciest rag to fight under that was ever swung on a battle-field."

An old woman who lived in Lievikgee Poland, in a state of great poverty, was found to have left about 2,000,000 gilders in buried gold, silver and paper money.

GEN. HOOKER ON THE ELECTION.

Gen. HOOKER got captured by a crowd in Springfield, Ill., last Friday, 21st Oct., and was carried to the Representative's Hall and made to speak. In the course of his patriotic and soldierly talk he said:

"I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheers.] The election early next month will pass off quietly, and it will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers.] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of our armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. [Applause.] That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. [Long continued applause.] It will be almost a death blow: it will be a staggering blow to the Rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them and it will be worse to the Copperheads. [Tremendous cheers.] I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of the Rebellion to the present time. It will be a two edged sword, cutting both ways, North and South. [Cheers.] I state this confidently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Loud applause and cries of "that's so."]

MORE EVIDENCE.
The colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, heretofore a decided Buchanan and Breckinridge Democrat, but now friendly to the re-election of President LINCOLN, thus writes to a friend in Philadelphia:

"The election passed off quietly but as three regiments out of this brigade—mine among them—were on picket, not many of the men got a chance to vote. One poll was opened, and out of sixteen votes cast in Company F, thirteen were Republican. The rebels are either strong Democrats or else very bad politicians. A few days before the election they charged down on our picket line cheering lustily for McClellan. Our men heard them distinctly, and there were even strong Democrats, including Captain —, who was in command of the regiment in my absence, and a decided Copperhead, who came out of the rebel fire changed in politics."

British Gold to elect McClellan.
At the great Union meeting in New-Haven, on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. PATTON, just returned from Europe, made a speech, in the course of which he said that he had hurried home to vote for Mr. Lincoln; and that his haste had been stimulated by having observed how deeply interested the aristocracy of England are in our election, and how anxious they are that McClellan should succeed. He spoke to noblemen who freely admitted they were sending gold to this country to influence the election in favor of McClellan, believing that his election would be followed by peace and separation.—*New York Tribune.*

GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE, brother of Dr. KANE, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has taken a decided position in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's re-election. General KANE was the old leader of the "Backtails," and his heroic, gallant and successful career as a soldier is not forgotten by Pennsylvania. Though disabled by wounds, he has not resigned his commission. Such a man could do no less than support Mr. LINCOLN, and give his vote to the cause for which he has risked his life.

THAD. STEVENS—the old hero—has a way of his own of drawing portraits. Take these two:

If you wish a delicate writer to indite sonnets to lady's eyebrow, choose McCLELLAN. If you wish a rugged Anglo-Saxon writer to rouse a nation, take LINCOLN. If they should encounter, either physically or mentally, the giant grip of the rail-splitter will tear the polished dandy from the ground, and hurl him further than an Indian shoots his arrow. Which of these men will you choose to guide the rolling ship in the midst of the storm.

"Two years of war," said Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday night. "And we have conquered half the Rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the Rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war." "Four years you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. BEECHER. "I said two years of war. In the first two, Gen. McCLELLAN was in command!"

"Strike for your rights!" squealed a McClellan orator in Newark, mildly argumentative against the lawfulness of the draft, and tenderly objective to the continuance of the war.

A soldier on a pair of Sanitary crutches: "If you was 'n both a coward and a traitor, you would be at the front striking at the Rebellion. That's the only kind of striking that ought to be done nowadays."

Rev. John A. Brouse, Chaplain of the 100th Indiana Volunteers, who has recently returned from Sherman's army, says that at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., the rebels used the name of McClellan as a battle cry, and were distinctly heard to cheer, for they "sawable hero, by our forces."

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, of a white lead, etc. J. A. IRVIN'S

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. It is confident that the work will be executed by any workman in town or country. Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 1864. S. H. LAUGHLIN.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, Standard and dwarf. Evergreen, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Logan's Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, various kinds of Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address, Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

THE PEACE DEMOCRACY.

THE REASON WHY.