

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 13, 1865.

STATE UNION NOMINATIONS.

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montg'y Co FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATIONS.

POR SENATOR: Col. JOHN IRVIN, Curwensville Boro'. (Subject to concurrence of Conferees.) FOR ASSEMBLY :

Lt. THOMAS LIDDELL, Clearfield Boro' (Subject to concurrence of Conferees.)

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY; Lt. LEWIS B. CARLILE, Brady Town'p. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER ; Private THOMAS WILLIAMS, Osceola. FOR TREASURER:

Capt. J. ELLIOTT KRATZER, Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER : HORACE PATCHIN, Burnside Township.

Lt. WILLIAM R. BROWN, Clearfield. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: THOMAS W. MOORE, Penn Township.

IN TROUBLE ONCE MORE. The Editor of the Clearfield Republican is again troubled in spirit. His case we fear, in this instance, is a desperate one, and unless some timely remedy be applied may prove fatal. He appears to have a violent attack of "soldier on the brain," brought about directly, we are led to infer from his spasmodic ravings last week, by the Republican nominations in this county. Having, since the close of the rebellion, affected great solicitude for the temporal welfare of the returned "defenders of our flag," the nomination of that worthy class of our citizens by the Republican party here, places him in a rather awkward attitude inasmuch | manders, in all parts of the country. as all the candidates of the Sham Democrato see them "tickled with the barren compliment of a nomination" to which they "cannot be elected"-why not withdraw your ticket and make your professions good by your acts? You have the power to do it. A nomination on your ticket, as you intimate, is equivalent to an election in this county and district. The offices are "handsome institutions." The position of State Senator pays good. Why not get Mr. Wallace to sten aside for a "returned soldier?" An Assemblyman is supposed to have a "sure thing" of it. Why does not Doctor Boyer ask a "returned soldier" to take his place? The positions of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder could be handsomely filled by "returned soldiers," Why not Etzweiler and Barger show their "sympathy" by asking soldiers to run in their stead? And as to County Treasurer, it is said to be a particularly nice paying affair now! Why does not Daniel Moore-disin-

ceive. THE BEDFORD MURDER. -The Grand Jury of Bedford county, on the 5th September, presented a true bill in the case of John P. Reed, Jr., charged with the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Crouse on the 1st of August, and ignored the bill against Mengal Reed and Schell Reed. Immediately after the discharge of Mengal Reed he was arrested by U. S. Deputy Marshal, Colonel Alexander Compher, on a charge of treason against the United States. He it will beremembered joined the rebel army during the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania in

for a place which is not "humbuggery," but

If there is any sincerity in your professions-

all your talk about the "returned soldiers"

as gammon of the oiliest and rankest species-

"an empty honor, an unsubtantial compli-

ment," intended only to mislead and to de-

POSITION OF THE REBEL STATES. Secretary STANTON has turnished General

SLOCUM with his views of the condition of the States lately in Rebellion, so far as the same relate to the restoration of civil rights. It seems to be taken for granted, in some parts of the South, that the old state of affairs is revived, and in some places there have been attempts to act as if the State authority were supreme. It has been forgotton that there are vet no State Governments in any State lately in Rebellion, or inclined to Rebellion, but Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. The Provisional Governments are as the name shows, experimental, and the business of the Provisional Governors is to restore Civil Government, if it can fairly be done in obedience to the national authority. The United States are now endeavoring to bring about a full restoration of civil rights, if the people latterly in Rebellion eccept the situation and do their best to restore peace, industry, law and good order. Hence the idea that there can be a conflict of authority between the military commanders and the States lately in revolt, and the Provisional Governors or inhabitants of those States, is a folly. The Millitary Government is still supreme. The Provisional Governors will be encouraged and protected in the lawful discharge of their duties to the Federal Government, but they are not to be allowed to set themselves up in opposition TON says very plainly:

"That the President has accorded a Provisional Government to the State of Mississippi is a fact 'which should not be allowed to abridge or injuriously affect the jurisdiction heretofore properly assumed by military courts in that region during the war; and especially is the continued exercise of that urisdiction called for in cases-first, of wrong or injury done by citizens to soldiers, whether white or black; and second, of assault or abuse of colored citizens generallywhether, indeed, the local tribunals are either unwilling, by reason of inherent prejudice, or incapable, by reason of the defective machinery, or because of some State law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses, to do full justice, or properly punish the offenders. The State of Missis-sippi, in common with other insurgent States, is still in the occupation of our forces, and embraced as it is in a military department, is still to a very considerable extent under the control of the military authorities. Moreover, the Rebellion, although physi-cally crushed, has not been officially announced, or treated, either directly or indirectly, as a thing of the past; the suspension of the habeas corpus has not been ter-minated, nor has the military law ceased to be enforced, in proper cases, through the agency of military courts and military com-

Secretary SEWARD' being appealed to on cy for local offices, (all more or less good | behalf of a county judge who attempted to paying ones,) are all old party backs-not a lissue a writ of babeas corpus for a military "returned soldier," either with or without prisoner, made a similar reply, declaring With this political power, if they do not do "shoulder-straps," has a place on their that Mississippi was under martial law, and justice for their people it will be because ticket. If you are so much concerned about that the military was supreme. This seems they are imbecile fools. If they will put giving the "returned soldiers" something just. It is impossible to perceive how a themselves under the leadership of that "substantial" -if you do not want them "to person could pretend to act as a county stand out in the cold"-if you do not wish judge in a State which has not yet formally renounced rebellion nor established, by the will of the people, a Government which promises allegiance to the United States.

The National Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury presents a favorable report of the condition of the National finances on the 31st of August. During the preceding month the principal of the National debt was increased only \$295,-000, while the interest on the debt has been decreased nearly \$231,000. Nearly \$44,500,-000 in coin, and nearly \$43,000,000 in currency, are now in the treasury, and the sus-\$2,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue for the last two months, have averaged nearly \$1,000,000 per day, a sum that should be amply sufficient to defray all the expenses of the Government, which would leave us, on the present basis of taxation, a sum equal to our entire receipts from customs, to be ap; hed to the liquidation of the terested, patriotic Daniel-who always was a friend of the soldier, who has been Treasmore clearly evident that the American peourer once before, and also served a four ple are abundantly able and willing to mainyears' term as "Special Agent" of the tain the burden of the interest of the Nation-Post Office Department-why, we ask, does al debt, and even to pay it off at no distant not Daniel invite some maimed hero to accept of his position on the Democratic ticket,

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. - The Washis worth several thousand dollars a year? ington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. under date of September 7th says: "The if your friendship for the soldier is not at- President in conversing recently with a fected-if your talk is not mere bosh and prominent New-Orleans journalist, referred clap-trap, Mister editor of the Republican, to his policy, and said that those who imagask those whom you have a right to ask, to | ined him hostile to negro suffrage were misget out of the way for the "returned sol- taken. He urged this gentleman to advodiers," and then at the October election cate liberal views in Louisiana. "Why," cast your votes for them, and we will not he said, "cannot your people settle this have a word to say against you on that score. thing without allowing it to bother me? Unless you do this, the public will regard Why cannot you do as Massachusetts does? If a negro can read the Constitution and write his own name, let him vote. There are not 500 in Lousiana who can answer that test; but it will be doing justice all around, and stop this Northern clamor."

VERMONT ELECTION. -The sham Democracy don't make much of a show in Vermont. At the general election last week, Dillingham the Republican candidate for Governor, beat Davenport, Democrat, about 15,000. The State Senate is unanimously Republican, the House stands 210 Republican to 21 Democrats.

Montana territory is rapidly filling up. Long caravans of pilgrims are arriving every day at Virginia City. The agricultural interest is looking up, and "gulches" are 1863. He was taken to Pittsburg to await being discovered everywhere. The difficulty now is the Indian difficulty.

DEMOCRATIC EXPECTATIONS.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune indulges glowing anticipations of the way the South will pluck the United States Government when it comes into that control which the Northern Confederate Democracy is in such haste to give it. Discharge from all taxes previously assessed, relief from all present taxes, and compensation for all damages done by the war, including those from the gun powder explosion in that city, are only the beginning of these gay expectations This little jusight is interesting in connection with the course of the Northern Confederate Democracy in their State Conventions, which is skillfully designed to give their Southern confederates this power to add all their own losses by their own war to the burdens of the country, and to throw them all from their own sholders. The Tribunes correspondent begins by correcting a misunderstanding in regard to the national direct tax, which, it says, was imposed only for the year 1861: and "there is hope," it says, "even this burden as it exists, may be removed by the next Congress, which will assemble before the tax can be collected." He then goes on to assure the people that when the South gots its own again

which is simply the control of the government, the door will be thrown open to all their claims for damages by the war, including the pay for their slaves. The people to the officers of the latter. Secretary STAN- of the North will in this have an inkling of the head candidate for Auditor General, echoed operation of the Northern Confederate Dem- all the vile slander heaped upon the solocratic method of reducing burdens. We give the extract:

claims against the Government. All claims, which are not founded on express contracts with the Government, or upon vouchers furnished by quartermasters and commissaries, have no present hope, or possibility of payment. All such demands must, by law, be adjucated by the "court of claims" in Washington city. But the doors of that court are now closed by a peremptory statute against all persons (loyal or disloyal) residing in the Confederate States, on account of claims for property taken or damage done during the war. Such is the present state of the case, but I feel confident that the next Congress will repeal this statute, and open the court to all claimants. I have charge of large claims of this character, but it is useless to urge them now. "Haste is not always speed." When the Government shall return to its ancient principles and precedents, as I believe it will, it will pay for much of the property taken and destroyed during the war. It is constitutionally bound to pay the owners of slaves for abolition of that institution, and I do not despair of the fulfillment of that obligation. It is, also, according to the general principles of law, bound to pay the damages occasioned by their recent gunpowder explosions in this city. The eleven States lately "confederate" will soon have in the United States Senate twenty-two Senators, great statesman, and diplomatist, W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, I guarantee that he will control the Government. This politleal power skilfully managed can make Presidents tremble, and the leaders of party to crawl on their bellies before it. If we don't have whom we choose for the next President of the United States, it will be our folly.

THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS have much trouble in finding skilled labor to earry on their establishments upon which there is a great demand from the south, for cotton goods, agricultural implements, shoes, and, indeed every other article indispensable to domestic use and personal comfort. The absence of skilled labor is owing to several causes. Four years general suspension of the factories which usually supplied the South pended requisitions only are a little over diverted laboring men into other channels and into the army. While a buisiness is as continual as the demand for their labor. Four years is one-sixth of the active part of a man's life, and a stoppage of four years, labor would diminish the constant supply of skilled labor one-sixth of its whole amount. But in addition to this loss of supply, a large portion of the men who entered the army have been killed or disabled, and in some of the New England towns we are told that public debt. Thus it becomes more and the absence of men in the prime of life is strikingly apparent. Others who went South with the army prefer to remain there, finding a more fertile field for their enterprise. The large cities have not suffered in this way to so great an extent, and have there usually more laborers than there is employment. The announcement of the wants of the New England manufacturers may possibly assist to transfer this surplus labor to fields where there is a greater demand forit.

> Brigadier General ALEXANDER SCHEM-ELFINNIG died at Minersville, near Reading, Pa, from consumption, contracted in the military service. He was Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw his first service under FREMONT, in Western Virginia. He served under General SIGEL during the Virginia campaign of Gen. Pope. He was nominated a Brigadier General for his services at Bull run in November, 1862, but being unconfirmed, he was renominated in January, 1863, and confirmed in the March following, his commission being dated back to the first named date. At Chancellorsville he commanded Howard's Eleventh corps, and was at Gettysburg( with better steeess) with the same command. In February, 1864, he was sent to St. John's Island. His forces were the first to enter Charleston, February 17, 1865, when flanked by SHERMAN. He remained for some time in command of the defences of that city, and was relieved on account of ill health He retired to his home in Pennsylyania where he died.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of \$745,000 of the State debt.

The Union candidate for Associate Judge in Huntingdon county has declined in favor of a one-armed soldier.

WELL MATCHED,

There is a coincidence in the nomination of the editor of the Doylestown Democrat, for Auditor General, and the selection of the Senator from Clearfield as the Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance which the fighting men of Pennsylvania can- Committee of the United States Senate? not fail to see. Indeed the men who left The provisions of the law is: "All stocks the comforts of their homes, and gave up the bonds and other securities of the United interest of their business, to peril their lives | States shall be exempt from taxation by or on the battle field in defence of the safety of ander State authorities." That is part of the Government, believing that they would not forfeit any of the franchises of citizenship, are under peculiar obligations to W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown Democrat, and W.A. Wallace, Senator from of those bonds would be the same thing as Clearfield. When the question of the right of the soldiers to suffrage was before the Legislature, Mr. Wallace was its bitterest assailant. He opposed it because he believed | those bonds even if no such stipulations had a refusal to extend such a right to the sol- been inserted in the law. The Supreme diers absent from Pennsylvania was a fitting rebuke to those engaged in an unholy war. It has repeatedly decided that no State can He demanded it because he desired to show lay any tax whatever on Government secuhat men brutalized by the inhumanities of rities of any description; and for this reason. a civil war waged to destroy the brave and chivalrie people of the slave States, were the constitutional right to borrow money, unfit to exercise a freeman's right, unworthy and the Supreme Court said that to lay a to be trusted with the sacred privileges of tax on that borrowed money would be to the ballot. Yet to-day William A. Wallace s the Chairman of the Copperhead Central of Congress, and it might be the means of committee, and will shortly engage in appeals to the soldiers, whom he so lately characterized as unfit to vote in the field, to east their votes when at home for Davis and Linton. And when the question of ratify- the free and unburdened exercise of which ing the amendment to the Constitution ne essary to extend the election franchise to the soldier came before the people, the Doylestown Democrat, owned and controled by W. W. H. Davis, now the copperdiers by Wallace, and added to the copperhead slanders by coining new fasehoods to defeat that great measure of justice to our edges no limits."

fighting men. Gen. Davis, own journal then The right to tax having thus been twice There seems to be much error in regard to fighting men. Gen. Davis, own journal then completely under his control and supposed to reflect his views, denounced the proposition to enfranchise the soldier the determination to place the country beneath the heel of military despotism, which the people outside of the army should resist at the peril of their lives.

Wallace and the Doylestown Democrat are still the representatives of the copperhead organization. Will the soldiers of Pennsylvania be led by these influences? Will the soldiers who have just returned to eivil life, disgrace their military record by voting at the bidding of one man for an other, both of whom denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise at a time when he was giving the highest proofs of his rights to all the privileges of citizenship We believe that no soldier with any regard for his honor will be thus controlled in his vote. -- Telegraph.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH. -Judge Carter, who has returned from an extensive trip through the South, that the ruelty to the freedmen, and the number of Carter has a copy of the Sourthern Sun which says: - . If the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of a few hundred niggers a day, in states where they have the protection of yankee troops to a certain extent, what will be their alarm after the departure of the military forces and the readmission into the Union of those states as sovereign powers, who will then have a complete organization of militia in each county, which will give the South a standing army that can bid defiance to the world.

On Saturday a week, in New York, a bull which broke from a drove of cattle, created quite a sensation. He got up a full head of speed, scattering the inhabitants right and left. A policeman undertook to stop his mad eareer by pounding him with his mace and shooting him, but was sent spinning eels over head for his mendacity. A little boy was tossed into a second window. Taurus entered a china shop, succeeded in breaking a large amount of ware, and then emerged with his "purchase," (a large wash bowl and punch-bowl,) danging to his horn. He tore shead, and endeavoring to gore a young lady, missed her but fastened her crinoline upon his horn, and with this new acquisition he pursued his journey, until, having been shot nine times, fell and expired.

Gen. Steadman, in command at Savannah has issued an order stating that he has been informed that firearms are distributed over the State, in the hands of designing men. and directing all such arms to be turned over to the Provost Marshal within thirty days. After that time the Provost Marshal shall seize all arms they can find and arrest the parties holding them. It appears Gen. Steadman's information was of the most important character, showing that another rebellion was threatened.

The Washington Republic says: "We have heard a story of Mr. R. S. EWELL, lately a Southern insurgent, to the effect that during his sojourn in this city he was invited to a dinner party of rebel sympathizers, but declined to attend on the ground that 'he could not feast with gentlemen who symphasized with the south in the late stuggle and yet would not fight for their independence.' It is said that this announcement fell like a wet blanket upon the secesh sympathizers.'

WIRZ, the Andersonville butcher of Union prisoners, now on trial in Washington, has asked for the consoling company of two priests. His request has been granted by the War Department, and of course everybody knows what the villian meant when he solicited such consolation. His guilty soul begins to sicken at the approach of his doom. the First Brigade of Schurz's division, of and as he cannot escape the punisment of men, he intends to elude if possible the grip of the devil.

> Since the fall of Richmond, upward of 500,000 men, with all their regimental officers, have been mustered out, disbanded, paid off, and every man conveyed to his doorstep at the expense of the government, over the whole expanse of our wide country, from Easport, at the extreme Northeast, to the falls of St. Anthony, at the Northwest, and St. Louis, at the extreme Southwest, and embracing all the Middle and Border states.

> It is said, upon sufficient authority, that in the Western part of New York, particularly in the old wheat growing counties bordering upon lakes, the crop of wheat raised this year was the one of the largest in quantity and quality ever produced.

Securities. State Taxes on National

Will some Democratic varnal that goes for repudiating the National Debt by means State taxes on National Securieties undertake to answer the lecent argument of the contract which the United States made olemnly with every working man who has nvested his savings in a Seven-Thirty bond. For a State to attempt to lay a tax on one attempting to repudiate the contract. A State cannot annul a law of the United States. Nay more, it could not tax one of Court of the United States has settled that. the constitutional right to borrow money, retard, impede, burden and control the acts nullifying them. Speaking of this power to borrow money, Chief-Justice Marshall said: "No power has been conferred by the American people on this Government, more deeply affects every member of our Republic. \* \* \* \* Can anything be more dangerous or more injurious than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation to burden the exercise of this power at discretion? If the right to impose a tax exists, it is a right which in its nature acknowl

denied by the Supreme Court, the question came again in another form before the Court in 1842, and it was once more declared that the States could lay no tax. It was held by a court which was then, as Senator Sherman says, a Democratic machine, yet every Judge agreed, Taney among them. "that any tax upon any agent in the employment of the United States by any State, was unconstitutional and void.

The issue, therefore, which the Democratic party threatens to make on this question of taxation is not with the Republican party, nor with the Administration, but with the United States Supreme Court, and the first Democratic Legislature that attempts to lay a tax on National securities will find itself confronted by the judicial power of the United States. And this, not on the construction of the loan acts during the war, but upon the general principle that a State cannot tax any Government securi ties. Unless, therefore, the Democratic party proposes to begin a warfare on the Supreme Court of the United States, it must stop where it is, or direct its efforts for homicides among them by the whites, are increasing to a feerful extent, especially in the Democrats try that the better, for their increasing to a feerful extent, especially in places where the troops are withdrawn. Judge failure will be complete whenever they try failure will be country will cease to be threatened eron, Clarion Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the with a party of Repudiation. - N. Y. Tribune.

It is said that A. H. Stephens on two oc asions, made an appeal directly to Jeff. Davis for leave to examine the Andersonville prison, and for authority to remedy the abuses. He represented to Davis the wrongs and cruelties committed there, but received for reply, that the officers in command were capable and trustworthy men, and should not be interfered with.

The examination of the affairs of the Virginia banks, by the commissioners appointed for the purpose by Governor Pierpont, shows a lamentable condition of these institutions. Their resources in some cases consist of millions of rebel bonds, and only a few thousand dollars in specie. An important report on the subject will shortly be

Pottsville is said to be the richest town of ts size in Pennsylvania. Nearly six hundred persons pay taxes on more or less in-comes in excess of six hundred dollars,

Convalescents are being sent home from Hampton Hospital, as rapidly as possible. About 1,800 sick and wounded remain.

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set inlargetype, cuts, or out of usua style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accoming ny notices, as follows:-All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators and Ex-ecutors' notices, \$2,50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 persquare, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY .- The trustees of this institution having secured the services of Mr. P. L. Harrison, as principal feel warranted in saying that, as Mr. H. is a man of several years experience as a teacher, the school will second to none in the interior of the State, in point of educational facilities. The trustees being determined that this inititution shall meet the increasing demands of the community, respectfully anounce its opening, for a term of Eleven weeks, on Monday September 25th. TERMS OF TUITION :

Orthography. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geog-raphy, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and History, per term of Eleven week. Geometry, Trigometry, Mensuration, Philosophy, Surveying, Physiology, and Chemistry, \$7.50 Latin and Greek with any of the above, \$10.00 Clearfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

NOTICE TO U. S. TAX PAYERS.-All 1 persons in Clearfield county who are liable to tax by assessment under the "United States Internal Revenue," or "Excise Law," approved July 1st, 1862, and the laws amending the same are hereby notified that such taxes or duties have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receiving the same at the following times and places, to wit:

At the house of Mrs. Margaret Lanich, lin Clearfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, being the 26th and 27th of September, 1865. Also, at the Post Office in Curwensville, Thursday and Friday, Sep-

lst. 1865, but have not done so up to this time Also, to all persons who have made a return of Income for the year beginning January 1st, 1864. Also, the tax on Carriages, Gold Watches, Baggatelle Tables, &c.

And all persons who neglect to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the Collector, on or before the time herein specified, shall be liable to pay TEN PER CENTUM, additional upon the amount thereof, collections to be made by distraint.

All payments must be made in U. S. funds. DAVID EASON, Sept 13, 1865. Dep'yCol. of Int Rev 19th Dist Pa.

Such of late has been the dearth of provisions in Virginia, and so limited is the supply new on hand, that any diminution of the amount at present maturing is looked on with fearful apprehension.

Colonel Mellon, of Vicksburg, was attacked by a band of robbers, near that place a few days ago. He killed three or four of them, and succeeded in making his escape.

General MARMADUKE, ex-rebel, is about availing himself of the President's permission to reside abroad. General BEAURE-GARD has applied for the same favor.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, died at Cleveland on August 30th after a protracted illness. A good man, a true patriot and sound statesman has fallen.

WM. V WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM, G. L. REED. Banking and Collection Office

M. V. WRIGHT & CO.

PHILIPSBURG. CENTRE Co., PA.

Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted.
Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business.

Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

## Attention! Buyers!

HIPPLE AND FAUST

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, &C.

MAIN STREET, CURWENSVILLE, PA., Having just returned from the east with a gen cral assortment of goods, to which they desire to invite the attention of their old customers and friends. Their stock consists of

## DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUZENS-WARE, TIN-WARE,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Clothing Notions, etc., in great variety, which they now offer at prices-for cash-to suit the They also deal in Grain, Pork Shingles, Boards,

righest market prices in exchange for goods. Persons desirous of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give us a call.

Remember you can find us at the old stand on
Main Street where we are prepared to accomodate customers with anything in our line of Sept. 6. 1865. HIPPLE & FAUST.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMA-TION.—Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Therefore, I, JACOB A, FAUST, High Sheriff of Clearfield co., do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the TENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county at which several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote

Senate of Pennsylvanis For one person to represent the counties of Clear-field, Elk and Forest in the House of Repre-

sentatives of this Commonwealth For one person for the office of Pothonotary &c., of Clearfield county.
For one person for the office of Register and Re-

corder &c., of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Treasuer of Clear field county.

For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield For one person for the office of Suveyor of Clear-

flield county. 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

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaris At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell township At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Hoggs.

At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady ownship.

At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside.

At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for he township of Chest. At the court bouse for the Borongh of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township

Covington. At the house of I. Bloom, dee'd, for the Borough of Curwensville.
At Centre school house for the town hof Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the townhip of Forguson.
At the house of John I. Bundy for the tawnship

At Congress Hill school house for the toweship At the public school house for the township of

At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guelich.
At the house of J. Wilson for the twn'p of Huston.

At the school house in Ansonville for the town aip of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the town At the Turkey Hill School house for the town

ship of Knex. At the court house in the Borough of Clearfied 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 nouse of I. Bloom, dee'd, in the Borough

of Carwensville for Pike township At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union. At the house of Thomas Henderson for the town

ship 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, weth-er a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subor-dinate officer er agent, who is or shall be emp-oyed under the Legiclative, Executive, or Judi-cial Departments of this State or United States. or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legistember 28th and 29th, 1865.

This notice applies to all persons who are liable
to take out licenses for the year beginning May
to take out licenses for the year beginning incompanies the common or select council of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or apointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any elec-tion 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

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield. this Seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff. eighty ninth.