



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 20, 1865.

STATE UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANT, Mont'g Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR: Col. JOHN IRVIN, Curwensville Boro'.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: Lt. THOMAS LIDDELL, Clearfield Boro'.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PROBATIONARY: Lt. LEWIS B. CARLIE, 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.

FOR AUDITOR: Lt. WILLIAM R. BROWN, Clearfield.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: THOMAS W. MOORE, Penn Township.

WORK! UNION MEN, WORK!

In less than three weeks from this day, our annual election will take place. Are all the Union men awake to its importance? Let each man feel its importance, and determine that he will not lag in the exercise of his right of suffrage, and that he will by his example and influence use his best endeavors to bring out every Union voter on that day. If this be done our State ticket will be elected by at least thirty thousand majority. But if apathy and over-confidence pervade our ranks, and one here and another there stays at home, as has often been the case heretofore, the contest may be a close one. This must not be. All that is required to overwhelm our political opponents is a full Union vote on the 10th of October. Then let every Union voter be active and zealous, and work from now until the election without intermission, and his efforts will be crowned with a glorious victory over the enemies of our country.

THE "DEMOCRACY" OF ELK.

On our first page, to-day, we publish an address of the Elk Democratic Representative Conference to the Democracy of Elk county, as published in the Advocate, in which the Conferees set forth their reasons for nominating Dr. C. R. EARLY for Assembly. The address includes the action of the Elk county Conference at Luthersburg. Among the proceedings then had, is a resolution requesting their publication in the Elk Advocate and Clearfield Republican. As the Republican of last week does not contain the proceedings, for reasons best known to them, we deem it but due to our Elk neighbors that they should be heard in Clearfield county—and hence their appearance in our columns. The address, no doubt, will be perused with interest, by our readers generally.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The returns from Maine show an increased majority for the Union candidate—Cory's majority being over 20,000. In Vermont, Dillingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by about 20,000 majority—an increase. In California all the principal counties in the interior have elected Union members to the Legislature—only two or three small counties having gone Democratic. And in Kentucky the Democratic majority has been reduced from over 36,000 for McClellan to 158. Surely, the friends of the Union have great cause for congratulation, in the result of the elections in the above named States; and soon Pennsylvania will follow by at least 30,000 majority.

REPUDIATION AND DISGRACE.

It is evident from the tone of the Copperhead press and speakers, that their first effort, should they be placed in power, will be to destroy our credit, either by repudiating the national debt that was contracted in suppressing the rebellion, or by assuming the payment of the rebel debts—either of which would be national destruction. To prevent this repudiation and disgrace, and to maintain our national integrity, it is only necessary for the friends of the Union to be true to themselves—to vote for no man who has heretofore sympathized with the rebels, or who now excuses and palliates their offenses.

John C. Breckenridge is in Canada. It is not known whether he seeks a pardon to go back to Kentucky, or to stomp Pennsylvania during the fall campaign. John has a rebel's love for the home of Davis, and is willing to labor anywhere for his "honor."

Read the new advertisements.

The State Rights of Democracy.

That the "Democratic party" or parties, as we should say, believe in "State Rights" is very certain. The sincerity of their belief is exemplified in the "sovereign independence" of opinion and doctrine which they maintain in each State. It is the "inalienable right" of the "Democracy" of each to make just what kind of creed they please, and to regulate their domestic institutions of Democratic doctrine to suit themselves. They guard that "reserved right" with extraordinary jealousy. A consolidation of "Democratic principles" is as abhorrent to them as a "consolidation of federal power." They detest general principle, which are Patriotic and fanatical, coercive and revolutionary. They stand for the sovereignty of States and State Conventions, and in the latter are very careful to distinctly pronounce their independence of each other.

There is no longer, as a consequence, any such thing as a "Democracy" at large. There is the "Democracy of New York," the "Democracy of Pennsylvania," the "Democracy of New Jersey," the "Democracy of Kentucky," etc., but no aggregate "Democracy" which embraces them all. The term "Democracy" has got to be simply a much abused common name attaching to a great many different things, and has no unit sense whatever. The "New York Democracy" is not a "Democrat" in Pennsylvania, at all—nor in Ohio, nor in New Jersey, nor in Kentucky. Moving in Pennsylvania he becomes a "blood-thirsty radical"; into Ohio a "revolutionist"; into Kentucky a "black abolitionist"; into New Jersey a "fanatical nigger worshiper."

In New York he subscribes to the declaration that the late war was a "triumph." In Pennsylvania, to become a "Democrat," he must swear with the State Convention that it was a war "of slaughter, debt and disgrace." In New Jersey he endorses "the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion," by the appointment of Provisional Governors to call conventions for the alteration of the old State Constitutions. In Pennsylvania his "full approval" is conditioned that the President will execute "nothing but the law in all parts of the country," that the "military are not to interfere in the State elections," and that "he will suffer no person (including Wirz as a matter of course) to be murdered by military commissions." In Ohio to become a "Democrat," he must join the State Convention in censuring President Johnson for not having ratified "the terms agreed to by Major General Sherman, in April last"—by which terms the rebel Governors were to remain in power and the pro-slavery constitution stand untouched.

In New York he applauds the administration of President Johnson as of "enlightened statesmanship and sound political theory," and pledges it "a cordial and energetic support." In Ohio, to become a "Democrat," he must denounce President Johnson for "the continued suspension of the writ of habeas corpus since the termination of the war, and when all pretense of necessity is passed; the denial of the right of trial by jury; the trial of citizens not in the military service by military commissions, and the open interference with election by military, as in the instances in Kentucky and Tennessee," which being "revolutionary violations of the constitution," it "is the duty of all good citizens to meet with the most determined opposition."

In New York, he thanks "the soldiers and sailors of the nation," &c., &c. In New Jersey, to become a "Democrat," he must carefully insert the word "white" before "soldiers and sailors," and by omitting that definitive term exposes himself to the scorn and contempt of all the "true blues" of Jersey. These are a few of the distinctions and contrivances by which the Democratic parties maintain their "State Rights," and vindicate their sovereign independence of sentiment and doctrine.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION!

Remember, that our brave soldiers vanquished the rebel horde, who endeavored to destroy the Union, by perseverance and suffering. The allies of that common enemy are still active, although the war has ceased. To bring our country to the verge of destruction seems to be their only object. This you can prevent at the ballot-box by casting your votes for the Union candidates. Then be up and doing—work unceasingly until the polls close on the Second Tuesday of October next, and your reward will be the utter defeat of the allies of treason and rebellion.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

If not, see to it at once, as the time in which it can be done, is drawing to a close. Only ten days remain in which assessments can be made legally. Also, see that your neighbors are assessed. It is not unfrequently happens that, either accidentally, or perhaps, intentionally, the names of Union voters have been omitted from the assessment rolls. Then, examine the lists, and if your own, or your neighbor's name does not appear thereon, have it placed there at once—otherwise you will be deprived of your vote.

The Copperheads are indulging in some boasts over their "soldier candidates" for Governor in New Jersey and Ohio. We don't see that there is much room to brag on these nominees. They are decidedly a weak-kneed, spavined team. Runyon, of New Jersey, was a General only in the three months' service, and made a very disgraceful figure at Bull Run, his only battle. Morgan, of Ohio, was a commander of the McClellan stripe, and was distinguished in the army only for his surrender of Cumberland Gap, in September, 1862. Would it not be appropriate for the Copperheads to form all their "soldier candidates, in rank and trot them around to the tune of the "Bummer's march"?

Says the Chattanooga Gazette: "We have already published the fact of the cowardly murder of Captain HEASLY, in Augusta, Ga., and the fact that Gen. Steadman has organized a court martial for the trial of the alleged assassins. We have since learned that the General has received anonymous letters, warning him if the young bloods are punished he shall never leave Georgia alive."

What Democrats Seek.

The editors, stumpers and conventions of the Democratic party are striving to answer the question, "What do Democrats seek?" It is true that the people would be glad to know what they do really seek; but far greater satisfaction would have been afforded had they answered that question three years ago. What did they seek when they were unanimous in refusing either a man or a dollar to save the country? What did they seek when they exerted their utmost to discourage enlistments and to shield deserters when the country was on the brink of ruin, and all patriots trembled for her safety? What did they seek when they met in concealment all over the loyal States, and commenced the work of arming themselves in resistance to the Government and in favor of the rebellion? What did they seek when they denounced Mr. Johnson as a tyrant, a usurper, a brute, while they now endorse him? What did they seek when at Chicago, less than one year ago, they resolved the four years' war a failure? With this record so fresh in the people's recollection, how can any confidence be now placed in any plausible story they may tell as to what they seek.

Military Candidates.

The Democratic faction are not discouraged by their poor success in military candidates last fall. They chose their man then in adaptation to their platform, pronouncing the war a failure, and of the best and fullest representative of that idea. Since other and better Generals have carried the war to a successful issue, and secured an honorable and lasting peace, the party finding itself a "failure," has been feeling around for some new support. Not finding it convenient or promising to declare against the war again, they are, in several cases, availing themselves of military candidates to meet the exigency of their affairs, and in some of these cases taking them from the triumphant Union ranks. It will be observed, however, that, as a general thing, they run soldiers where there is no chance of election; wherever there is they run politicians, as usual.

True Soldiers, men who fought for principle and not for pay, in the war to put down the slaveholders' rebellion, shrink from accepting nominations for civil position, when conferred by the party whose leaders and representatives sympathized with the conspirators. Gen. Slocum is an instance of this fact. He declined the nomination of the New York copperheads for an important State office. And now we hear of still another soldier who indignantly rejects a nomination at the hands of the enemies of his country. Col. S. G. Van And, nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Iowa copperheads, on what they call a "Soldiers Ticket," declines the dishonor, and pledges himself to support the Union ticket. How different the actions of these gallant and heroic officers when compared with that of other soldiers who have actually crawled on their knees for like favors from the enemies of the country.—Telegraph.

In 1861 a large army was organized to keep the rebellious States in the Union. In 1865 it is proposed to maintain a large army to keep them out of the Union.—Doylestown Democrat, Edited by Col. W. W. H. Davis.

In 1861 the Democratic party conspired with the traitors of the South to take the slave States out of the Union for the purpose of creating a government whose cornerstone should rest on the enslavement of all men compelled to labor for a living—in 1865 the same leaders are insisting, in the face of the defeat of the slaveholders, that the war for the Union is a failure, that the National debt must be repudiated, and that the Union can only be re-organized on the old basis of slavery.

WHAT EX-REBEL GENERALS ARE DOING.—The New Orleans Picayune says: "One of the distinguished Major Generals in the Confederate service of this State is, we learn, about to take charge of the construction and repair of the wharves for one of the contractors with the city. Two brigadiers have already secured places in the Commercial Express Company. One brigadier is prosperously engaged in the business of boss drayman. There are other Generals who are spoken of as civil engineers on our railroads. Almost every store has a colonel or a major. There are three distinguished colonels extensively engaged in the auction business. One colonel who has heretofore directed big guns with skill and heroism in some of the fiercest battles of the war, is now selling bale rope and bagging; another, one of Stonewall Jackson's favorite regimental commanders is pressing cotton.

"ACCIDENTS."—Three thousand one hundred and eighty-one persons lost their lives, and nine hundred and thirty-five other persons suffered bodily injuries by accidents, upon American railroads or steamboats, or by explosions of powder magazines, or the fall of buildings, in America, during the period between the close of the war for the Union and the 31st ult.—just five months. These figures, supposing the whole year to present a similar record, would give a total of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two deaths, and two thousand two hundred and forty-four persons wounded within the space of twelve months.

A JUST DECISION.—Since the occupation of many of the Southern cities and towns, real estate owners have been presenting enormous bills for rent by reason of the use of their property for Government purposes. Such accounts have been rejected under the decision that the South has been conquered, and the use of all property in the cities thereof, by the Government, cannot be charged for in the shape of rent.

The Norfolk Post says Jeff Davis was transferred from his cage in prison to a room in Corral Hall in Fortress Monroe. The change was made necessary, owing to his declining health. Corral Hall is perhaps the most comfortable place in the fort.

From the Doylestown Intelligencer or Sept. 19th.

How Col. Davis Went In for Putting Down the Rebellion.

The following extract from the Doylestown Democrat, of which Col. Davis, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages. As Col. Davis is now before the people as a candidate for public office, and is desirous of receiving their votes, and since he was undoubtedly nominated on account of his having been engaged in the war, and therefore likely to be more available before the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious and lamented chief in his efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, should be again given to the community.

An editorial article in the Democrat of August 23d, 1864, when Col. Davis was still an officer in the army, reads as follows: "With an immense army, a good navy, and the ports of the Confederacy blockaded, we have gained virtually nothing, until we defeat the two main armies of the South. The reason why we have been so unfortunate are plain and understandable. Mr. Lincoln committed himself to an emancipation policy. He hereby abandoned the war for re-union, and made it a war absolutely and unequivocally for the negro. 'Slavery shall not live' was his motto. Beyond this was an object dearer to his heart—his own re-election—which he esteemed more than a hundred thousand lives. These were his two motives for abandoning the principles of our government, and of preventing the war. For these purposes, and these only, has the war been prolonged; for these purposes the soldiers massacred at Olustee, and the army of General Grant defeated and killed; for these purposes has another draft been ordered; for these purposes have elections been carried by force of arms, and ' bogus States' declared in the Union; for these purposes have thousands been buried under Confederate soil; for these purposes have the forts and bastilles of the country been filled with fearless patriots who dare expose the profligacy of Abolition, and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

"The people are now to decide between this state of affairs and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protection of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and perfidious ruler. Peace ended with the administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless, began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what war has failed to do. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the States of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North, and harmonize that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask a re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and war, or the Chicago nominee and peace for re-union. "It is a mistaken idea that peace means slavish submission to the Confederacy. It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his will to concede to dishonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profitless, and that Lincoln and his hirelings are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Something must be done; if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceful means. Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the standard of peace for re-union, and defeat the party in power which is no more nor less than a thoroughly disunion party."

Again, from a leading editorial of August 30, the week after, we quote the following: "The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federals for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says no. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorching sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will. "What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? The suffering of our brave and gallant soldiers. They are left to die on Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are accused of inhumanity and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let the soldiers receive a solemn agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war and broke it, because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whom are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that all their sufferings and privations while in captivity were necessitated by the contracted policy of Mr. Lincoln. Let them remember that their rights, honor, and their liberty are outraged on account of the negro; and done by a President of the United States.

"The negro is the idol of Abolitionism. The whites may die in forts and prison-camps, because the negro is not recognized as his equal by the Confederates. This fact proves that our present warfare is a weak fight for negro equality, and negro liberty. No evidence can be found that we are fighting for re-union and the Constitution. The war is perpetrated and the man guilty of the act presumptuously asks the suffrage of the people and of the soldiers in the army. Let the people remember him. Let the wives and children of the prisoners of war recollect that he is the fountain head of their sufferings; and if they become widows and orphans, that he is the murderer. Let the prisoners remember him when they eat their last scanty morsel; and if the people of this country are true to themselves and to our suffering soldiers, they will pronounce him a man 'Bated, despised, scourged by a two-fold rod, The scorn of millions and the curse of God.' The above is only a sample of the number-

ous productions of a like character that have appeared in that paper, during the war, more of which may appear in our columns hereafter.

A Copperhead Candidate in Favor of Repudiation.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the Democrat, since Col. Davis has returned to reside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and can never be abolished, and that in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the National authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South, and also must the Southern States be liquidated. According to Col. Davis's own theory the triumph of the Copperheads at the ballot box would be to wipe out all the disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle field. The Doylestown Democrat takes this position, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pestilential sheet.—Telegraph.

Paymaster General's Department.

Notwithstanding the fact that over three hundred thousand soldiers have been discharged the service of the United States, the work in the Paymaster General's Department does not appear materially to decrease. Few persons outside of the department have any idea of the great labor performed in examining descriptive lists and muster out and pay-rolls of each soldier discharged the army. The examining of each account, for the purpose of giving the soldier his just dues, and at the same time guarding the Government against fraud, is a labor in itself requiring a thorough mathematician, with perseverance and energy. Since the 1st of May, 1865, the Paymaster General has paid out of the United States Treasury \$193,546,995 49 to discharged soldiers.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cut, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors, Administrators and Executors notices, \$2.50 each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient advertisements, \$1.00 per square. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Directors of Curwensville District wish to employ a number of teachers for the approaching school term. The wages will be from \$25.00 to \$35.00 according to grade of certificate. Applicants are requested to be at the examination at Congress Hill School House, on Thursday the 5th day of October, 1865. By order of the Board. Sept. 20, 1865. PETER LAMM, Sec'y.

ITCH! ICH! ICH! ITCH! ICH! ITCH! ICH! ITCH! ICH! ITCH! ICH! ITCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHIL BLAINS, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 20, 6-m.

MISS E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher of Piano Forte, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Harmony and Vocal Music. For the sole purpose of keeping inferior instruments out of the country, Rynder has secured agencies for the sale of really good and durable Pianos, Organs, Cabins and Melodeons. As chief among a large list of good instruments may be mentioned, Chickering and Sons Grand, Square and Upright Pianos; Lindeman and Sons new patent Cycloid Piano, Calemberg & Hamlin's Grand and Square Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ, Erly's Cottage Organ, Treat & Linsley's Organs and Melodeons, Hall's Guitars, &c., which she will sell at a very moderate advance on Manufacturer's prices, thus enabling purchasers to secure instruments that will be a pleasure to own for no greater outlay of money than would be required to get inferior articles—that are "died at any price."

Music Boxes, Paper, Guitar Strings and Sheet music constantly on hand at the store of Mrs. H. D. Welch, September 26, 1865.

Mrs. H. D. Welch,

Respectfully announces to the public that she has received the latest Fall styles of Millinery, and Ladies goods generally, among which are: Empire Bonnets, Highland Caps, Nelly Grant's, Fall Sundowns, Siamese Hats, Crystal Drops, Spangles, Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, Laces, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c. New styles received monthly from Philadelphia and New York. Old bonnets and hats changed into the latest style.

The attention of schools is called to a new juvenile music book called "Merry Chimes," which is far superior to the "Golden Wreath," and destined to greater popularity. New and original sheet music, Port-Folios and music paper constantly on hand. Also Instruction Books for the Voice, Piano-Forte, Organ, Guitar, Melodeon and Accordion. Thankful for past favors, Mrs. Welch solicits a continuance of the kind patronage of the people of Clearfield county. Every article sold as cheap as it can be bought in any other store. September 26, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We stop the press to announce that Richard Mossop has just received forty thousand dollars worth of Goods, bought before the late advance. Store keepers, in different parts of the county, are invited to give him a call before going east.

Banking and Collection Office.

FOSTER, PERKINS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa. Sept. 6, 1865.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—The trustees of this institution having secured the services of Rev. 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 be equally well adapted to the interior of the State, in point of educational facilities. The trustees being determined that this institution shall meet the increasing demands of the community, respectfully announce its opening, for a term of Eleven weeks, on Monday September 18th, at 8 o'clock, A.M. TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and History, per term of Eleven weeks, \$3.00. Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Philosophy, Surveying, Physiology, and Chemistry, \$7.50 Latin and Greek with any of the above, \$10.00 Clearfield, Sept. 18, 1865.

NOTICE TO U.S. TAXPAYERS.—All 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 Lantich, in Clearfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, being the 26th and 27th of September, 1865. Also, at the Post Office in Curwensville, on Thursday and Friday, September 28th and 29th, 1865. This notice applies to all persons who are liable to take out licenses for the year beginning May 1st, 1865, but does not extend up to this time. Also, to all persons who have not made a return of income for the year beginning January 1st, 1864. Also, the tax on Carriages, Gold Watches, Baggage 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 CENT, additional upon the amount thereof, collections to be made by distraint. All payments must be made in U. S. funds. DAVID EASON, Sep. 13, 1865. Dep'y Col. of Int Rev 19th Dist Pa.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—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 electors of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected, to wit:—Transfusion, J. A. COB A. FAUST, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, hereby gives public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION shall be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the TENTH day of the month of said election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote.

For one person to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the Senate of Pennsylvania. For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. For one person for the office of Pottery and of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Register and Recorder of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Surveyor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General election will be held at the following places, viz: At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Becaria township. At the house of Ephes Elias 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 Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township. At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside. At the school house near Simon Rorbaugh'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 town'p of Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Budy for the township of Fox. At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard. At the public school-house for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the township of Grenich. At the house of J. Wilson for the town'p of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville for the town'p of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the town'p of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill school house for the town'p 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 Kyrler for the township of Morris. At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington. At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township. At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.

At the house of Thomas Henderson for the town'p 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 city, town, village, ward, or commission officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth. And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of November, then and there to do such things required of them by law. 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.