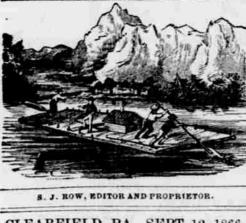
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 12, 1866,

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS : Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren. FOR ASSEMBLY : Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES : ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township. Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor. COMMISSIONER JACOB HOOVER. Esq., of Lawrence Twp. AUDITOR JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township

Our Congressional Candidate. We this week place at the head of our columns the name of Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, as the nominee of the Union Republican party, for Congress in the 19th Congress for the last session, not only adistrict. Mr. Scofield was re-nominated by mong your political enemies but by those of acclamation in the Convention at Ridgway; on Wednesday, September 5th, and that he will be triumphantly re-elected there is no doubt. The Warren Mail in noticing the Please answer, and oblige, very truly yours, J. R. Cochran, re-nomination of Mr. Scofield, says:

"We have only time now to say that this is a well-done tribute to a Representative whom we can trust. Having seen him at his labors almost daily during the most trying session of any Congress, we know that no man labored more faithfully, earnestly or successfully in the line of duty than he did. We have thought his re-election the very best possible rebuke of a faithless Executive, and the best possible guaranty that our people are determined to fight the battle with rebellion all the way out to final victory at every hazard and any cost. Now is not the time to surrender. Justice to the North and justice to the South alike, should redeemed Republic.

A Contrast. The Carlisle Herald says that "Postmaster Zinn, for the sake of retaining his pet-

Revolution Again Threatened. Montgomery Blair has been speaking in

Maine. In a speech in Portland, on the 25th August, he is reported by the papers as saying

"That the breaking up of Government by denying representation to ten of the States of the Union leads as certainly to war as secession itself; that it was only another form of secession, and, if continued, be published : would inevitably produce civil war at the North. He advised his hearers to concentrate all their energies on the election of a Representative. He said the Radicals now had 120 members out of 240, the number when all the States were represented; that they could not get that number again; that if the Johnson party would rally to the support of conservative principles it would, with the aid of the Representatives of the Sonthern States, control a majority of Congress. But, he said, the Radicals will not admit these members from the South. They will then join with the Northern Democrats and set up by themselves as the true Congress, and the President will recognize them as the true Congress of the United States. The Rump will then impeach the President and elect another. We shall then have two Presidents and two Congresses, and this insures civil war in every town and county throughout the North, while the South will be a unit on the question. The only way to avoid bloodshed is to accede to the demands of the South and support the policy of the President. If the course of the Radicals was not checked, if they were permitted to carry out their policy, the streets of Port-land would run with blood, and a devastation, to which that of the South was nothing, would overwhelm the entire North.

Congressional Pay.

We find the following correspondence in he Erie Dispatch

ERIE, AUGUST 18, 1866.--HON. G. W SCOFIELD: Dear Sir : I have heard a good deal about the increased pay of Members of your own party, who seem desirous to know what your position was on that question when it was acted on in the House, and whether you took the additional pay or not.

Chairman Erie Co. Republican Com.

WARREN, Aug. 20, 1866.-Hon. J. R. COCHRAN, Chairman of Erie Co. Republi can Com. : DEAR SIR: I was' opposed to increasing the pay of members, and twice voted against it; first, when it came to us as a Senate amendment to a House bill, and second, when reported by a Committee of Conference. This latter vote was taken about 4 o'clock in the morning, in the last night of the session. After thus recording my vote I went to my lodgings without any suspicion that the resolution could come up again in my absence. Contrary to expectation, the House remained in session, as I afand must be meted out, by the people of a terward learned, until about 8 o'c'ock, at which time a report of another Committee of Conference, not appointed when I left, embracing the same provisions, was acted on and agreed to. I received for my salary only the amount heretofore allowed by law, declining the increase. Yours Truly, G. W. SCOFIELD

UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

The Union State Central Committee had a large meeting Monday, Sept. 3d, at their rooms, No 1105 Chestnut street. Reports property. from the different counties were received. and all were of the most gratifying character. The following address was ordered to

COMMITTEE ROOMS, 1105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1866.

Fellow-Citizens :- The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness, and, returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, . Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States The minority, enemies of our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years, in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted in South Carolina in 1832; but under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of secession, by re-adopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, although the party there split into two parts. the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge for President, both factions readopted these same resolutions, which do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact among parties having no common judge; each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode

and measure of redress. Under this free democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and-civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the Government as "the measure of redress." Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed, by its own political friends. Hence, too, the sail demoralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. blood for the flag and cause of our country, late dreadful conflict, and to garner them Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform, abandened both platform and party, and under the flag of | is the candidate presented for the suffrages their country manfully rallied to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass | vania, of the party did otherwise. They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession that they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excusing the rebellion, denouncing every means used to suppress it; predicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and bodily denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a The Democratic party thus ac-State. quired a reputution for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country which justconsigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems that of the national government. In this to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted criminals, and resolved to sally forth under a new name. Not until April, 1865, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors might impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all eivil government," ard the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole population thereof to be "alien enemies. The President proceeded, by proclamations, by appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious States, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made report of what had been done, and recommended the admission of representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not government had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it that those two men were not elected. would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations of Hiester Clymer, and by it, as he declarand rights in the Union, without first impo- ed on a recent occasion, he is determined to sing some terms upon them as security for the future? The great question is not whether the ion have been uniformly consistent. His States themselves shall be restored, but record may be searched in vain for a vote whether they shall have representation in or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the Congress with or without terms. Our po- flag or cause of the country, or which was litical adversaries-Democrats, rebels and not at the time in harmony with the pretheir sympathizers, North and South-say vailing political sentiment at Richmond and without terms and conditions, and forth- Charleston. Upon these records and canwith Congress, by the almost unanimous didates we most confidently appeal to the vote of all the members who sustained the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a war, has proposed sundry amendments to most emphatic verdict in favor of the right. the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for rat- my disclose his mode of organization and ification; and it will be the duty of the plan of campaign. The chairman of their Legislature we are about to clect to approve State Central Committee, as a sort of head or disapprove of these fundamental changes in the national constitution. These amend-ments are the terms fixed by Congress on

to the national Union. These terms may iza "Mystic circles," or Democratic clubs. be briefly stated as follows :

the United States shall be citizens thereof; and do various other things to insure the Advertasements set intargetype, cuts. eront of plan and that all divertasements set intargetype, cuts. eront of plan and that all divertasements set intarget double price for space areas and that all divertasements set in target double price for space areas and that all divertasements set in target double price for space areas and that all divertasements set in target double price for space areas and that all divertasements set in target double price for space areas and that all divertasements are semi-military areas and that all divertasements are semi-military areas and that all divertasements are semi-military areas and the second areas are semi-military areas areas and the second areas areas areas and the second areas areas areas areas and the second areas tection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and

tioned among the States ac ording to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without against all men who are willing to give the cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and ritory of this country." Their watchwords perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance." vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national oblifor slaves shall be void.

eral Legislatures, have already ratified these Six years united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and secarity for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the land marks made by our ed by the same riders, and destined to the tathers were taken away, and some of the same ignoble end. The Constitution of history, appealed from the ballot box to the tathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and impartial justice.

In March, 1866, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic' principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and ? ailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of the e eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with aoility and requiring intelligence, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher. a civil engineer, a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmascourt, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier, he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with hon- alty and disloyalty continues, and the grave ors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of Major General "for fitness to command of patriotism. The loyal and patriotic peoand promptness to execute." This valiant ple of the State have nobly sustained us and and faithful solidier was present at and par- the cause of the country, under the heavy ticipated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. | reavements, taxation and carnage, and when He made the entire circuit of the rebel con nothing but abiding faith in the justice of federacy, and fought its, authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged there can be no faltering now, when the their usurped authority. He has given to goal is almost reached, and when one more his country his first-born son, killed in bat- united rally for our principles and our flag tle; he has perilled his life and shed his will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the

which are to register the voters, collect 1. That all persons born or naturalized in money for the party, distribute documents

and that all citizens shall have equal pro- full party vote. These are semi-military secret organizations, and the members are

admitted by initiation, at which the candi-2. That representation shall be appor- date "places his right on his left breast, and enters into most solemn vows to 'vote negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any other State. District or Fer-

the disability be removed by a two-thirds | It is a pity the great light of these magnanimous patriots should be longer concealed under a bushel, and that they can find nothcations incurred in the war shall not be ing more important to do in this great crisis questioned, and all rebel debts and claims of our country's fate. But forewarned should be forearmed. Guard well against The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and these insidious appeals to the prejudices of New Hampshire, by the action of their sev- our people, and attempts to mislead them by such means. Be not deceived by the amendments by very large majorities. Our stale clamor about negro equality and negro friends in Congress and out of Congress are suffrage. These favorite hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last election, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issue of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again mount-

Pennsylvania permits only white men to Let us wisely readjust them, so that vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864, allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provisions, be amended again until

1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon his before authorized by the Constitution of the State.

Complete your township and county organizations without delay; revive at once everywhere the Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war ; let every friend feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude side issues and suppress all local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. See to it that all needdistinction many important public positions, ful assessments are made in due time. Be not discouraged by the boasting and clamor of our adversaries ; they have teen ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but our base betrayal by the President and ter and Mayer of a city, as Judge of a the hope of office could have gaivanized them into sufficient vitality to make another fight against the victorious host of freedom. The physical conflict for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loy-

question is, whether the one or other shall rule the State and the nation. We urge harmony, evergy, systematic, associated and individual labor, and a renewal of the fires pressure and discouragements of drafts, be God could enable us to see the end. Surely

and he bears upon his person the honorable sately for ourselves and our chi We stand over the ruins of a gigantic re bellion, the most formidable enemy repub-

Mew Advertisements.

to insure a tention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows - All Cautions and Strat. with \$1,40; Auditors', Administrators' and f. with \$1,00: Auditors. Auditors that a state of a and by ecutors' notices, \$2,00, each ; Dissolution, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rais Other a vertisemen's at \$1,50 per square, for 3 re less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

BEST Family Flour, for sale at Sept. 10, H W. SMITH & CO's SHINGLES kept constantly on hand at Sep 10. H. W. SMITH & CO's

CAUTION. - All persons are hereby cautice. ed against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain promissory note, given by in undersigned to Jona. Wiser, dated August in 1865, and calling for seventy-five (\$75) dollar as we will not pay the same unless compelled in due course of law, not having received tala therefor. ' Sept. 10, 1866-12 POWELL & SON

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMA. TION .-- Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvatia, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public m tice of such election, the places where to be held and the officers to be elected : THEREFORE, I.J. COB A. FAUST, High Sheriff of Clearfield co. d. hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of Ottober next, (being the NINTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at whith

time and place the qualified voters will vote For one person for Governor of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Cam-eron, Clearfield Eik, Erie, Forrest, Jefferson, McKean and Weren in the House of Repre-sentatives of the United States.

one person to represent the counties of Class. field, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. For two persons for the office of Associate Judges

of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Commissioner of

Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfeld

county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will ake notice that the said General election will be held at the following places, viz :

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaria township

At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell township At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township

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

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

ownship. At Young's School House for the township of Burnside.

At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for he 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, dee'd, for the Bor augh 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. Bundy for the township

of Fox. At Congress Hill scheol house for the township

of Girard At the public school house for the township et

Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham.

At the school house in Janesville for the townuelica At the house of J. Wilson for the twn'p of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville for the town ship of Jordan. We At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the town ship of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill School house for the town

ty office, appeared before a meeting of the Clymer Club in the Court House in that borough, and made a renunciation of his former faith."

The Chambersburg Repository, on the other hand, contains a card of Postmaster John W. Deal, of that place, from which it seems he was asked to contribute money to the Cowan-Randall movement, but he positively refused to do so, and declared himself in favor of Gen. Geary and the whole Union ticket.

Here, one man sacrifices principles and manhood for the sake of a petty post office ; while the other retains his manhood and independence despite the emoluments of a better position. Which of the two has the most honor? And which of them will command the respect of political friends, and of political opponents? We opine there will be no difficulty in deciding these questions.

Startling News from New Orleans.

A private letter from a citizen of New Orleans announces that "the rebels in Louisiana have come to a secret understanding with their Northern allies, and that they have organized and armed themselves for the renewal of the rebellion, in case the elections in the North go overwhelmingly against them. In fact that all their officers are appointed, and that a rebel General is actually in command of the rebel department of Louisiana." A telegraphic dispatch of the 6th aunounces, that "three thousand additional troops have been ordered to New Orleans from Texas, and hourly expected to arrive."

Another Head off.

S. B. Row, Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has been removed and a man named Francis Keyser, a resident of Washington city, appointed in his stead. The sole cause of his removal was will not allow himself to be compromised, or Mr. Row's fidelity to the principles of the party that elected Lincoln and Johnson, and for refusing to give his adhesion to the the State for the Republicans. President's "policy," which demands that every office-holder should debase his manhood and rail against Congress as a factious and usurping body. Senator Cowan is the pitiful medium through which the change was effected.

THE LEAGUE HOUSE ON FIRE. - On Friday morning, Sept. 7th, the Union League House in Philadelphia was discovered to be on fire, which resulted in the destruction of the upper stories. Loss about 20,000 ; covered by insurance. The investigation of Southern State to crush rebellion? Soldiers, the authorities leads to the conclusion that ponder this question. it was the work of an incendiary, as the fire originated in a small loft where no fire was

Negro Suffrage. The Copperhead managers are trying their best to win over Republicans to their treasonable cause by keeping up a continual ery of Nigger!-Nigger!-but it

won't do. Republicans may differ on the question of negro suffrage, but they all know that it is not now an issue in this State. The Union Republican State Central Committee in an address just issued, meet this question fairly and squarely when they say

"The Constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864. allowing the Soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provi sions, be amended again until 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the Constitution of the State.

When the Republican party adopts negro suffrage in their platform they will let the people know it. In the meantime the Copperhead charge that it is an issue in this campaign is an insult to the intelligence of the people of this State.

Messrs. A. P. Field, late M. C., R. King Cutler, Radical U. S. Senator elect, and Mr. Ferris, revenue officer, have been compelled to leave New Orleans permanently and seek safety in the North. Their offence is that they were loyal Union men during the war and are still, and they cannot live with safety to person and property in Louisiana. Yet Louisiana is deemed loyal and reconstructed.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Ex-Vice President of the United States, who was appointed, unasked, Collector of the Port of Boston, tendered his resignation last week. He classed with the Johnsonites. As soon as relieved he will go back to Maine and stump

Captain Graft, a one-legged soldier, and a competent and deserving official, has been removed from the office of Whisky inspector at Bridgport, in Fayette county, and Mr. Lewis Mobley, a violent copperhead, put in his place. Comment is unnecessary.

How can an honorably discharged soldier rote for Hiester Clymer, when Hiester Clymer declared that it was dishonorable to enter the army, dishonorable to march into a

A prominent citizen of North Carolina writes : "Our condition is almost hopeless. used, and none could occur except by de- We are adrift until congress meets and does something for us.

sears from many a well fought field. Such of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsyl-

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He, too, is a representative man; but it is of platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase; Up with the rebel, and down with the ne-He is a lawyer by profession, and it gro. that of State Senator. His public record. therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his Senatorial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by distracting and bloody civil war, and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defense and tremendous struggle where did Hiester Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861, he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Suniter had fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag. Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies, and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing tunity. The Agriculturist is a marvel of for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

In 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service. .

In 1864, he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and atter said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

He voted against the bill to define and punish offences of a treasonable character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate referring to the recent defeat of Val-landigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country this way alone saves the country hundreds

Such is an outline of the inglorious record stand. His whole public career and all his 41 Park Row, New York City. official acts and public declarations of opin-

Sundry dispatches captured from the ene-

lican institutions ever encounterel. stand by the grayes of three hundred thousand of our noblest men. who counted lives well speat when offered freely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechleshis party, rather than of his country. His but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in the pres ence of the oppressed millions, who, from beneath crushing despotisms, watched our is believed he never held any office except flag with tears, hopes and prayers; before the rapidly coming millions of the future : before a God of Justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died. By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman. THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING-A Val uable Offer .- The enterprising Publishers of the American Agriculturist offer that val-

uable journal free for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1867 (Vol. 26,) who send in their subscription during this month of September. The cost of the Agriculturist is only \$1,50 a year, or four copies for \$5, so that \$1,50 (or \$1,25 for each of four persons,) will just now secure the paper for fifteen months ! We desire everybody to embrace this opporvalue and cheapness, and in no other way can one so well invest \$1,50 or \$1,25. The paper is adapted to all classes of readers in city, village and country. Its Household and Children's Departments are exceedingly valuable and interesting everywhere. Each number contains 32 to 44 large double sized magazine pages, filled with original. instructive, and interesting matter. It is splendidly illustrated with many large, firstelass Engravings, which are both pleasing and instructive, and alone worth far more than the paper. The Agriculturist is diligent and unsparing in its exposures of all kinds of swindling and humbugs, and in

of thousands of dollars every year. Take our advice, and send your subscriptions at once to the publishers, Orange-Judd & Co.,

Reuben E. Fenton, the present Governor of New York, has been renominated for that office by the National Union Convention, which met at Syracuse N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5th. General Stewart L. Woodford was nominated candidate for the Lieutenant Governorshship. .

A plot has been discovered among the President's reconstructed friends in New Orleans to assassinate Gen. Sheridan, Commander of the Gulf department. It was designed to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the occasion.

FOR SALE-a good second-hand cook ments are the terms fixed by Congress on these, from the debris of the late "Knights" FOR SALE—a good second-hand cook of Becoaria tp., as the same belong to me and their people can resume their practical relations terials as can be had, are required to organ-people can resume their practical relations terials as can be had, are required to organ-

ship of Knox. 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 pub ic House of Milo Hoyt for the Est-

ough of Osceola. At the nouse of I. Bloom. dec'd, in the Borough

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

ship of Woodward.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Common wealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several election districts of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are bewby, hereafter a thorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partiy written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judget of courts voted for, and to be labelied outside 'judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the name of the State officers voted for, and be labelled. "State;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of assembly. I voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall em-brace the names of all township officers with for, and be labelled "township; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "bo.ough ;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN. That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, un der the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district. whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subor-dinate officer or agent, who is or shall be em-p oyed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judi-cial Departments of this State or United States or any city or incorported district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated di-trict, are by law incapable of holding or erercising, at the same time, the office or apoint ment of Judge. Inspector. or Clerk of any else-tion of this Commonwealth.

And the Return Judges of the respective dis tricts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Cent House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of Se vember, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfeld, this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

CAUTION -All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or in any way mei-dling with one horse, two wagons, and four storth now in the possession of Wm. Evans, of Osceola, as the same belong to me and have only been left in the care of said Evans, and are subject to my order at any time. Aug. 29th, 1866.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

CAUTION -All persons are hereby caution-dling with two horees, a wagon and harness, and a certain individual interest in a steam engine and shingle mill, now in possessien of theorge Hill, of Becarie to as the same below to me and