[illegible] DEMOCRAT [illegible]
[illegible] 1863.
[illegible] SEYMOUR.

[illegible]act of News.

In North Carolina the Congressional canvass for the election of members of the Confederate Congress took place on the 4th instant. There are twenty-eight candidates in the ten districts. John A. Gilmer has the field to himself in the Sixth District, on account of his popularity. He is no friend to the Davis Administration.—The Raleigh Standard still publishes column upon column against secession, and says peace cannot be obtained till the original leaders are driven from power. Fresh troops have arrived at Newbern to take the place of veterans that have gone somewhere. An iron clad ram that has been built at Kinston, on the Neuse River, is said to be nearly ready for a raid on Newbern. The war debt of North Carolina is rapidly diminishing by the proceeds received from her privateers, which make regular trips into Wilmington. The report that Major General Foster is to take the command of the Army of the Potomac is said to be an assurance that Richmond will be taken. No doubt it will be when he has that command.

By the Adriatic, arrived at St. Johns Newfoundland, we have three days later European news. The advance of General Lee upon General Meade's forces, and the position at Chattanooga are themes for speculation by the London journals. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at a farewell breakfast on the twenty-fourth ultimo, at Manchester. The official report of Napoleon's reception of the Mexican deputation does not allude to the Archduke Maximilian. The Polish question is without solution, but an extraordinary mission to Russia is to be undertaken by Marshal Neil. The King of Denmark has said that if he is overpowered by Germany, that he will proclaim a Danish Republic. Austria and Prussia have agreed to decline the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark. The commercial intelligence is not marked by any new features. There is an excited market for cotton goods at Calcutta.

It is said that General Marmaduke attacked the Federal force at Pine Bluff, on the twenty-eight ultimo, and was repulsed with a considerable loss.

A great portion of Mississippi negroes have been run into Georgia and Alabama.

East Tennessee is said to be clear of all armed Confederates, except guerrillas, who are active on wagon trains and mail routes. The fight at Roan Springs resulted in a Confederate defeat, with a Federal loss of seventeen killed and fifty-two wounded. Colonel Garrard pursued the enemy to Kingsport. The situation is satisfactory.

THE NEW DRAFT.—It seems the draft ordered for the fifth of January of 300,000 is to be increased by the deficit in the late draft—Pennsylvania is called upon for 38,268 volunteers. Unless this number is obtained by the first of January the draft will be for about 60,000. The quota of New York under the recent call of volunteers is 60,378, if they are not forthcoming, the draft will include a deficit of 47,657, making a total of 108,045 to be drafted.

FOR OXON, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of Hoyt and Stevens' "Family Dye Colors," in this day's paper. These Dyes have become a house hold necessity, and so general in their use that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these Dyes, made as good as new.

We have a report that a heavy fight has been going on between Meade's army and the rebels, in which our forces were victorious. The rebels were driven across the Rappahannock with severe loss. Sedgwick's corps took about 8,000 prisoners, and large quantities of ammunition, small arms, &c. Fort Sumter has surrendered and is garrisoned by the 144th Pennsylvania.

CONCERT.—The people of Smethport were entertained, on Wednesday evening, by the "Yankee Boys" with a splendid musical concert. This Troupe of singers give satisfaction wherever they go, and are deservedly popular.

REMOVED.—The DEMOCRAT has been removed one door North to the building formerly occupied by the *Miner*. In consequence of the trouble of moving and fitting up, we were unable to publish a paper last week.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. L. L. HEATH of Liberty township. Mr. Heath understands his busiuees and can be relied upon to do as he says.

One of the most wonderful and moving instances of filial affection has recently been developed in the letter of a man in Illinois to his brother in the East. The happy man says; "I have got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good and prices never better. We had a most glorious revival of religion in our church, and both of our children (the Lord be praised!) are converted. Father got to be rather of an encumbrance, and last week I sent him to the poor house."

BOSTON, Nov 4, 1863.

Governor Andrew has decided to call a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday next, to consider the matter of offering additional bounties to volunteers.

Major General B. F. Butler left Lowell to-day to assume command of the Eighteenth Army Corps and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to which he has been recently appointed.

State Elections.

The returns from the various counties of New Jersey are not very full, but show the election of a Democratic Legislature, and probably a clear Democratic majority on the vote of the State.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Incomplete returns indicate a radical majority in this city of 2,000 over the combination of Democrats and Conservatives. This does not include the soldiers' vote, which, as far as heard from, is almost unanimously Radical. Sedalia has gone Radical by a majority of 57. St. Joseph is estimated at a radical majority of 250. Tipton goes conservative by 6 majority.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says that Cole county gives about 200 majority for the Radicals.

Many of the Rebels in Jefferson City were very active at the polls, and several who had served years of imprisonment in the Alton Penitentiary took the oath and voted.

KANSAS.—St. Louis Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Leavenworth says that the returns from various points indicate a very full vote. The Abolition ticket receives about 12,000 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS.—BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The returns from 200 towns give Andrew, Abolition candidate for Governor, 56,735; Paine, Democrat, 23,816.

Twelve Democrats are elected to the State Legislature. It is said out of Boston, the Legislature will be unanimously Abolition.

MARYLAND.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Only about 10,000 votes were cast in this city to-day. Henry H. Goldsborough, the "Unconditional Union" candidate, has received all the votes but about 200, and the whole "regular" ticket has been elected.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Frederick gives Goldsborough 1,154 majority.

Annapolis gives Holland and Goldsborough about 250 majority.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5—1 o'clock A. M.—The returns come in very slowly. Goldsborough has undoubtedly been elected by a large majority. Three out of the four Congressmen have undoubtedly been elected by the so-called Unionists.

WISCONSIN.—The election in Wisconsin has resulted in favor of all the Republican candidates for State offices, by a majority of 15,000 on the home vote. It will be increased by the vote of the soldiers. Milwaukie gives the Democratic candidate for Governor 1,600 majority, a Union gain of 2,200. Last year the Republican majority on the home vote in the State was less than 1,000.

What the Democrats Would Do.

The Chicago *Times*, looked upon as the principal organ of the Northwestern Democracy, says:

"We are sometimes asked what would be the positive policy of the Democratic party if restored to power. Their negative policies—opposition to the Abolitionism, imbecility and corruption of the administration—are sufficiently clear, but there are some who profess ignorance of what the Democracy themselves propose to do.

"First, they would restore the supermacy of our violated Constitution and laws, and with this entire and absolute liberty of speech, of the press and of the ballot, and the sacred privilege of the *habeas corpus*.

"They will free the loyal States from the presence of military encampments and of all officers and soldiers physically able to take the field; thus reinforcing our armies at least one-third.

"They will abolish the system of arbitrary arrests for opinion's sake; they will abolish provost marshals and the entire system of military government in the loyal States.

"They will offer the rebels fair and honorable terms of peace, provided they will ground the weapons of their rebellion and come back to the Union; offering them the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and a 'vigorous prosecution of the war' with the other. The wars of 1812 and 1847 sufficiently exemplify what Democrats mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war. They do not fight with proclamations."

This is all true. Had a Democratic administration been in power when Seward made his famous prophecies, first that the war would be terminated in sixty days, and second, after more experience and further reflection, that it would be wound up in ninety days, we think it more than probable that his reputation as a prophet would have been better to-day than it is; that is, we believe the war might have been ended in that time, and would have been, if the Democrats had been in power. They would have conducted it legitimately. Instead of using the troops for the purpose of emancipating negroes and carrying elections—instead of converting the army into a political machine, it would have been hurled against the embattled hosts of the enemy to crush them and bring back the States in revolt to the government of the Constitution—and long since the end would have been accomplished. So much confidence have we in the superior wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic party that, were it placed in power to-day, with the army now in the field at its disposal, and not another soldier to be obtained by voluntary enlistments or by draft, we should expect to see the rebellion overcome, and peace and union restored in less than six months; whereas, under the administration of Lincoln, if he had a million of trained soldiers in the field, we should not expect the war to terminate during our natural life were it insured for ten years to come. We make the prophecy now, in the face of existing facts and the declarations of the Abolition press that the rebellion is nearly crushed—that there will be no honorable termination of this war, no restoration of the Union, while the Abolitionists are in power, and fanaticism instead of statesmanship rules the country.

If the desire of the country is peace and Union, Democracy must be reinstated in power—It will fulfil all its promises, it will save the nation. If, on the contrary, the desire of the country is war, despotism, a severed Union and an enslaved and ruined people, why then everything is well as it is, Abraham Lincoln is the right man in the right place, and the fanaticism of Abolitionism is excellent statesmanship.—*Patriot and Union.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

Large numbers of conscripts are daily arriving at Alexandria. Many were brought thither on Monday by the steamer Forest City, and yesterday there was another re-enforcement. They were soon after sent to the front.

The number of deserters committed to Forest Hall Prison, in Georgetown, from Sept. 21st, to Oct. 31st is 1,551, nearly all of whom have been forwarded to regiments in the field.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4, 1863.

The first through train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, broad guage, arrived here this evening from New York.

From Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The Richmond Examiner of Monday contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men believed to be of the twelfth Georgia and twenty-fifth South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing.

The second dispatch gives their names and adds that they were buried by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face of the fort where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to three o'clock this afternoon no further casualties have occurred. Over 1,200 shots were fired in 24 hours. The firing was still heavy.

CHARLESTON, November 1.—The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely without intermission last night and to day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute.

The firing has been from two monitors—two heavy and two light rifled guns at Fort Gregg—four ten inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

On Saturday they fired four hundred and forty three rifled shots, eighty six from the monitors and three hundred and seventy three from mortars.

The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report.

On Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, and thirty three mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the Southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the battleflag of the twelfth Georgia was used instead. The casualties on Saturday were two killed and three wounded. The bombardment was still severe.

From Chattanooga.

GEN. HOOKER'S OPERATIONS—RESULT OF THE NIGHT ATTACK.

CINCINNATTI, Nov. 4, 1863.

A dispatch from Chattanooga reports all quiet. The following is a reliable summary of recent events there:

General Kooker moved from Bridgeport October 26th. He crossed the river at that point and thence along the south bank to Shell Mound. From Shell Mound he followed up Running Water Creek Valley, on a road running alongside of the railroad to Whiteside, and across Raccoon Mountains to Coosahatchie in Lookout Valley. Thence he turned again northward, and formed a connection opposite the northern base of Lookout Mountain, with two brigades sent from Chattanooga, at the same time, to occupy the south bank of the river at Brown's Ferry.

The object of the two movements was to give us control of the river from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, and run steamboats built at Bridgeport, with those captured, up and down between these two points, to carry supplies.

The railroad from Shell Mound to the base of Lookout forms a piece rock land washed on the northeast and east by the river. This base Hooker occupied by distributing his forces at Shell Mound, Whiteside and Coosahatchie.—From Brown's Ferry up, the river is controlled by the Rebel Lookout batteries. Their supplies for their Chattanooga army must be hauled overland from that point, but the distance is only two miles.

The troops sent from Chattanooga went, one brigade by water (Hazen's,) and the other by land (Turchin's.) The former went in pontoon boats and lost about twenty wounded in landing. A bridge was immediately put up and the second brigade have strongly entrenched themselves, and not been molested except by harmless shelling.

While Hooker was connecting with Hazen, Longstreet, who had hurried from the Rebel right to its left when our movement was discovered, made a night attack on him at one o'clock A. M. on the 29th of October, but was everywhere repulsed.

During two hours of hard fighting our loss was thirty killed and two or three hundred wounded, and a few missing. The Rebels were severely punished, and did not resume the attack, and Kooker at once strongly intrenched all along his line. Generals Grant and Thomas were with him on the 29th, and thought him safe. The Lookout batteries played on him all day without doing any harm.

The Fight at Wauchatchie--Further Details--Dispatches from General Meigs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

The brief official statements from Major General Thomas, relative to the recent fight at Wauchatchie, have already been published; but the following dispatch from Quartermaster General Meigs, dated October 29th, possesses additional interest:

Last night the Eleventh Corps lately entered on this central campaign, General Geary, some four miles up the Lookout Valley, being attacked by Longstreet, the Eleventh Corps, about one o'clock, marched to his (Geary's) aid, passing two steep wooded hills, about one hundred and fifty feet in height. They received a volley from a Rebel force which had occupied and intrenched their summit.

After dark four regiments assaulted the east hill, and without firing a shot steadily advanced by the light of the moon and drove the rebels out of their rifle pits and down the other slope of the hill. Thirty one dead soldiers attest the difficulty of the assault and the valor and steadiness of our troops, which in a night attack, accomplished one of the most brilliant feats of the campaign. Only after walking over the ground to-day do I fully appreciate the exploit. When these hills were taken they marched to the assistance of General Geary, who held his position and Longstreet was driven back with slaughter. As prisoners from two divisions attest that his (Longstreet's) whole disposable force was engaged, the whole affair is most creditable to those corps from the Army of the Potomac.

THE LAST CONGRESS.—Senator Richardson of Illinois, in a late speech at Chicago, thus alludes to his cotemporaries in Congress:

"Thank Heaven that no such body of men as the last Congress can meet again until the trumpet of the Archangel shall summon all the bold, bad men—all the friends of despotism, aiders of tyranny and enemies of liberty—that have ever polluted the face of the earth with their presence, to answer before an all-wise and just God for their black crimes, and receive the punishment due their terrible guilt."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1863.

The President has recognized M. E. Rodriguez as consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco, Cal., thus giving another official acknowledgement of the Liberal or Juarez Government, without respect to French intervention in the affairs of that country.

CRITICISING THE ADMINISTRATION.—It has always been notable that, while the radicals were horror-stricken whenever a Democrat ventured to doubt the wisdom or honesty of the administration, they themselves were very free in their censures. An excellent illustration of this spirit is given in a recent issue of the Chicago *Tribune*. That superlatively "loyal" sheet thus speaks of the defeat of Rosecrans:

"The effort to throw the responsibility of the failure to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans in season upon Gen. Burnside has proved abortive. It is now well ascertained that Gen. Halleck, although urged at the time from high quarters to order Burnside to join Rosecrans immediately after occupying Knoxville, declined to do so, and only issued the orders, for failing to obey which Burnside has been censured, when it was too late.

"The defeat of Rosecrans has come upon us in consequence of the steady practice of Halleck—

"1. To scatter our armies.

"2. To fight battles, accordingly, with fewer men than the rebels have, who concentrate theirs.

"3. To have no two armies move together, which lets the rebels concentrate first against one and then against the other.

"Since the day Halleck was commissioned to the present, he has been a drag weight on the Union cause."

HEAR WHAT ANDREW JOHNSON SAYS:—Andy Johnson, the military Governor appointed by President Lincoln for Tennessee, bears witness as to the policy of the Administration party as follows: "There are two parties in existence who want dissolution. Slavery and a Southern Confederacy is the hobby. Sumner wants to break up the government, and so do the Abolitionists generally. They hold that if slavery survives, the Union cannot endure; Secessionists argue that if the Union continues slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why Abolition is dissolution: dissolution is sesession; one is the other.—Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy, the other save, slavery."

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The Boston *Pioneer* makes the following extraordinary assertion:

"From a reliable source—the most reliable which can be desired—we learn a fact which stands without parallel in the history of republican government and representation, and which renders it difficult to decide what we ought to be more surprised at, that it was at all possible, or that it has not yet become public. The fact of which we speak is this; Mr. Seward, at the time when the French invasion was in progress, delivered to the French Minister, Mercier, from the archives of Washington, all the plans and maps from the campaign of Gen. Scott, in order thereby to facilitate the assassination of the Mexican republic. In a country like Mexico, such plans and maps have quite a different value from what they possess in an open, cultivated and topographically known territory. They have the value of a deadly weapon; but, even were they worthless, their surrender would be an act of low dishonor, infidelity and infamy, which no Government could commit without becoming the object of universal contempt. For such an extraordinary act there must exist an extraordinary motive. What can it be?"

STANTON'S SHAMEFUL BOAST.—"I elected Governor Curtin," Mr. Stanton replied, "for I sent him 15,000 more votes than he had majority." This was said vauntingly, aloud, in the presence of a crowd, one of whom repeated it to us.—*Argus.*

"This is an electioneering falsehood, without, probably, not so much as the shadow of a foundation. If what was reported was said "in the presence of a crowd," some one of "the crowd" can verify it.—*Eve. Journal.*

What right has the *Journal* to stigmatize as "a falsehood" a statement in which we named the date, the place, and the parties to the conversation. Stanton's shameful boast was made on Wednesday last, in the War Office at Washington, in reply to Mr. Covode, M. C., of Pennsylvania, and in the presence of a large number.—*Albany Argus.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1863.

The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was donated to the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is now in the hands of the commission, who have charge of its sale.

Several private bids have been made for it—one offering $1,100. A subscription has been started to secure it for one of the historical societies, as more in accordance with the wishes of the President. Any communication on the subject may be addressed to E. J. Tinkham, Chicago.

DECIDED AT LAST.—The Provost Marshal General, in a late letter to the Assistant Provost Marshal General of New York, declares that the payment of the $300 commutation entitles a drafted man to the same exemption as if he had sent a substitute or gone in person. The States will therefore receive the same credit for such persons as if they had given personal service, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas will receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished. The President has ordered that "every citizen who has paid commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute and was exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted—namely, for three years."

THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The assessors of the various boroughs and townships of the State are this year required to make duplicate alphabetical lists of the names, surnames, and occupations of every taxable person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, male or female, resident within their respective districts; also, a separate list of the number of all negroes, mulattoes and people of color held as slaves, distinguishing their sexes and ages; also, the number of the blind and deaf and dumb persons within their respective districts, distinguishing their sexes, colors and ages. They are now engaged in making out these lists, and will have them completed by the middle of this month. The object is to enable the Legislature to apportion the Representatives for the several counties.

BLAIR FOR "LITTLE MAC?"—Colonel Cresswell, delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Blair, was instructed to vote for delegates to the National Convention who will use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for the Presidency.

Gen. Butler has got a command at last. He takes the place of Gen. Foster at Fortress Monroe.

MARRIED.

In Annin, on Oct. 20th, by the Rev. C. Cornforth, Mr. BENJAMIN TAYLOR and Miss SARAH JANE SIMPSON both of Annin.

DIED.

In Bradford, Oct. 22d, of Scarlet Fever, LOWELL L. ACKLEY, aged 3 years.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Election for thirteen Directors of the M'Kean County Bank, will be held at the Land Office of Daniel Kingsbury, in the village of Bradford, in the county of M'Kean, on the third Monday of November next, (being the 16th day.) Polls open at two o'clock P. M.

D. KINGSBURY, *Pres.*

ESTRAY.

BROKE INTO MY enclosure, in the Borough of Smethport, on Tuesday the 20th October, one Bay Mare, two years old, and one Black Gelding, two years old, star in his forehead.—The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take said horses away, or they will be sold according to law.

JOHN MULLIN.

Smethport Oct. 23, 1863.

SHEEP PELTS,

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash price for any quantity of sheep pelts.

J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Oct. 17, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN.
No. 61 Nassau Street, New York.

L. L. HEATH,
TANNER & CURRIER,
PORTAGE, McKean Co., Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER flatters himself, from long experience, that he cannot be excelled, in the business.

Particular attention will be paid to CUSTOM WORK. For the convenience of those living at a distance wishing to have tanning on shares arrangements have been made with L. H. Dolley, at Port Allegany, who will take the delivery of the Hydes and the Leather will be returned to his Store, when tanned.

The largest price will be paid for Hydes, either in cash, LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, or HARNESS, left at Dolley's or my tannery.

Entire satisfaction gived.

Connected with my tannery I have a Boot & Shoe factory, and Harness Shop.

L. L. HEATH.

Portage, Pa., Nov. 3, 1862. v5n8y1.

EATING SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the Public that he has purchased the stock of the saloon formerly kept by W. H. Baker, West side of

Public Square,

where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicacies usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT.

ALE, CIDER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &C., &C.

FRESH OYSTERS served, to order, either raw or cooked.

Those who favor me with their patronage shall have no cause to complain, either as to prices or quality.

J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Sept 21th, 1863.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS.

PENSIONS for disabled Soldiers, Widows, Mothers, and minor Children. BOUNTIES for Soldiers discharged by reason of wounds received in battle; Widows and Heirs of deceased Soldiers. BACK PAY and settlement of all arrears and balance due, discharged and deceased Officers Soldiers and Sailors. PRIZE MONEY for all United States vessels.

Hand-Book of Instruction sent, by enclosing stamp to pay return postage.

SOMES & BROWN,
Solicitors of Claims and Patents,
(Under Broadway Bank) 2 park Place, N. Y.
476 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C

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MECHANICS' BANK .... New York.
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Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President.
" MARTIN KAL FLEISCH, Mayor of Brooklyn.
" ABIJAH MANN New York.
JAY, COOK & CO., Bankers, Washington and Philad'a.

A GEM FOR THE MILLION,
AND A
SPLENDID AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENT
—o—
MME. DEMOREST'S
RUNNING STITCH
$5 Sewing Machine.

The embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stitch very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle and will last a lifetime. At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency, and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Tuck, Run up Breadths, etc., with a single or double thread on any material adapted to the Running Stitch. The thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and childrens' apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will therefore be found almost INVALUABLE.

It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and having no tension, and requiring no lubrication or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity that a child six or eight years can UNDERSTAND it, and use it SUCCESSFULLY.

It is not at all liable to get out of order.

Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompanied with full and explicit directions, and twenty five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of an order, inclosing the amount, or may be collected by Express on delivery of the machine.

When the money is sent with the order and registered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2000 miles free of any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies.

Sen MIRROR OF FASHIONS, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage.

Address, MME. DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.

Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.
TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The commencement of a new year is a good time for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of the Journal of Commerce.—We address ourselves to the old readers of the paper, with entire confidence to their willingness to aid us, and extend the influence of the sound conservative principle and morals which have hitherto characterized and will hereafter characterize this paper. EVERY SUBSCRIBER to the Journal of Commerce might do a great service to these principles, and strengthen us in our ability to support and circulate them, by sending us the name of at least one new subscriber in his town.

Devoted firmly as we have been to our country's interests, and having long been called "Union Savers" as a term of reproach, we are and shall be the firm upholders of

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION

opposing with heart and pen every man, South or North, who is an enemy to either. Every form of disorganization and revolution will find us ready for the combat. Among the foes of the American Union and American principles, we rank side by side

ABOLITIONISM AND SECESSIONISM,

and we propose with all our strength to defend the nation against the attacks of both.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

To encourage those who may volunteer to aid in the organization of Clubs, we hereby offer an extra copy of the Weekly to every person who shall forward twenty new subscribers with the money.

CLUBS

may be organized in communities with great advantage. The present is the best period for their commencement. The terms on which we can furnish the paper are as follows:—

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR	each.
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS.	
8 copies	TEN	"
4 copies	TIX	"
3 copies	FIVE	"
Under 3 copies	TWO	each

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS

may be made at the following rates:—Papers added to a club during the first quarter of the club's year will pay the full rate of the original club for a year, during the second quarter three-fourths of the original year's rate, during the third quarter one half, and during the last quarter one-fourth, and all such subscriptions will terminate with the year of the original club.

From Holbrook's U. S. Mail.

Where packages of *newspapers* or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners.

But this does apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

☞ *Address Editors of the Journal of Commerce, No. 91 Wall street New York.*

PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietor

NOTICE.

All persons are warned against purchasing the following judgment notes, signed by me and payable to C. Balcom or bearer, to wit: One dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $10,00 due February 22d 1863; one dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $50,00 due March 22d 1863, one dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $50,00 due April 22d 1863; one dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $50,00 due May 22d 1863; one dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $50,00 due June 22d 1863; one dates Jan. 22d 1863 for $25,00 due July 22d 1863. As the consideration of each and all of them has failed I shall contest the payment of each.

Shippen, Cameron Co., July 1st, 1863.

HENRY HANES.

1863. 1863.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

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TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT EMPORIUM.
Leave Eastward.

Express train leaves		3:00 P. M.
" " arrives,		12:40 P. M.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT SHEFFIELD.
Leave Eastward.

Accomodation train,		6:10 P. M.
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