

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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Democratic Ticket.

Assembly.

CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Sheriff.

JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg.

Commissioner.

ED. R. DUNNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp.

Poor House Director.

GEORGE ORRIS, of Richland Tp.

Auditor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Carrolltown.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

P. S. NOON, Chairman, George Delany, J. S. Marlin, George C. K. Zahn, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behe, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermit, Simon Dunmyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Fronheiser, J. P. Conden, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Babin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confair, Wm. McCoskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Notice to Drafted Men.

You will see by our outside columns how much money Mr. Lincoln wants from the people, of the different townships of this county. They will be here collecting on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst. Come up you men of Allegheny and Gallitzin, they only want twelve thousand six hundred dollars from you, there are only 42 of you drafted now, out of 194. Have your money ready, and have it in greenbacks at that. You will be fortunate if you happen to be crippled. These common diseases "that flesh is heir to" will not do. You cannot expect to get off, with a ring bone, spavin, sweeny, fistula, or thrush, nor any of the latent diseases common to animals of your species, such as diseases of the heart the lungs or the kidneys. These diseases if they are not fully developed cannot exempt you. You must come here with your greenbacks, or come in such a way, that any man can see that you are not able to do a days work or a days marching. There is no other way, except you expatriate yourselves, and flee from the country of your birth or adoption. There is no alternative. Your money or your life, or leave your country.

We hope you men of Carroll township are prepared. Mr. Lincoln's men only wanted this time, nine thousand six hundred dollars from you, as there was only 32 drawn out of 139 in the wheel, you will certainly be able to raise this small instalment for the millions of Lincoln at this time. Why did you not "vote for Curtin and save the draft" as you were told by the republican abolition sheets of the country at the last gubernatorial election. You may answer, Curtin was elected, the draft goes on, but then they could have assessed none but cripples or superannuated men and the draft would be only diversion.

Carrolltown Borough. This Borough it appears is indebted to Abraham, six hundred dollars and these creatures of the great Ape must have it by hook or by crook.

Susquehanna township. Come up and pay your instalments, or expose your infirmities or curse the country of your birth place and leave it for ever. They only want now four thousand two hundred dollars from you at this time, because there was only 14 drawn out of 85.

You men of Clearfield come early and

beg, borrow or steal twenty-seven hundred dollars, you have few cripples there, you will therefore have to pay for your fine athletic forms and muscular power, there is only 9 of you at this time out of 117 to be leached yet. Come and pay these minions your sweat and toil and earnings or else leave your beloved country forever.

Chest Springs Borough. They have dealt very gently with the erring there, they have only called on six hundred dollars from twin brothers there.

White township, bring up four thousand and two hundred dollars to these fellows to put down the rebellion, there was only 14 drawn out of 86—the rebellion will be crushed before they get time to collect the next instalment, perhaps. Don't leave your country, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth but the righteous are as bold as a lion."

Washington township and Summitville Borough; Gentlemen, have you got eight thousand four hundred dollars about your persons to spare, for this government of yours that is making such Herculean efforts to crush this accursed rebellion. It is but a light instalment, there was only 28 drawn out of 103. This is not more than the price of the shawl that Mr. Sprague bought for his wife, when he married the daughter of Chase who made the greenbacks heretofore. You will certainly give it but slight consideration, particularly when you know it is going into good hands and to be used for a patriotic purpose.

Ye men of Munster, we hope you are prepared to anty up eighteen hundred dollars and shove the buck. There are only 5 of you drawn out of 34 in this lottery, and it must be easy on you as you are nearly all of you gentlemen of leisure and fortune and don't have to work for your living.

There are only three thousand six hundred dollars asked from Summerhill, 12 men out of 83. This can be easily paid out of their superabundance. In Wilmore Borough there are only twelve hundred dollars asked. That is but a mere pittance out of a wealthy community of that kind, there were only 4 drawn out of 38 in the wheel.

Richland township is only required to pay in this instalment, four thousand eight hundred dollars, there are only 16 drawn out of 169. They can easily sell their cattle and horses and pay this instalment, and sell their crops for the next.

In the rich and flourishing Township of Taylor they are only required to pay eight thousand four hundred dollars, as there were only 28 drawn from 120 in the wheel. In Jackson township they are only required to pay over, twenty-four hundred dollars as there was only 8 drawn. This is getting easier on them every time. The week before last they paid five thousand six hundred dollars. There are only two drawn in Ebensburg and we have no doubt they will be prepared.

Ye men of Cambria Borough send up ten thousand two hundred dollars, there are only 34 of you drawn in the lottery out of 148 in the wheel. This is a small matter if the inhabitants were patriotic enough to go to bed supperless for six months it would more than pay this small gale.

Millville has only to pay twelve hundred dollars, Cambria township only nine and Blacklick fifteen hundred. Come early, and have your money in greenbacks, and pay cheerfully, for God loves the cheerful giver. Of course any of you that has three hundred dollars worth of a visible bodily infirmity need not bring the paper along. You will have nothing to do, "but show thyself to the high priest, and offer the gift that Moses commanded, for a testimony against them, and go thy way."

Company A. 11th Reserves.

What was left of this magnificent company which went off to Camp Wright from this town, something over three years since, has recently come home, and about to resume their usual avocations. The many battles they have fought and the hardships they have undergone in camp and field have reduced their number so much that only nine of the original company have returned. We probably should have noticed their coming sooner, but we think it is better now. We thought it composed as much intelligence, mental and physical ability as any company in Pennsylvania. With those gentlemen who by their conduct and gallantry were

promoted to field officers from this company our relations were most intimate and satisfactory. Col. McCoy and myself were at one time aspirants for the nomination, for Register of this county, and after being himself beaten he was manly and generous enough to use his utmost endeavors to promote the success of the nominee. He is now settling down to the practice of law and we feel confident he will succeed. That gallant looking officer Major Burk was reading law under our direction when this unfortunate war broke out, he changed his Blackstone for a blanket, musket and knapsack and comes home with as good a record as any man need wish to have.

Our acquaintance with Adjutant Litzinger is of long standing. We were an inmate of his father's house when he was born and we can cheerfully bear testimony to his good conduct ever since. He went out with this company as a drummer boy, and now comes home as a field officer and a very popular and deserving one at that. He has energy and capacity and we have no doubt he will succeed in the civil walks of life, as well as he did in the army.

COMMUNICATION.

Loretto, Penn., July 9, 1864.

Friend Hassan—Enjoying myself as best I could for the past two weeks, I mixed considerably among the people, and ascertained fully their feelings upon the all absorbing question of conscription, or familiarly known as taking the last man and the last dollar. The unanimous feeling among the people, as near as I was able to arrive at a conclusion, was, that after three years dreadful war for the equality of the "negro," they are worse in condition, and we as a Government is more feeble, and more humiliated, and further from a peaceful adjustment of our unhappy condition, than we were four months after the first assault was made on Fort Sumpter. The South cannot be conquered. The South cannot be subjugated. She fights for her rights.—She fights for her homes, her children, for her guarantees under the only bond of union, the Constitution of the country. Since the war commenced, Mr. Lincoln has called out two millions three hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six men, from what is called the "Loyal" States to suppress the rebellion. The first and most important inquiry to be made is, where are these men? what has become of them? in what army are they made effective? Either the Administration falsifies to the people as to the dead, the wounded and the prisoners, or our army is powerful enough to conquer the South within a less period than one month. The Army of the Potomac is reported only about two hundred and twenty-six thousand strong. The Western army, under Gen. Sherman, is only estimated at 109,334, and thirty-four thousand effective men, on the 9th day of June last. Now where are the balance of the two millions and a quarter of the army, recruited, enlisted and drafted? How do they account for the 1,978,846? They must be killed wounded or prisoners; with all this we have not conquered the South—we have not effected a peace—we have not accomplished the abolition of slavery; we have only depopulated our country, destroyed our commerce, utterly made worthless our currency, the industrial interests of the country unprotected, in fine, nothing but ruin and desolation seems to be our portion. If we desire to learn from the experience of the past, we may read a lesson from the History of France. The forces drawn from the so called Loyal States, is far higher than that which obtained under the conscription for the French army, during the period when Napoleon was waging war against combined Europe, and which held to be such an overdraft on the energies of the people, that Alison directly attributes the overthrow of Napoleon to the violation of the physical laws which regulates the bounds of prudence in this, as in all other matters of human conduct. And if Napoleons absorption of one in forty of the whole population in the profession of arms, was judged to be so injurious to the vital powers of the French people, in view of the fact that it has never been found by experience that an empire, however powerful, can for any length of time flourish with more than one in a hundred engaged in such pursuits.—We may soon begin to profit by lessons of history on this score. Nothing so tends to impair the strength of a nation as an excessive strain on its powers. The time has now come when it behooves the people to consider well the dictates of political economy in the wise expenditure of their blood as of their money. I know it is considered by a certain class of persons very "disloyal" to sight in opposition to any thing which it seems expedient or necessary for the military power to do or require, but I hope it may be permitted the people to refer to the laws of nature and the injunctions of political economy for the instructions of our authorities, without coming under any such reproach. The following prudent maxims under this head, may, I think, be affirmed without fear of successful contradiction: First—As in the case of individuals, so in the case of nations, nothing so exhausts the physical power of a nation as a spasmodic overstraining of its energies.

Secondly—That from a population of twenty-three millions, not more than five hundred thousand can be advantageously diverted from the pursuits of productive industry to the profession of arms, and even this proportion was found excessive during the Napoleonic wars.

Thirdly—That nothing so speedily tends to exhaust the military strength and depress the military spirit of a people, as successive calls for men in exaggerated numbers, under the promise that each call will be the last.

Fourthly—That when the maximum number of men who can be profitably diverted from the pursuits of productive industry, has been reached, the military efficiency must be sought in wise Generalship—in the careful husbanding of resources, and in the concentration of forces, rather than in the multiplication of troops.

The reader can judge for himself whether the country can much longer hold up against the policy of the Administration in the conduct of this war.

The terrible sacrifice of human life in the prosecution of the war, avowedly for the abolition of slavery, and not for the maintenance of the Union, or the preservation of that bond of union, the Constitution, but besides to continue and retain power for purposes of aggrandizement by wicked and faithless public servants who have violated every sworn obligation and every principle of political and military economy. The people were willing to bear up under all and every demand as long as there was a hope left for the preservation of our country and an honest purpose guiding our Administration; but finding to spec of that hope, and continually ensting the "drag net" over the men of the country, for their life and their money, are beginning to calculate on the calamities of the past, and preparing to protect themselves for the ultimate future.—Let our leaders reflect in time, that they may not push their mad policy too far, for the people, in their sovereign majesty, may deem the time at hand "when self preservation is the first law of nature."—Such a time, should it come, will bring with it terrible retribution.

Yours Respectfully,
D. A. C.

Johnstown, July 12, 1864.

Mr. EDITOR:—I was disappointed last week by not seeing a notice of the annual exhibition at St. Xavier's, on the preceding Thursday, in your journal, particularly as I observed a number of your citizens in attendance. Not wishing to allow such an important occasion go altogether unnoticed, from the fact that it is an institution patronized extensively by Cambria County. I will with your permission, give you readers a brief account of the exercises etc., during the late exhibition.

The location of this academy is beautiful, being situated about three miles from Loretto, and eight from Greensburg. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and decorated with trees and shrubbery of various kinds; a tennis alley, swings &c., for exercise, and the prospect commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, is everything that could be desired. Removed from the busy world, a young lady lacks no opportunity to become proficient in those graces which adorn the mind, and which are of far more value than wealth or outward show. Something more than mere gloss is here attained, and my acquaintance extends to some most accomplished ladies, who have been inmates of this institution.

At this late hour I am not able to give a very extended account of the various performances and do not desire to be invidious by particularizing, yet I cannot resist noticing the admirable manner with which Miss McDonald, of Baltimore, and Miss Gallagher, of Philadelphia acquitted themselves. That fine old Irish song "Kathleen Mavourneen"—beautiful for its sentiment, and its music, was sung to a harp accompaniment by Miss McDonald in a most perfect manner.

Miss Rodrigue sustained the majority of the accompaniments, and exhibits rare musical talent upon the piano. Miss Kittell performed her role admirably, and these young ladies may well feel proud of the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

The study hall displayed a beautiful assortment of needlework, drawing &c., and many encomiums were passed upon the various articles exhibited, as your correspondent is not very well versed in this department of a young lady's accomplishments, your readers cannot expect the extended notice it deserves.

The crowns and premiums were distributed by Bishop Dominic, who, in attendance during the exercises. The number of students taking part in the exhibition was 84, and being dressed in white, formed a beautiful and artistic appearance. The day will long be remembered by over 1,000 visitors as one of pure enjoyment and satisfaction.

The Sister are building a three story addition 56 by 100 feet, to their institution, and ere long its reputation will be second to none in the country.

For this imperfect sketch I ask pardon of your readers, but would advise those who would wish to pass a pleasant and profitable day, to visit the next annual exhibition at St. Xavier's.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA.

—We invite the attention of readers to the announcement of this well known benevolent institution in our advertising columns. Our business transactions with the managers lead us to believe that it is a sound, useful and reliable institution, and well managed.

The REBEL RAID—All accounts agree that the rebels are after making a raid into Pennsylvania; some imagine that they have designs upon Baltimore and Washington, others suppose that they only want to cut our communication with the West. But by far the shrewder guess is that the tattered legions of Lee desire to work their way to Ebensburg so that they can fill their furnished patches from James M. Thompson's cheap store, P. O. Building. Guess they will have a good time before all these things are accomplished.

PROCLAMATION FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION. TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

To JOHN BUCK, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Cambria—Gentle Greeting: WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

"There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Sec. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine as follows:

Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same.

And whereas, it is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, as shall be determined after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against amendment separately and

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of the Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: Provided, that no more than one paper shall be used, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county where in no newspaper is published, that a decision will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval or rejection, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed."

Now therefore, in obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ commanding and requiring you, the said John Buck, Sheriff of said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval or rejection, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: E. L. SLIFER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN BUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: E. L. SLIFER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet as follows, to wit:—The electors of the district composed of that part of said township of Allegheny, beginning at the line dividing Blair and Cambria counties, at a point on the dividing line of two tracts of land, one of which is warranted in the name of Aaron Bowen, and the other in the names of Mary Bowen and Venus Lewis, thence south 89 degrees west 63 perches, thence south 20 degrees west to a point on the old Birzoon Gap Road thence along said road to the township road leading to Burnt Mills, thence south 13 deg. west 364 perches to Dawson's Mills and house, thence along the township road to Burnt Mill, to dividing line between Allegheny and Washington townships, thence along Washington township line to dividing line between Cambria and Blair counties, to meet at the School House, in the town of Gallitzin in said district; and the electors of that part of said township of Allegheny, residing outside of the above described boundaries, to meet at School House No. 9 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Meakley, in the village of Reksano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet in the School House in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Richard J. Frontster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of Saint Agnes, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the School House at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Clearfield, to meet as follows, first Ward to meet at the house now occupied by Peter Malzer, in the first Ward of said Borough; second Ward, to meet at the house now occupied by John Heckler, in said second Ward.

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