

Clearfield Republican.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO Investigate the Alleged Charges of Fraud in the Election of United States Senator.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!

Dr. Boyer's Statement Substantiated.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, to investigate the charges made against Simon Cameron, of fraudulent means made use of by him to secure his election to the United States Senate made report on the 7th inst.

The report—including the evidence—fills a pamphlet of 72 pages—ten thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed. We can only make room at present for the remarks of the majority of the Committee in submitting their report:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 20th January last, to inquire whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of a United States Senator, with authority to send for persons and papers, beg leave to offer the following report:

Your committee met for the first time on the 21st day of January, and appointed L. Jackson Crane, Esq., as clerk. Since that time they have held 43 sessions, and have examined 30 witnesses, and some of them at great length. A considerable portion of the testimony thus obtained has no direct bearing upon the main question which was before the committee; but they have thought it best herewith to submit the whole of it, that it may speak for itself. It was the constant purpose of the committee to conduct the investigation in such a manner, as that no injustice should be done to any one; and they are persuaded that the persons examined will, in all cases, stand to them entire fairness.

The first witness examined was Dr. T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the House of Representatives from Clearfield county, whose statement is substantially as follows:

In the early part of the session he met Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, at the Pennsylvania House, in this city; and after several meetings, at the request of Mr. Brobst, he granted him a private interview in his own room. During this interview Mr. Brobst made known to Dr. Boyer his ardent desire for the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States; assuring him that he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to enter into preliminary arrangements with any member of the Legislature to secure his vote, and to offer five thousand dollars, to any one who would agree to absent himself on the day of the election. Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that General Cameron desired to see him; and arrangements were accordingly made by them to go to Gen. Cameron's house, but were not carried out.

Afterwards Mr. Brobst told Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron wanted to see him at the State Capitol Bank; and on Dr. Boyer's consenting to the interview, he was conducted by Mr. Brobst to a back room in said bank, where he found Gen. Cameron. The General then shut the door, put down the blinds, and had a private interview with Dr. Boyer. He asked the Doctor what he would think of ten thousand dollars for a vote, to be paid when the work was done; and remarked, that he regarded this sum only as a first instalment. He spoke of two paymasterships in the army, which were yearly appointments, at three thousand dollars a year, one of which he could secure for Dr. Boyer. He also requested the Doctor to name some one who should arrange matters between them in the future; and at the suggestion of Gen. Cameron they agreed on Jim Burns.

Mr. Brobst again met Dr. Boyer, and made another arrangement to go with him to Gen. Cameron's house, but failed to fulfill his promise. The next day, being the Friday prior to the election of United States Senator, Mr. Brobst informed Dr. Boyer that Gen. Cameron desired to see him at the State Capitol Bank; but as Dr. Boyer refused to meet him there, General Cameron, at the instance of Mr. Brobst, was conducted to the room of Dr. Boyer, in the Pennsylvania House. At the interview Gen. Cameron agreed to give Dr. Boyer fifteen thousand dollars for his vote; and informed him that he was going that afternoon to Philadelphia, on the Lebanon Valley cars, that Jim Burns was sick, and that John J. Patterson would go on the same train, and would make arrangements in regard to the money.

On the morning of that day Dr. Boyer had met with John J. Patterson, who told him that he had seen Gen. Cameron, and that he was aware of the whole matter, proposing at the same time to meet Dr. Boyer at the Lebanon Valley depot. They accordingly met, and took the cars for Reading, Gen. Cameron also being on the train.

In the baggage apartment of the New York car, Mr. Patterson agreed with Dr. Boyer that he should have twenty thousand dollars if he would vote for General Cameron for United States Senator, subject, however, to the approval of the General; and Mr. Patterson afterwards informed Dr. Boyer that General Cameron was agreed to the price.

Arrangements were then made by Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer to meet with Gen. Cameron on Saturday evening, at the house of J. D. Cameron. Accordingly, they all met at the appointed time and place; and it was there agreed upon, that Gen. Cameron would give Dr. Boyer twenty thousand dollars for his vote.

On Tuesday morning, the day of the election for Senator, Mr. Patterson called

at the Pennsylvania House immediately after breakfast, and accompanied Dr. Boyer to his (Patterson's) room, in Herr's Hotel, where they found Gen. Cameron. The General told Dr. Boyer that Dr. Fuller would have an interview with him there, whenever he was ready to receive him, and requested Dr. Boyer to say to Dr. Fuller that he would vote for him (Cameron) for United States Senator. Dr. Fuller was immediately introduced into the room, and inquired, as the chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus, whether Dr. Boyer would vote for Gen. Cameron; and receiving from Dr. Boyer an affirmative answer, he retired.

Now, if the statement of Dr. Boyer is a true narrative of facts, there can be no doubt as to the employment of unlawful means to secure the election of Gen. Simon Cameron to the Senate of the U. States.—But the committee had other testimony before them, in regard to the transactions related by Dr. Boyer; and it becomes necessary, in the light of that testimony, to examine his claims to truthfulness.

That there were, within a few days previous to the Senatorial election, repeated interviews between Mr. Brobst and Dr. Boyer, cannot be doubted; because they not only both testify to this fact, but their testimony is corroborated by Capt. Christman, Dr. Carley, Michael K. Boyer, and Mr. Vaughn. They also agree in regard to the private interviews had between Dr. Boyer and General Cameron, first, at the State Capitol Bank, and afterwards at Dr. Boyer's room, in the Pennsylvania House; and in this they are sustained by the testimony of Capt. Christman, Dr. Carley and Mr. Vaughn. They agree, moreover, as to the arrangements and preparations which were made to visit Gen. Cameron at his own house, at the request of Brobst; and as to the fact that such preparations were made, we have the testimony of Dr. Carley.

There is also a marked agreement between the testimony of Dr. Boyer, and that of John J. Patterson. They both testify that they met in Harrisburg on the Friday immediately preceding the Senatorial election; that they went to Reading in the afternoon of that day on the Lebanon Valley cars, and that Gen. Cameron was on the same train; that arrangements were there made between Mr. Patterson and Dr. Boyer, to meet Gen. Cameron at the house of his son, J. D. Cameron, on the next evening; that they met according to appointment; and that on the following Tuesday morning, the day of the Senatorial election, Dr. Boyer, at the request of Mr. Patterson, went to Patterson's room, in Herr's Hotel, where he found Gen. Cameron, and afterwards met Dr. Fuller. These are only a few of the numerous points of coincidence between the testimony of Dr. Boyer and that of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson. Indeed, there is almost a perfect agreement between them, except in regard to the alleged money transaction.

It must be evident to every one, that in the various interviews which Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson had with Dr. Boyer, their only object was, to influence him, by some means or other, to vote for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator. But by what means did they attempt to accomplish this object? Here the testimony of these three witnesses involves a direct contradiction. Dr. Boyer asserts that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized by Gen. Cameron to offer five thousand dollars for a vote, which Mr. Brobst denies; and that Gen. Cameron and Mr. Patterson positively agreed to give him twenty thousand dollars, in order to secure his vote for Simon Cameron, which is emphatically denied by Mr. Patterson.

We are, therefore, bound to conclude, either that the statements of Dr. Boyer on the one hand, or those of Mr. Brobst and Mr. Patterson on the other, in regard to this pecuniary consideration, are downright and deliberate falsehoods.

Men always act from motives. It is therefore legitimate to inquire, what motive could have influenced Dr. Boyer, in this single case, while all the other leading features of his statement are shown to be true, to bear false testimony? It could not have been fear; for surely he had no more to fear from telling the truth, than from a declaration of falsehood. It could not have been the hope of gain, for it is impossible for any one to see how he could have expected any profit or benefit from the utterance of any such false statement. Nor could he have been actuated by a malignant or revengeful feeling; for there is no evidence of the existence of any such feeling on the part of Dr. Boyer, against Gen. Cameron or any of his friends. Moreover, to suppose that any man could falsely and knowingly charge upon his fellow man, without some strong motive, a crime which would forever blast the reputation of its perpetrator in community, and then call upon God in the most solemn manner in attestation of the truthfulness of his charge, would be to ascribe to him an unaccountable degree of moral depravity.

Here another question will naturally arise; can any motive be discovered, on the part of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, which might incline either of them to a denial of the truth, in regard to this money transaction? The answer is easy. If this feature of the statement of Dr. Boyer is true, they have both been guilty of attempting to bribe a member of the Legislature, which is, under our laws, a high misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to a severe penalty. But who does not know, that the fear of exposure and punishment, and of the odium that must necessarily result from the commission of such a crime, would be one of the strongest motives to impel men to falsehood? It is not reasonable to expect men to criminate themselves.

Let us look at this testimony from another standpoint. Truth is always consistent with itself. The statement of Dr.

Boyer is a plain, straightforward, circumstantial, and natural story of such events as might occur, and bears upon the face of it no apparent discrepancy. It is corroborated, in nearly all its leading details, by the testimony of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, and in several particulars by that of Captain Christman, Dr. Carley, Mr. Vaughn, Michael K. Boyer, and Dr. Fuller; all which may be seen by a reference to the testimony of these gentlemen, herewith submitted.

But now let us take a brief survey of the statements of Messrs. Brobst and Patterson. Mr. Brobst met Gen. Cameron some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, but no conversation passed between them in regard to the election of a United States Senator. Subsequently, without any request from any one, and of his own accord, he came to Harrisburg, went the same evening to see Gen. Cameron, and offered him his services, without being asked to do so, to secure his election to the Senate of the United States. He again returned to Harrisburg, stopped at Herr's Hotel, but soon removed to the Pennsylvania House, where Dr. Boyer had his room.

He there met with Dr. Boyer, and had repeated interviews with him; invited Boyer to go with him to General Cameron's house; provided horses and carriages on two occasions to convey him there; visited the general three or four times at his residence, became the medium of communication between him and Boyer, and made the arrangements for several meetings between them. All this was done by Mr. Brobst, as he remembered, at considerable cost both of time and money, and without any arrangement whatever with General Cameron, or anybody else by which he was to be reimbursed. This is possible but it is not at all probable.

But again:—Mr. Brobst is positively implicated, by other testimony than that of Dr. Boyer, in the alleged bribery.

Mr. John Hancock testifies that Mr. Brobst told him he had the authority of General Cameron to use money to secure his election, and that any arrangement he might make, within a reasonable amount, would be immediately complied with by Gen. Cameron.

The testimony of Michael K. Boyer on this subject is that Mr. Brobst told him he was authorized to offer \$10,000. It is also in evidence that Mr. Brobst told Mr. Potteiger, a member of the House, that if he would vote for General Cameron he could make an independent fortune; that he would guarantee to him five thousand dollars in hand, and a position worth forty thousand dollars; that if he would name a day he would bring General Cameron down to Berks county to make a final bargain, and that he had better let it partly go to the devil and make his money.

The testimony of John J. Patterson, as already intimated, corroborates that of Dr. Boyer, in nearly every point. They agree as to their trip to Reading on the Lebanon Valley Railroad; their interviews on the cars; their arrangement to meet General Cameron at the house of his son previous to the Senatorial election; a meeting according to this arrangement, to have an interview between General Cameron, Dr. Boyer and Senator Fuller, in Mr. Patterson's room in Herr's Hotel. But Mr. Patterson denies most emphatically that he or General Cameron offered Dr. Boyer money or anything else as a means of inducing him to vote for Cameron. This, whether true or false in itself, is what might be expected under the circumstances, and is, according to the statement of Dr. Boyer, what Mr. Patterson said he would testify if the investigation should be instituted.

There were other statements in the testimony of Mr. Patterson that are worthy of consideration. He says he came to Harrisburg at the request or suggestion of no one. That he arrived there on the 8th of January, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. That after supper he met General Cameron by accident at the Post office, and was informed by him that he was not a candidate for U. S. Senator. On the next day he sought an interview with Dr. Boyer, in order to ascertain whether he really intended to vote for Gen. Cameron. That after having some conversation with Dr. Boyer, on their way to Reading, he had no faith in him, and concluded that he would advise General Cameron not to trust him, and that General Cameron said he would have nothing to do with him.

Still, however, as the testimony of both Dr. Boyer and Mr. Patterson shows, they persisted in holding interviews with Dr. Boyer, in order to secure his vote for Gen. Cameron. All this service Mr. Patterson performed without fee or reward from any one. There is one other point in Mr. Patterson's testimony that may be noticed. He says that he was present during the whole time of the interview between Senator Fuller, Gen. Cameron and Dr. Boyer, at his own room, in Herr's Hotel. Accordingly he relates, in his testimony, the conversation which took place between the parties on that occasion.

But the testimony of Senator Fuller is that Mr. Patterson was not in the room while he was there. Here, then, is a flat contradiction between these two witnesses; but the committee have no doubt, from the circumstances of the case, that the testimony of Senator Fuller is literally true.

It appears from the testimony before the Committee that there were other members of the Legislature besides Dr. Boyer, to whom offers of money and place were made to induce them to vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator. Those who would come to an enlightened judgment in regard to this question, may consult the testimony of Messrs. Graber, Wolf, Thomas and Hammar.

Mr. Graber testifies that Mr. H. Thomas, at his own house, and in a private interview between them, urged him to vote for

General Cameron for United States Senator, and asked Mr. Graber to make his own figures if he could do anything. He, moreover, insisted on Mr. Graber to see General Cameron at his own house, and proposed to take him in his carriage, but Mr. Graber did not consent to any of these proposals.

Mr. Wolf's testimony is, that Mr. Henry Thomas said to him, "Go for General Cameron, and you shall be well paid; state how much you will take to vote for General Cameron; put down the figures." It is also in evidence that Mr. John T. Hammar told Mr. Wolf that he could make \$5000 by voting for General Cameron, and again, that he (Mr. Wolf) could make a nice thing of it.

The report concludes with the assertion that if the testimony of these men is true, then Gen. Cameron and those already implicated are guilty.

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

Repulse of the Federal Iron-Clads.

Particulars of the Terrible Conflict.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday April 12, 1863.—I have just reached this point from Charleston Harbor, via Fortress Monroe, by the gunboat Flambeau, bringing official dispatches from Admiral Dupont.

The iron-clad fleet, in its attack on Fort Sumter, has met with a repulse, but not a disaster. The attack was made on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th instant, and continued for two hours and a half. The fleet had got over the bar the day previous, and lay at anchor in the main ship channel along the shore of Morris Island, at a distance of about a mile.

The line of battle was formed in the following order:

1. The Weehawken, Capt. J. Rodgers.
 2. The Passaic, Capt. Percival Drayton.
 3. The Montauk, Com. J. L. Worden.
 4. The Patapsco, Com. J. Ammon.
 5. The Ironsides, Com. F. Turner.
 6. The Katskill, Com. G. W. Rodgers.
 7. The Nantucket, Com. D. McN. Fairfax.
 8. The Nahant, Com. J. Downs.
 9. The Keokuk, Com. A. C. Green.
- The Ironsides was Admiral Dupont's flag-ship.

The official order was to pass the batteries on Morris Island without returning their fire, and pass inside of Fort Sumter, and devote themselves to bombarding Fort Sumter at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards.

At 2 o'clock the head of the line was in motion, the rest following. The batteries on Morris Island did not open on the fleet at all, and the enemy made no fire until the fleet had reached a position between Fort Sumter and Moultrie, when a terrific broadside came from the barbette guns of Sumter. At the same time the batteries on Cumming's Point and Sullivan's Island opened, and the iron ships were exposed to a concentric fire from five different points, unparalleled in the history of warfare.

The fleet found it impossible to pass up beyond Fort Sumter, and assume to appointed place, owing to obstructions which extended across the entire channel, from Sumter to Moultrie, while above these, near the middle ground, were three other rows of piles, and above these three rebel iron-clads. The fleet was thus compelled to sustain this terrible fire, and nobly it did so, for thirty minutes. During that time, not less than thirty-five hundred shots were fired by the enemy, one hundred and sixty being counted in a single minute.

At the end of this time, five of the nine iron-clads were found to be more or less disabled, and at four o'clock the flag-ship signalled to retire.

The Keokuk, with splendid audacity, had run up to within five hundred yards of the Fort, and near her was the Katskill. The whole fleet devoted themselves to Fort Sumter; but, owing to the limited time the ships were enabled to remain comparatively few shots were fired.

The Ironsides, caught in the tide, was in great port unmanageable. In consequence, Admiral Dupont had to signal to the fleet to disregard the movements of the flag-ship.

The iron-clads received each from twenty to ninety shots. The Keokuk was, worst used up, receiving several shots below and above the water line. The other four, though in reality but slightly injured, were yet rendered temporarily unfit for use. They will be speedily repaired. The Keokuk was, however, so badly damaged that she sunk this morning in the position near her original anchorage. She will be blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels.

Fort Sumter shows some ugly marks on her eastern front.

The land forces had been landed on folly Island, near Stono, but did not cooperate in the attack.

The attack should really be regarded in the light of a reconnaissance, and though it was not successful, yet it was not as disastrous as it might have been. When you learn the full details you will see that the result is, on the whole, far from discouraging.

The trial was decisive. The ordeal of the two hours served to prove that the defensive powers of the iron-clad fleet are sufficient to withstand the terrible force of the offensive engines of the works it had to assault; while the limitations of the offensive power of the iron-clads took away all the advantage. The result of the reconnaissance proves the utter insufficiency of the iron-clad fleet to take Charleston without assistance.

The Nahant received thirty wounds, several being bad fractures of deck and sides, above and below the water-line.—The most fatal blow was by a heavy rifled shot which struck the pilot-house and destroyed several bolts, wounding all the inmates.

The Passaic received twenty-five or thirty

rounds. The most extraordinary shot was from a 10-inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret, scooping out a huge portion of iron, breaking all of the eleven plates of an inch thickness each, and spending its force on the pilot-house on the top of the turret, in which it made a crater three inches deep, and raising the pilot-house three inches.

Another shot hit the turret, forcing the plate and striking inward. The carriage of the 11-inch gun was disabled by the shock, while a portion of the interior iron casing fell, lodging in the groove of the turret and stopping its revolution.

The Nantucket had her turret so jarred that the cover of the port could not be opened, and consequently her 15-inch gun could not be used.

The other monitors received more or less shots, but was not disabled.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

On the morning of the 7th the fog was still thick, but by nine o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delaying the attack. Up to 12 o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron-clads. At 1 P. M. the pilot of the flag-ship declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at 15 minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion. At half past 2 the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide, and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course.—Meantime the first four monitors had continued on toward the fort. The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within 300 yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shot across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way, and approached within 1200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she once more became unmanageable, and was again obliged to drop anchor. The monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of the Cumming's Point battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, and known as Battery Bee. A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world. A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The monitors continued their play, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle with the northwestern face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs with torpedoes attached, and net-works of cables held perpendicularly in the water by weights. The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passage through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts the four vessels turned about and steamed back down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could. The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and the lost offensive power.

The Ironsides had meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about 4 o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie. This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signalled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged. In trying to pass by the Katskill and Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on.

They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four monitors were turning back.

They nevertheless advanced, with their guns at work briskly, past the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions. The Katskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Fort Sumter and Moultrie.

The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left, and for a while received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled. Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively, and was thus rendered useless. After continuing under the united fires of all the forts and batteries for about three quarters of an hour, all the monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased.

The Errisoon raft, known as the devil,

was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help, by embarrassing the steering of the Weehawken.

WHY THE FIGHT WAS NOT RENEWED.

It was the intention of the admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of the iron-clads were received, showing that two, the Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three, the Patapsco, Nantucket, and Nahant, were partially disabled, the admiral determined to desist from a continuance. In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

The firing on both sides was good, and the thunder of the cannonade terrific. The striking of the heavy missiles used by the rebels, against the sides, decks, and turrets of the monitors; the rebarbation of their own monstrous guns; the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters; the dense smoke, now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by the sheets of flame; the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be encountered by the iron-clads; the difficulty of properly maneuvering the vessels; the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts—all this made the scene one of unparalleled interest and excitement.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which from her exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water mark, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board were saved, but all lost everything they had.

The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times without material damage. The enemy used only shot of the heaviest calibre. The most destructive of their missiles were of England manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel pointed projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls, some of which were about three feet wide, were made on the east face of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual. The monitors fired altogether about one hundred and fifty rounds.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct cooperation in the attack impracticable. Upon the ravages involved the main share of the work, and all the fighting was done by it alone.

Board Notice.

THE BOARD OF RELIEF for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of April, A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the Board and produce her sworn statement, stating names of soldier, regiment and company; when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility, from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate, sworn to before the Board, must set forth that the applicant is the person who represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true; and that she is destitute of resources, and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are just and true.

Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

Lines of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

WM. E. BRADLEY, CLK.

April 8, 1863.

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Clearfield, April 8, 1863.