

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 20, 1864.

Showing their True Colors. On Friday April 8th, Mr Long, member of Congress from Ohio, read a written speech, in the course of which he made the following declaration.

He would make any reasonable sacrifice to force, for the Union could only exist in the hearts and with the consent of the people. If the Democratic party were now in power they could not restor the Union of the States. There were only two questions-first, the recognition of the Confederacy : and second, the continuation of the war for the subjugation of the South. Of the two he preferred the former. He believed the Democratic party were for peace, and would be placed in a false position if they nominated a war candidate.

On Saturday morning, immediately upon calling the House to order, Speaker Colfax called Mr. Rollins of N. H., to the chair, and introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Long, for using treasonable language in his written speech of Friday. Messrs, Cox, Kelly, Allen and Garfield made some re marks pro and con. When Mr. Garfield had concluded, Mr. Harris (copperhead from Md.,) obtained the floor and among other things said

He endorsed every sentiment uttered by the latter for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in any party they would rise like a He (Mr. Harris) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but acquiesced in the doctrine of Secession.

Quite a scene ensued then in consequence of some personal remarks of Mr. Harris, and for which he was compelled to take his seat. Fernando Wood next got the floor and remarked

That the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had declared in his written speech that he would prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated, and he (Mr. Wood) endorsed this, and they could expel him for it."

As Mr. Long's speech had not yet been published, Mr. Colfax moved that his resolution be postponed until Monday. A moquestion. The vote was immediately taken, and the resolution was lost by a strict party vote of yeas 81, nays 58-two-thirds being required to carry it. Every copperhead member voted against the resolution of expulsion, thus virtually endorsing the senti- Butler, were brought from New-Orleans by Col.

Here we have the humiliating fact, that while the leaders of the so-called Democratic party are pretending to be in favor of the Union they are really in sympathy with the traitors of the South, and opposed to prosecuting the war against therebels. Mr. Long said so very plainly when he remarked that "the Democratic party were for peace, and nominated a war candidate." Thus are the copperhead leaders, one after another, defining their creed, and, we hope, that the honest masses of the American people will soon be convinced of the true position that common country, in our present struggle for National existence.

THE WAR NEWS.

Later news from the Red River expediby steamship, which left the latter place on Smith's forces had a fight with the Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on which the Rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy, and make him fight a pitched battle.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at I o'clock a. m. on the 8th inst., stole seven horses, and broke open the Branch Bank of Ashland ; but before they could rifle it of its contents they became alarmed at the proximity of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, and decamped. The rest of them were arrested and confined in Taylorsville Jail last Friday, but on Sunday their comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

Dispatches from Vicksburg to the 3d say that the Rebels attacked Rook's plantation (which is being worked by the Government), near Snydersville, on the Yazoo River, on every true patriot rejoices, that to save the Union, Friday last, and destroyed all the valuable buildings and machinery. The 1st Massa- it was necessary to destroy that system which dechusetts Cavalry (colored) six hundred fies alike the law of God and the instincts of man. strong, drove the Rebels off, after an hour's The enemy numbered nearly fifteen hundred.

THE DIFFERENCE -Gen. Grant's reports of his military operations for a year and a half will not make one fifth as many book pages as the report of Gen. McClellan. The former records victories, captures and states reclaimed. The latter, delay, disaster and loss from begining to end.

Eight millions of dollars have been sent to the Army of the Potomae, in charge of the Eastern papers that the Draft has been the Senate of Pennsylvania, died at Harris-ixteen paymasters. the Potomae, in charge of the Eastern papers that the Draft has been burg on the 4th instant, aged 72 years.

"Miscegenation."

The word "miscegenation" is fast becoming familiar from the frequency with which it occurs in the newspapers of the day. The late number of the Copperheat Fulminator, of this place, pronounces it "the last grand idea of Abolitionism," and states that Greeley, Congressman Kelly and "the dog Forney" are all in favor of it, while we, though we "do not quite support it," have not "a word of rebuke." It might be interesting, if not profitable, to inquire what the so-called "new doctrine" is, who are in favor of it, and who prac

"Miscegenation" is but another word for "amalgamation." and means, strictly, the intermarringe of different races-but, more generally, the mixture of white and black blood Using it in the sense of intermarriage between whites and blacks, there are certain circumstances under which we would not utter "a word of rebuke" as, for instance, when a leading disciple of the political school of the "Copperhead Fulminator" brings himself to the level of a negro wench, and so far overcomes his repugnance to the race as to make her the mother of his children, then, we say, according to the laws of God and man, he ought to marry her. When John U. Andrews, one of the Copperhead leaders, who figured largebring back the seceded States, but not use ly at the celebrated Peace meeting in the Cooper Institute, in New-York, and in the bloody riots which followed (he was president of the 8th ward Democratic club in 1860), was arrested by the Police, he was found in bed with a negro wench at No 10, Eleventh st. Eight months before, when the same negress was indicted for keeping a house of prostitution, Andrews appeared before the bar of the court and demanded to plead her cause. When she was subsequently arrested on a benchwarrant, she was found in his company at an uptown hotel. Now, we say if she was not his wife, she ought to have been. In such cases it can not be said that we "do not quite support the doctrine," for we are decidedly in favor of it.

Again: when a Copperhead prefers to marry a negress, however little we may admire his taste, we do not think he ought to be permitted, afterwards, to take advantage of the fact of her color to procure a divorce. Therefore Perley Vallandigham, nephew of the great Ohio martyr (for whom the editors of the "Fulminator" and certain "ladies" not a thousand miles from Clearfield, lately raised a ten cent subscription) ought not to have his marital rights interfered with, but should be permitted to enjoy undisturbed the society of Mr. Long yesterday, and he would stand by the colored woman to whom he is married, and with whom he lives in the city of Muscatine. His brother, living on the opposite side of the river, hurricane and sweep away those who are also married to a negress, should enjoy the same preying upon the vitals of the Republic. immunity from interference by the opponents of miscegenation. They have but followed the illustrious example of that distinguished Democrat, Richard M. Johnston, once Vice President, who married a negress and raised a large family by her. "There is no accounting for tastes," and, as there would seem, from these examples, to be a sort of affinity between copperheads and niggers, we see no good reason why any one should "forbid the banns.'

But the editors of the "Fulminator," who regard slavery as a "Divine Institution," and sympathise so strongly with the "chivalry," ought to be the last persons in the world to object to the doctrine of miscegenation; for the promiscuous concubinage that has so long, and so shamelessly, prevailed on the Southern plantations, has become a veritable part and parcel of that "Institution while, instead of the idea of a mixture of white and black blood being revolting to their Southtion was also made to expel Mr. Harris, on ern friends, it is rather a subject for congratulawhich Mr. Washburn moved the previous tion. The breeding of a bright-eyed mulatto boy, or of a quadroon girl for the brothels of Charleston and New-Orleans, is regarded as a fit achievement to boast of. The fact of the practice of miscegenation throughout the entire "Confederacy" is too patent to be denied. Only a short time ago a number of emancipated slaves, set free by Gen. ments uttered by Messrs. Long, Harris and Hanks, and among them was a daughter and a son of two distinguished Generals in the Rabel Army. Rebecca Huger, the daughter of Brigadier-General Huger, was a slave in her father's house, and is, to all appearance, perfectly white. The son of Brigadier-General Withers is eight years old, with fair complexion and light hair. He has been twice sold as a slave-first by his own father to a slave-trader named Harrison, who sold him to Mr. Thornbill of New-Orleans. Resina-Downes, another of the children, is a fair little girl of seven years, with blonde complexion and would be placed in a false position if they silky hair. Her tather is now in the Rebel army. She has one sister as white as herself, and three brothers that are darker. Her mother is a mulatto. These instances might be multiplied a thousand fold, but it is useless to adduce evidence to prove that which is too manifest to be denied. Those who sympathise with the "chivalry" that sells its these semi-secessionists occupy towards our children, and with the "gentlemen" who seduce the most friendless and defenceless of women-who see nothing to condemn in men that doom their own flesh and blood to the fate of brutes, and, so far as they can, destroy the light of humanity in their souls-may harp on about miscegenation, tion is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, and seek to cover up their own infamy by misrepresenting the sentiments and opinions of others, the 3d inst. On the 28th of March. Gen. | but all such efforts to conceal the hideous enormities of the 'Institution' will prove abortive. The war has brought the people of this country face to Cane River, 27 miles above Alexandria, in face with the unspeakable infamy of slavery. No amount of misrepresentation, prevarication and falsehood on the part of the apologists of the system, can prevent the full and entire exposure of its loathsome, and, heretofore, secret history. The freemen of the North-now soldiers in the fieldno longer obtain their knowledge of it from such teachers as the editors of the "Fulminator" and their political idols, for they see the thing itself as it really is, "a double-handed curse, smiting both slave and master"-and their appalled and indignant common sense sees also, that no honorable and permanent peace is possible, except upon the condition of its entire annihilation. They see plainly, that the system is essentially incom patible with free popular government, and is. therefore, nothing but perpetual rebellion. For whether the Abolitionists or Secessionists are respensible for the war, there could have been neither the one or the other without slavery. Hence

> An officer, who accompanied Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition, writes that the heavens were one dense mass of smoke, from the burning cotton along the river. He estimates that probably naer thirty thousand bales have been destroyed since our landing and capture of Fort de Russy, which gave the rebels the first intelligence that we were upon them.

DRAFT POSTPONED. -It is announced in

Democratic State Convention.

vention met in Philadelphia on the 24th ult. We have not had room heretofore to notice their proceedings. After organizing, and appointing a delegation, to the National convention to be held at Chicago July 4, 1864, and arranging an electoral ticket, he tollowing resolutions were adopted without discussion:

Resolved. That as we have no State candidate to present to the people, and no issue involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States e-qually with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles acceptable to all the States, on whom we rely to elect a President, and

bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

Resolved. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania
hereby express their preference for the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all ques tions arising therein, as a majority of the delegation shall decide.

Resolved. That the first necessary step to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the time-honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members.

The Chambersburg Repository, noticing the action of this Convention, pertinently

Alas! how the mighty are fallen! One year ago they denied every feature of our war policy-every measure designed to vindicate the government against the murderous assaults of treason. Now they seem to think | aware. that the Lincoln administration is no worse than that of Jeff. Davis, for they denounce neither. In 1863 they deemed only the administration of Lincoln as meriting their rebuke, while that of Davis escaped without so much as one word of denunciation; but one year of progress and they seem to hesitate whether they may not yet prefer their own government to the usurpation of perjured | professions traitors. True they declare the Lincoln administration to be corrupt, and demand its overthrow and a return to Democratic purisuch, we presume, as characterized "J. in the Lecompton infamy ; and they omit all reference to the existence of treason or traitors on the continent, but it is something in the way of defence to loyalty that they now do only by implication what they did boldly nine months ago; and what they believe just now, or what they are to believe during the next Presidential contest, they don't pretend to know. They frankly confess that they are prepared to accept any declaration of principles that will insure success, and they so inform the Chicago Convention. They call upon their National Convention-not to adhere to any principle -not to look to the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of treason-nor to vindicate the devotion of the party to the true theory of government in this trying crisis; but to adopt such a "declaration of principles" as will be "acceptable to all the States on whom we rely to elect a President," and it is to be done after uniting and conferring with the "other Sovereignties of the North !" The Union is ignored, in obedience to the teachings of Davis; and the bring out before the people for their approval, that fruitful parent of discord and desolation, Sovereignties instead of States. With such a concession to treason, there is nothing left to battle for; with such a platform, the man supporting it, who at the same time supports a war for the preservation of the Union, is a hypocrite and a traitor either to his convictions or to his country. If South Carolina was a Sovereignty in the Uhion, who dare coerce her to stay or to return to it? If this doctrine be the true interpretation of the compact by which the

regnition of the right of secession, and to vindicate everything in the crimsoned history of treason during three years of relent-The Convention that declared the National Union but a fiction and a fraud, by recognizing above its sacred landmarks the 'Sovereignties of the North," and that instucts the Chicago Convention to adopt any sort of principles which may be "acceptable to all the States on which we rely to elect a President." presented General McClellan as its candidate. Whether he is of such easy political virtue as to approve the companionship in which he finds himself, and whether he admires the policy of instructing him to believe anything and everything that will win in the next political campaign, time must determine; but of one thing the Nation will not be indifferent. If he accepts the doctrine that subordinates the Federal Union to the caprices of petty "sovereignties." then was he wise in evey refusing to deliver battle to the enemy, for to fight in such a cause would have been to draw his sword in the atrocious murder of his coun-

Federal Union was created, then was Beau-

regard right in bombarding Sumter; then was he right in defending Virginia; and

Lee's cause to-day is the cause of Liberty

and Law. There can be no middle ground.

The States must either be subordinate or

sovereign-if subordinate, secession is war,

and the government must repress it or cease

to exist. If they are sovereign, secession is

right, if the people of a State desire it, and

coercion is wanton, wicked desolation. To

declare therefore in recognition of the "Sov-

ereignties of the North" is to declare a re-

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR-The attention of the reader is invited to the advertisement of the great central fair, to be held in Philadelphia. Here a fine opportunity is offered to each man, woman, boy and Hon. J. R. Ludlow, girl, in the State to do something to aid in N. B. Browne, the great and noble work in which the Sanitary Commission is engaged. Persons of every trade and profession are appealed to contribute a day's labor or a day's income. Business men are invited to give a day's profits. Let every one who reads this paper consider himself or herself directly addressed by the Sanitary Committee, and then aid in doing good.

THANKS .- We return our thanks to A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the Penn'a. House of Representatives, for a copy of the Adjutant General's report.

Messrs. Wallace and Boyer will also accept our thanks for additional favors.

Capt. Wm. P. Brady, a soldier of the war of 1812, and for some years librarian of GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes, and Revenues." invite do-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been apinted. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the

hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The committee is charged with the following duty to wit:

First .- To obtain the contribution of "one day" labor," or earnings.from every artisan and labor er, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every corporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, oil works, iron works, mill, mine, and public office from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent, and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every Government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, hor iculturist and producer; from every mantau maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Del-

Second .- To obtain the contribution of one day's 'Revenue' from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies railroads and works

Third .- To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune-male and female-living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors, and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated, with the committee in carrying out this plan.

The committee feel the responsibility of the

work they have undertaken, which to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all carnest people to assemble themselves together in every town, township and county, and form organi-zations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work of labor and love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts, especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportu-nity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation. The work of this committee may be prosecuted

where no other effort can be made for the Fair as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them

The committee cannot close without urging upon all proprietors of establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of Labor from all within their

The committee deem it unnecessary to do more than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns | ards Memphis. of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Co claims upon the States, are thrust aside to mission will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700.000—one of the largest armies of modern times-will be operating in the field. large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of siekness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered hor

These sufferings it is our bounded duty, as men and christians, to relieve. A great and enlight-ened people, enjoying the blessings of a Government of their own making, cannot refuse assist ance to men suffering to maintain its authority and we will not believe that the "GREAT CEN TRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars :- No further authority than this execular will h necessary for any employing firm or company, or ctable committee of ludies and gentlemen, to proceed at once in the work of this committee. And it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate efforts in other lo

All subscriptions should be addressed to John W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia. All needful help in circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Di-

reet to the Chairman of the Committee as above L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman. JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, REV. E. W. HUTTER, Corresponding Sec'y. McGrzgor J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

HONOBARY MEMBERS. His Excellency, A G Curtin, Gov, of Penn'a. His Excellency, Joel Parker, Gov. of New Jersey, His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Gov. of Delaware, Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philapelphia. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey Hon Judge Harrington Delaware

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Army Potomac.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Mrs Rev E.W. Hunter, Mrs. George M. Dallas, Most Rev. Bishop Wood, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Mrs. John Sorgeant, Rev. Dr. Brainard, Mrs. John M. Scott, "Rev. W. R. Bread. Rev. E. W. Hunter, Mrs. General Meade, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Samuel M. Felton. Mrs. Jos. Harrison, jr. Mrs. R. W. Leaming, Mrs. L. M. Bond, John Edgar Thomson. Frederick Fraley, Mrs. George F. Weaver, Mrs George W. Harris, John Bingham. Mrs. F. A. Drexel, Rev. W. Suddards, D. D. Mrs. N. M. Kelley. Prof. Henry Coppee, Chas, Pendleton Tutt. Mrs. John W. Forney, Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer,

Mrs. Enoch Turley. Miss A. Sager, Miss Susan O'Neill, Hon. Oswald Thompson, Miss Sallie Scott, Daniel Dougherty. Miss L E. Clagnorn. and 90 others. During the recent raid on Paducah the

rebels plundered the citizens and business houses of all the money and valuables they could find. The Commercial Bank was emptied, and the vaults broken open and robbed of specie and bank notes. It is presumed that they secured a large a. mount of treasure from the different houses of the city. The raid was very destructive to Paducah and the surrounding country; every rebel soldier was loaded down with rich booty, and the leaders gloated over the spoils of private property secured for themselves.

A "Fremont" meeting was held in Pitts burg, week before last, which is represented as having been a grand fizzle.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Conrention met in Philadelphia on the 24th ult.
We have not had room heretofore to notice

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES AND REVENUES, NO. 118 SOUTH 7th Street, Philadelphia, April 4th; 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES Butchered Indiscriminately—Pluck and Valor of Union Soldiers, etc. The intelligence received at Cairo, April 14th, furnishes another sad chapter in the history of this war. It appears that on

Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some men, attacked Eort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain abvantage. Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, was in command of the fort. with four hunered of that regiment, and two hundred of the 1st battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artilery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (colored). The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels advantages in gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until three o'clock p. m., when Maj. Booth being killed, Maj. Bradford took command The rebels, who now came in swarms, overpowered our troops, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed : but insatiate as fiends, blood-thirsty as devils incarnate, the Confederates commenced indiscrimintate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded. The black soldiers, becoming demoralized rushed to the rear of the white officers. They having thrown down their arms both white and black were bayonetted, shot or sabred Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated and children seven and eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead and their bodies rolled down banks into the river. Dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 re-

mained alive. Among our dead officers are Captain Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Reval and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Captain Poston, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tennes-see, and Captain Young, of the 24th Missouri, acting provost marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford also was captured; but he is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up about half past three and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken on board, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of colored troops are Captain Porter, and Lieutenants Sibbarts and Lemming. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10-pounder Parrots and two twelve-pounder howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on tow-

It seems that certain of the Sioux Indians saved many whites in Minnesota from massacre, at the risk of their lives and at the expense of exile. Now, Senator Doolittle proposes to do something for them, having prepared a bill appropriating \$10,-000 for them.

Joseph Moore, who was convicted in Cambria county for killing Jordan Marbourg, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin. in accordance to the wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of that county. So says one of the Ebensburg papers.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual stylewill be charged double price for spaceoccupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 Strays, S1; Auditors' notices, S1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other a ivertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

1864 GRAND OPENING OF 1864 SPRING GOODS

C. W. & H. W. SMITH'S. comprising a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, Wooden-ware, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., &c.

Best quality of Prints, Delaines, Mozambiques, Linen, Poplins, Balzarines. Lavellas. Ginghams, check, drilling, ticking and sheeting, shawls plain silks, fowlard silks, cassameres cottonades, eans, tweeds, satinetts, bleached muslins (at less than city wholesale prices) brown muslins.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, (in great variety) collars, velvet ribbon, veils, headnets, embroidery, braids, handkershiefs, la dies elastie pages, whalebones, bindings, chil-drens', misses', and ladies' hoop skirts, Quaker and Corset Skirts,

NEW STYLE BALMORALS.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., Oranges, Split Peas, Lemons, Full Tea Setts, Dishes, common and fine ware, cups saucers preserve jars &c.

TUBS, Brooms, Churns, Mops, Buckets, Measures, brushes, combs, wicks, fancy baskets, bowls, door-mats, window blinds, cords, tassels, etc., etc.

Childrens, Misses and Ladies' morocco boots, shoes, balmorals, and gaitors.

NOTICE .-- In the Orphan's Court of Clear-field county. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to ascertain the liens and report distribution of moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of John Young, deceased, now in the hands of the Administrator, will at-tend to the duties of his appointment on Friday. the 20th day of May next, between the hours of 10. A. M., and 4 P. M., at the office of H.B.Swoope, Esq , in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all persons interested may attend and be JAMES GALLOWAY beard. April 20, 1864.

CAUTION .--- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of Daniel Little of Morris township, to wit: One gray horse, one bay mare, one sett two-horse harness, and one two horse wagon, as the same belong to me and have only been left on loan with said Lit-tle, and are subject to my order,

WM. CAMPBELL. April 20, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE .-- In the Orphan's Court of Clear field county. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the moneys in the bands of the Administration arising from the sale of the real estate of L. R. Carter deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 21st day of May 1864, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the bor-ough of Clearfield, when and where all persons interest may attend and be heard.

JAMES GALLOWAY

April 20, 1864,

A UCTIONEER. -- The undersigned having obtained a liscence as auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will strend to the calling of sales, in any part of of the county, whenever called upon. Charges, moderate. Post office address. Cush. Clearfield JOHN F. LEE April 20, 1864-3mp.

WANTED—Two hundred cords of wood cut, for which a good price will be paid in cash. Apply to the subscriber in Curwensville.

April 4, 1864 WM, 1RVIN.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having A been licensed an Auctioneer, desires to in-form the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, throughout the coun ty, upon short notice. Post-office address, either Bloomingville or Curwensville. WM. M. BLOOM.
Bloomingville, April 6, 1864.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testa-mentary on the Estate of Joshua J. Tate late of Lawrence township. Clearfield county, Ps. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement March 16th, 1864. A.C TATE, Ex'r.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE CURWENS. VILLE. -NEW LANDLORD. -The undersigned having leased this large and commodious house, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public. He hopes by careful attention to busi ness, and by providing the best the country will afford, to be able to give satisfaction to the old customers of the house, and to such other persons as may sojourn with him. W. W. WORRELL. Curwensville, Mar. 29, 1864.-3t pd.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testa. mentary on the Estate of Joseph S. Lee, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them dul authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA A. LEE, A. W. LEE. Executors

March 23, 1864-pd.

D'ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Hegarty and S. Hammerschlag, trading in the name of S. Hegarty & Co., in the town of Oscoola, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be in the hands of S. Hammerschlag, who will collect all moneys due said firm and pay all depts owing by the same SAMUEL HEGARTY April 5th, 1861-pd. S. HAMMERSCHLAG.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testa-mentary on the Estate of Samuel Hegerty, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'n. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly nuthenticated for settlement. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Executor.

Hegarty's X Roads, April 13, 1864-pd

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A. JOHN PATTON, Pres't .- SAN'L ARNOLD, Cash'r.

DIRECTORS Wm. Irvin, II. P. Thompson, John Patton, Daniel Hartsock, John M. Chase, Daniel Faust, G. H. Lytle, J. F. Irvin,

F. K. Arnold. Sells Exchange, Loans money, Receives Deposits, and will make collections on reasonable terms. Curwensville, Pa , April 4th, 1864-8t.

Pittsburg Saw Works.

Manufacturers of Patent Ground Circulars warranted east steel saws of every description. Mill, Mulay, Cross-ent, Gang and all other varie-ties. All kinds of knives and springs made from sheet cast steel. Extra refined Reaper and Mow-ing knives, &c. Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening circular saws together with repairing of all kinds. Ware house and Works, corner of Water and Short streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 13, 1864-1 yp. c. w. husbard : :: s. d. husbard : :: s. a. long

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending March 31th, 1864. ASSETS. Bills discounted. : : : : :

Pennsylvania State loans, : : 58,998 41 Doe from other banks. 12,811 21 Notes of other banks, . U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. Checks, drafts, &c. 2.229 93 Over drafts, Due Commonwealth, (special) Loss and Expenses. 637 00 Total amount of assets, : : : : \$203,108 00 LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, : : : : : ÷ \$50,000 00 Notes in circulation, : : : 53,809 00 77,025 07 10.618 39 Due Commonwealth, : : : Due Banks. : : : : : 2,411 09 Interest and exchange, . : 8,751 45

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., March 31, 1864. QUARTERLY REPORT of the First Na-tional Bank of Curwensville, county of Clearfield, and State of Penn'a, showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day

RESOURCES.

: \$14,051 81

Total amount of liabilities, :::: \$203,108 00

Loans and discounts : : : Indebtedness of the Directors of this Due from Banks and Bankers : : 1,251 27 Due from National Banks in the following cities :- Philadelphia. 2 881 73 15.625 0 Specie and other lawful money of U.S. Cash items and Revenue Stamps Bills of Solvent Banks \$770 00 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U.S. to secure circulation Furniture and Fixtures : : : 253 53 Expense account : : : : 875,609 64 Total Resources : : : :

LIABILITIES \$50,000 00 Capital : : a Profit and Loss Due to Banks and Bankers Due to individua's and corporations other than Banks

881 73 Due depositors on demand Amount due, not included under either of the above heads : : : \$75,669 64 Total Liabilities : : : : : State of Penn'a, County of Clearfield, 38.
On the 1st day of April, 1864, personally cam

before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of said county. John Parron, President, and Samer. Annold, cashier of the "First National Bank of the B Curwensville," who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864 JOHN PATTON, President.

SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above ritten. JOSIAH EVANS. Justice of Peace. April, 13 1864