# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

#### OAN WE PAY THE DEBT? We have during this war for the first time be-

come a people conscious of pational taxation. es. It is not strange, therefore, that many per- of fear that there is danger of exhausting our resources, or of the national debt reaching an amount that we will never be able to pay. To silay the apprehensions of the timid, and counteract the influence of the unpatriotic who seek for their own purposes to magnify both the danger and the debt, it may not be unprofitable briefly to contrast our financial condition and resources with those of other nations, where the internal and domestic changes through which we are now passing, have already been experienced.

We find in English history almost an exact par-**CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 4, 1864.** allel to that of our own country for the last three years. In 1793 England entered upon the war with France. and the contest continued for more Very little of importance has transpired than twenty years. During that period specie payin the army since our last. The following ments were suspended -- there was an enormous exitems are the only matters of general interpansion of the paper currency-a great appreest that we have to present this week : ciation in gold-a rise in prices unparalleled in any country, and the very wildest spirit of specu-We have later news from Bank's Army. lation. Yet, notwithstanding all this, there was Gen Smith's expedition, which went up the appearance of the most astonishing prosperi-Red River just before the three days fightty. At the close of the war the public debt was ing, returned safely on the 13th instant. over four thousand and twenty-four millions of The greater portion of the Rebel army is at dollars. Of this three thousand millions had been Mansfield and on the river opposite that added by the war. The annual expenditure during the last years of the contest, was \$585,000.000. place. In the fighting which followed the or \$1,602,739 per day. On the First day of Januattempt of the gunboats to pass the Rebel ary 1862, the public debt of Great Britain was battery at Cowshatta Shute, the Rebels were compelled to fall back from the river, annual receipts from all sources were about three giving the transports a clear passage. The bundred millions, of which sum it required the George W. Mehaffey, Alexander Underboats suffered very little. As soon as this one-half to pay the interest ard the expenses of the management of the debt. During the lapse expedition arrived at Grand Ecore preparaof two centuries the English people, from a uations were at once made for another advance tion free of taxation and of debt, same to be one of the army. The Era says : "We have bearing an annual tax of three hundred millions good reasons for believing that Gen. Banks of dollars, and holding absorbed in its midst a debt is again en route to Shreveport. A portion of four thousand millions. Yet during this periof our army is known to have left Grand od it constantly advanced in prosperity and great-Ecore, moving towards the Rebel position. ness while the immense debt added stability to the Government. and taxation gave caution and The latest reports from the Red River inpermanency to the transactions of private life dicate that Baoks has fallen Back to Alex-The national debt of France from 1814 to 1859, andria. Rebel prisoners and deserters put

forty-five years, was increased in the aggregate from \$240.000,000, to \$1.700,000.009-and the anwounded and prisoners. Our loss between | nual charges thereon, to be provided for by taxation. from \$12,000,000 to \$190,000,000. Their present debt is 11.931.872.855 francs. or \$2.393.374.-593. Their annual receipts are \$847.423.000 and their expenditures, exclusive of interest and expenses on the debt. \$235,821,654. Their annual expenditures, including the interest on the debt, en large lighters, each capable of carrying are about seventy-five per cent in excess of their 100 men ; three pontoon boats, twenty two | revenues.

On the 16th of March last the public debt of the United States was \$1.396,999,429 33. and the average rate of expenditure was \$1 300.000 per day. This is about one-fourth the debt of Great Britain, and one-half the debt of France. At the same rate of expenditure, if no part of our revelarge lot of smaller articles, were brought | nues were appropriated to the payment of the exoff at Bohler's Point. Commodore Parker penses, or to the principal of the debt, we could says that he has it from trustworthy author- continue to carry on the war for seven years. before our pational debt would be equal to that of

### UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to appointment, the delegates following ; to the Union State Convention assembled in To the People of Pennsylvania : Hitherto the ordinary revenues from customs have the Hall of the House of Representatives been sufficient to meet all the wants of the Gov- in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock. M., on Thursernment without a resort to a system of direct tax- day, April 28th. Hon. HENRY JOHNSON Union county, was chosen temporary sons should think our condition anomalous, and chairman, who, upon taking the chair, thanked the delegates for the compliment paid him in chosing him to preside over their organization, and hoped that the deliberations of the Convention would be harmonious and lead to united action.

Messrs. S. Allaman, J. H. Stewart, Geo. H. Moore, and D. L. Barnes were chosen temporary clerks, after which the credentials of the delegates were read.

H. A. Boggs, was the delegate from this Senatorial district, and Wm. J. Hemphill and Capt. L. Rogers the Representative delegates.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m. On re-assembling, at the appointed hour, Dr. Worthington, the Chairman of the Committee on permanent organization reported the following officers of the Convention

PRESIDENT.

HON, GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washngton

VICE PRESIDENTS

Lytle J. Hurst, John Fry, Henry E. Wallace, William A. Simpson, Jacob S. Serrill, M. H. Shirk, M. Howard Jenkins, Joseph Barnsley, James L. Mingle, Henry Stump, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Edward Halli day, Dummer Lilly, Ira Tripp, Stephen F. still four thousand millions of dollars, while the Wilson, Franklin Bound, John J. Patter-William Colder, David H. Cochran, son. wood, Geo. W. Householder, A. A. Barker, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lewis K. Evans, John P. Penneyl John S. Furst, James L. Graham. Thomas Robinson, William Stewart, Perry Devore, Hunter Orr and Dr. J. N. Loughery.

#### SECRETARIES.

Samuel Alleman, John H. Stewart, Geo. H. Moore, David L. Barnes, Conrad F. Shindel, L. F. Fitch, H. P. Moody, James B. Ruple, William Burgwin, Charles W. Wingard.

After a short address by the President, on taking his seat, the following gentlemen were elected Senatorial

DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION Hon, Simon Cameron, Harrisburg ; Hon. Alex. McClure, Chambersburg; Hon. Mor-row B. Lowry, Erie; Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Wilkesbarre.

#### The following is the electoral ticket: SENATORIAL.

Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P King. 13 Elins W. Hall, 14 Charles II. Shriner, 15 John Wister. 2 Geo. MorrisonCoates. 3 Henry Bumm. 16 David M'Conaughy William H. Kern, 5 Bertin H. Jenks, 6 Charles M. Runk, 17 David W. Woods 18 Isaac Benson. Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, Aarön Muil. 2) Samuel B. Dick. 9 John A. Hiestand. 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney. 10 Richard H. Corvell 11 Edward Holliday. 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin on Resolutions and Address, submitted the sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The following ;

In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for re-election to the Presidency, to our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved, briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claims to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and parity of the Government, the hopor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The Administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of the Government in all its might and majesty. Whatever effects the one, musi-

more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Adminis tration must of course follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power : and as all these perish, so, too, will all men who are now free and independent either be sacrific-ed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it i boasted in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in the loyal States : while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triaunph. This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on the one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason, affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable-the one as potential as the other-invihcible against their combined enemies, North and South. This can only be done by the re-nomination and

# tions, have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure; and the law he was pledged to entorce.inviolate; so far as his an-

thority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for inde-pendence, our fathers could not have been Strays, S1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminia prouder of Washington, than are we, in trators' and Executors' notices, 81,50, each ; and this our struggle for a more perfect inde-pendence, proud of Abraham Lincoln. The future will enchance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetnation of a free Government. To this end we invoke the co-operation of our fellowitizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of a man-but the success of a principle-the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more be animated. and the down-trodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness !

#### RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED. That the vindication of the na. tional honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desparate and wice ed conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of these who represent the government. Until that anthority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not he any terms of peace off-red to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority. war must be waged while there is an atm i. ft to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treisury to subsist a soldier.

RESOLVED. That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rehellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad ; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms. and the security and permanency of the Government.

RESOLVED, That we regard the re-nominaion and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slavebulders' rebeliion, out as necessary to the full organization and opcration of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union: The purits of his character, the liberainy of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, ht him preeminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union RESILVED, That, in response to the senti-

ment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are beteby ter dered to Andrew G. Cartin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manty detence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwaver ing adherence to its credit, and his vigilant re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Until the care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citirebellion is put down, or at least until its

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occurred

To instre attention, the CASH must accompaall other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for Ser less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.-The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments. Government and county onds Also five per cent Government notes. H B. SWOOPE

Clearfield May 4, 1864. Att'y at Law

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the sub-scriber, residing in Pike township, some time in September last a red and white spotted heifer, pupposed to be about two years old The owner s requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs. 'May 2, 1864 pd. SIMON THOMPSON.

CAUTION.-All persons are hereby caution against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain note of hand, calling for \$40 and dated lue course of law May 4, 1854-pd. ALEXANDER GRAHAM

TENDUE .- There will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber in Soggs township, on Friday the 13th of May, the following personal property to wit: Cows. sheep, bees, wagons, sleds, farming tools, bureau, stores, and household and kitchen farniture. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M Terms made known on day of sale. May 4, 1864.

GEORGE WILSON

STRAY MARE .- Loft the premises of the subscriber residing in Decatur township Clearfield county, near Philipsburg, on the 25d day of April last, a b ack mare . bout 16 hands high one or perhaps both hind feet white, with white strips in the face and heavy with foal. She was formerly owned in Indiana county. Any one returning said mare, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. B. C. BOWMAN.

May 2d 1864-pd.

TUBLIC VENDUE.-There will be exposed to sale at public outery at the residence f Joseph Irvin, deceased in Lawrence township,

On Friday, the 13th day of May, 1864.

The following described personal property to wit : One Buckeye reaper and mover, one threshing machine, one two horse carriage, one dearborn wagon, one cart, one sleigh, two log sleds, one timber sied, one yearing colt. one now, five bead of young tattle, nine head of sheep, one bog, one fanning mill, three plows, one harrow, grain cradles and mowing scythes.harness and plow gears, two saddles a lot of carpenter tools and work beuch, one large copper kettle, one clock, together with a variety of other articles too tedions to mention.

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m of said Sale will commence in will be made known by day, when the conditions will be made known by MARTHA IRVIN

L. F. IRVIN. May 4. 1854. 25 Executors

### JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING A CERTAIN AMENOMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof : There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution. to be designated as section four, as follows : Section 4 Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any acand military service, under a requisition from the resident of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may si-broise the right of suffrage in all elections by the titens, under such regulations as are, or shall be pre-eribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

ity that the Rebels have placed torpedoes in the Rappahannock and all the branches would equal that of France. of the Chesapeake.

their loss at from 7,000 to 10,000 killed

3.000 and 4.000. Banks claims a victory o-

Commander Fox last week made a recon-

noissance up the Rappahannock, with the

following result: Two ferries broken up.sev-

large skiffs and canoes. 200 white oak beams

and knees, large enough for the construction

of a sloop of war, etc ; 22 large boats, one of

which is capable of carrying small-arms;

a large amount of bacon and wheat, and a

ver the enemy.

Kaftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW

THE WAR NEWS.

That "Outrage by Soldiers." The last Clearfield Republican contains what purports to be a statement of George Hoove:. a citizen of this county, in regard to an "outrage" committed upon him by "900" soldiers, who got on the train at Harrisburg In that statement Mr. Hoover says that "soon after crossing the " bridge above Harrisburg. a strap was thrown "round his neck, and he knew nothing from this. " (being insensible.) until after passing Duncan-"non, when by some means he succeeded in re-"leasing his nee's enough to get his breath." etc. Now, we heartily condemn all lawless acts, whethor committed by men wearing the United States, uniform," or by those who do not wear that "emblem." but, we do think, that Mr. Hoover is the most extraordinary man we have read about recently, if bisstatement is true in every particular The distance from the Bridge to Duncannon is, if we mistake not, about 7 miles. The train running at the rate of 30 miles an hour would require 14 minutes to travel that distance; and yet Mr. H. survived after having the "breath" cnokep out of bim for the space of these 14 minutes. We thought the days of miracles had passed, but in this we were mistaken, if the above statement is correct.

But why was Mr. II. treated thus? Because, as he says, "he was a MeClellan man." Now, is it not strange that if most of the men in the army are in favor of "Little Mac," as the Copperbeads generally assert, these "900" soldiers should damn him as a "traitor, and a tory, and a copper-" head, and say they would hang him and all his "men that they could catch." and then proceed at once to put their threat into execution by choking the "breath" out of Mr. H. until he is "insensible" ? Either the Copperheads lie in regard to "Little Mac" being the soldiers favorite. or Mr. Hoover does not state the facts as to the real cause of the alleged outrage committed upon him. Perhaps, both may be untrue. But, we have already said more on this subject than we intended. and we now leave the reader to draw his own conclusions from the statement as published by our astute neighbors of the Copperhead organ.

#### Union State Convention.

We publish a synopsis of the proceeding of this body this week. The Convention declared in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and tional resources, and the disloyal can have no of a vigorous prosecution of the war. It will also be gratifying to the friends of Hon. John Patton to learn that his name has been placed upon the Electorial ticket. Gen. Patton has many warm friends outside of his own party, and hence will add strength to the ticket. No better man could have been selected in the district.

#### The Capital not to be Removed.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Wednesday night decided by a vote of 19 yeas to 71 nays, that the capital should not be removed from that city to Philadelphia. At the same session by a vote of 54 yeas to 35 nays, it resolved to purchase the Coverly Mansion for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the their answer to our article on miscegenation, consideration being the transfer to Mrs. instead of that of J. Porter Brawley, late the payment of \$20,000 donated for the purpose by the city of Harrisburg. We are glad negro wench a \$100 bank bill in mistake that no change is to be made for \$1, in an alloy in Harrisburg

Great Britain, and for three years more before it We have not room within the limits of a news-

paper article, to discuss all our vast resources for the payment of this debt. We can notice but a very few of them. By the last census our National wealth was \$16.159.616.058-and its increase during the previous ton years was \$8.925,-481.011, or 126 45 per cent, which would make it at the present time about \$19,729,768,472-and at the same rate of increase, it will be in 1870 \$36,-393,459,585. In 1900, it will be \$436,330,438,288. Now if we will subtract one-fourth from the aggregate, we will find that our public debt constitutes tess than one-half of one per cent of the INCREASE of our national wealth ! Instead, therefore, of the debt exhausting our capital, it only effects a small diminution in the rate of augmentation.

Another source to which we may confidently look for the extinguishment of our public debt, is our mines of precious metais. The aggregate product of our gold and silver mines now reach-ON NE BILLION OF DOLLARS. The precious metals are now found in SEVEN States and MINE Territories. The Secretary of the Interior estimates the total product for the present year at \$100,000,000. and it is supposed that on the completion of the Pacific Railroad the sunnal yield will be \$150,-600 000. The highest geological authority has declared the mines to be "inexhaustible." and the Nevada silver mines are pronounced "the richest in the world." These mines of precious metals are nearly all on the public lands of the United States, and THEIR INTRINSIC VALUE EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE NATIONAL DEBT.

In the census estimate of our national wealth, the public lands are not included, because it is only when they become farms and private property, that they are valued as a part of the capital of the nation. In the ten territories belonging to the Government, we have \$00,000,000 acres of public lands, sufficient for twenty-six States of the size of New-York ! Under the operation of the Homestead law, these lands are being rapidly set tled. As the Pacific Railroad is extended they will be occupied improved, and cultivated. and will contribute, more than anything else, to increase our population wealth and power, and augment our revenues from duties and taxes.

Ample, then, are the resources of the nation. not only to pay the present debt, but to carry on the war as long as it may be necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. The timid need have no apprehension of the exhaustion of the na hope of such consummation, on their part "so deyoutly to be wished." We may take occasion hereafter, to exhibit our vast resources more at length, and to demonstrate that, the destruction of slavery itself, by enhancing the wealth of the Slave States, will more than compensate the country for the entire pecuniary cost of the war. For the present, however, what we have said must suffice, and we trust it will be sufficient to allay the apprehensions of all those who have been shuddering at the pliantom of national bankruptcy.

-----ANOTHER MISTAKE .- The "Copperhead orgae" is proverbial for blunders. As their last number corrected the "mistake" in quoting the remarks of Mr. Long, we presume the next will correct the blunder of Democratic Surveyor General, who gave a

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The following is the State Central Com-

mittee. with their post office address : Gen. Simon Cameron, Chairman.

1st dis't, Phil'a., Jeremiah Nichols, Charles Humphreys.

" " David Kramer. William H. 24 Kemble Charles M. Neal, Egbert K.

Nichola George W. Hammersley, Ben-

jamin H. Brown. Adams-David A. Buehler, Gettysburg. Allegheny-John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Siebenick, Pittsburg.

Armstrong-John Ralston, Averton. Beaver-D. L. Imbrie, Beaver.

Bedford-George W. Roop, Bedford. Berks-Alex B. Tutton, Z. T. Galt, Reading.

Blair-Samuel M Camant, Sabbath Rest. Bucks-James B. Lambert, Doylestown. Bradford-Stephen Aland, Towanda, Butler-Charles C. M Candles, Butler, Cambria, A. A. Barker, Ebensburg Carbon-Charles Albright, MauchChunk Cameron-F. P. Hackett, Shippen. Centre-Edmund Blanchard, Bellefonte Chester-Wm. B. Waddle, West Chester. Clarion-B. J. Reed, Charion. Clearfield-S. B. Row, Clearfield Clinton-Chas. W. Wingard, Lock Haven. Columbia-Robert F. Clarke, Bloomsburg. Crawford-Henry C. Johnson, Meadville. Cumberland-John B. Parker, Carlisle-Dauphin-George Bergner, John J. Shoe-

maker, Harrisburg. Delaware-Ketchly Morton, Oakdale. Elk-Albert Willis, Ridgway, Erie-Samuel C. Stanford, Waterford, Fayette-Benj. F. Hellen, Uniontown. Franklin-F. S. Staumbaugh, Chambersmre

Fulton-M. Edgar King, M'Connelsburg, Greene-Geo. E. Minor, Waynesburg. Huntingdon-C. W. Johnson Huntind'n. Indiana-F. M. Kinter, Indiana. Juniata-John P. Patterson, Mifflinto'n. Lancaster-O. J. Dickey, Lancaster city ; Peter Martin. Lincoln post office. Lebanon-T. T. Worth, Lebanon. Lehigh--R. ClayHammersley, Catasauq'a. Luzurne-S. P. Longstreet, Wilkesbarre, Lawrence-Oliver G. Hazen. New Castle. Lycoming-Peter Herdle, Williamsport.

M'Kean-Lucius Rogers, Smethport. Mercer-Jas. H. Robinson, Mercer. Mifflin-Alfred Marks, Lewistown. Monroe-John R. Stokes, Stroudsburg. Montgomery-Charles Kugler, Cabinet. Montour-David Roberts, Danville. Northampton-W. H. Armstrong, Easton. Northumberland-FranklinBound, Milton Perry-Benjamin F. Junken, New Bloom-

Pike-A. B. Sherman, Milford. Potter-D. C. Larabee, Coudersport. Schuyllkill-Seth W. Geer, Minersville. Snyder-Moses Specht, Beavertown, Somerset-Eli K. Haines, Somerset, Susquehanna-D. R. Lathrop, Montrose. Sullivan-Thomas J. Ingram, Laporte. lioga-M. H. Cobb, Weilsboro. Inion-Samuel H. Orwig, Lewisburg. enango-Peter M'Gough, Franklin. arren-Wm. D. Brown, Warren. Washington-Jos. B. Ruple, Washint'n. Wayne-Henry M. Seely, Honesdale. Westmoreland-John C. Rankin, Harrion City.

Wyoming-Alfred Hine, Tunkhapnock. York-Silas Fery, York.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. GEO. BERGNER, from the Committee

armed force and vizor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures ; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be accorded time to gather new strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately coun termanded to appeace the rage of partizan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving re-ult, Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broils and the facts of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and autagonisms where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Gov ernment would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the bleak record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then indeed have we, claiming Legislature on the interest question and on to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable. the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart-and that principle involv ing the purity of the government and freedom of the governed-our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and biding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the perma- der the summer campaign against treason, nency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization, and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battlefield, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the arme i focs of the Government. If we reaffirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national authorities in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. rebellion must cease. Nothing is surernothing could be more desirable. It is not necessary for us to go into a his-

tory of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the re-election of charged their duties. Abraham Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government. and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, other contest has come out in which Gen. sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the | indulged in by his supporters, and the appainfluence which his personal virtues have rent advantage he had down to the moment exercised on the conflict in which we are of making those promises good, in a poll of now engaged. That influence has more 44,000 votes he was beaten by 15,782; than once dispelled the grovelling suspicion Grant's majority being greater than the of demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of whole number of votes est for McClellanfaction. The firmness of his rule has dis- 14,109. Alas, Little Mac ! thy glory hath armed the machinations of the Northern departed

zens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

RESOLVED. That the alactity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed. through the aid of our fellow citizens, to the National defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty over borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satifaction of acknowledging that her State flig has floated in almost every battle longht for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given note of its material means in aid of the Gov ernment than that which the wise and trugal measures of Andew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Goverament.

RESOLVED. That the highest rewards of the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes, the honor which their vator has fairly won, and the penceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

RESOLVED. That we thank the loyal membees of the Legislature for the steady and per-sistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches of the the entranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens deserving the highest rank and franchises ; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to close, our frank approval.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the whole people ste due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to renthe final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the anthority of the Government in all the St-tes.

The reading of the foregoing address and resolutions was frequently interrupted by the heartiest applause, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice, amid the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Eloquent speeches were then made by Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, Hon. A. K. McClure. of Franklin, Wm. B. Mann, Esq. of Philadelphia, Hon. Wayne McVcagh, of Chester county, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne county, Hon, Linn Bartholomew and James H. Campbell, of Schuylkill county.

On motion of Mr. Bergner, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the House of Representatives for the use of their hall. On motion of Mr. Turrell, the thanks of

the convention were tendered to its officers for the able manner in which they had dis-

#### The Sword Contest.

The contest for the sword at the Metropolitan Fair, came out pretty much as every McClellan has been engaged. Notwith standing the boasts and promises so much

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated assections sight, and nine, as follows :

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

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legnation are due to the brave men who are now islature granting any powers, or pivileges in in the field, periling their lives in a struggle any case, where the authority to grant such poswith a base and wicked conspiracy ; that we ers, or priviteges, has been, or may hereafter be, will ever hold in grateful recoilection the conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwelsth. HENRY C JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON WEALTE | HARRISSCEG. APRIL 25, 1854

Pennsylvania, ss : I do hereby certify that the toregoing is a full.true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the SEAL Heneral Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth

The above Resolution having been agreed to by majority of the members of each House at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonweath, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their sdoption or rejection on the first Tuesday o August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constithtion, and the act. entitled 'An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection. the proposed amendments to the Constitution." approved the twenty-third day of April, ene thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. ELI SLIFER.

May 4, 1864. Sec'y of Commonwesith.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, desires to inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of eales throughout the county. upon short notice. Post-office address either omingville or Curwensville. WM. M. BLOOM Bioomingville. April 5, 1864.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.-Letters Tests mentary on the Estate of Jeremiah Smeal late of Boggs Tp. deceased having been, granted to the undersigned ; all persons indebted to said cstate afe requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. NANCY SMEAL Ex TI. April 27, 1864 GIBEON SMEAL, Ex T

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.-Letters Tests: mentary on the Estate of Joseph Irwin, late of Lawrence township. Clearfield county Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are here by required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

April 27th, 1864. L. F. IRWIN. Ex'r MARTHA LRWIN.Ex'rz

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS -Wanted by the School Board of Carwensville, three chool Teachers (one male and two females) to take charge of their schools for the turm of four months during the coming summer. and if they prove satisfactory may be continued during the winter term. Schools to open about the middle of May. Make immediate application to the Secretary of the Board. For good teacher good wages will be given. H. P THOMPSON. Wages will be given. April 37, 1864. Secretary.

