

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 18, 1864.

The Right Doctrine.

Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin has recently delivered a speech in the Senate which is attracting some attention. The occasion which called it forth was the offering of a proposition, by Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, allowing negroes the right of suffrage in the new Territory of Montana. The speech of the Wisconsin Senator did not deal with the abstract question of the negro's right to vote in Montana or anywhere else, but with the question whether, with the issue of this bloody war yet undecided, it is wise policy for the party in power to insist upon the adoption of measures of a political character which cannot help to save the Union and which will have a direct and positive tendency to still further divide the public sentiment of the North, which should, if possible, be united in support of the government and in defense of the Union. Upon this question Mr. Doolittle assumed a negative position, holding that, until we have saved the Union, all such minor and exclusively political questions as that under consideration should be held in abeyance. We quote a portion of his argument:

"We have," says he, "upon our hands issues enough. The single issue of this great war is enough. It is all the human mind can grasp, and more than any yet have been able to resolve. This gigantic struggle is to determine whether Republican government shall live or die; whether a constitutional form of government, resting upon the people for its support, can be maintained, or must perish forever; whether the union of these States is to be continued or broken; whether we are to maintain our own rights and liberties as free citizens of the United States, or succumb to rebellion, conspiracy, and military despotism. From the course of events, from military necessity in the prosecution of this war, and as it seems to me—I say it with reverence—by Presidential dispensation—the existence of Slavery has become involved in this contest. The prosecution of this war to a final triumph on the United States will of necessity destroy Slavery within all those States in rebellion against the Government. These issues are large enough and broad enough to demand all our time and all our energies, all our means, our whole mind, and our strength to accomplish that great purpose. In God's name let us first save the Union; let us crush the rebellion; let us give freedom to the negroes as a necessary result of the prosecution of this war and secure it by constitutional amendment. But let us postpone the discussion and action upon this and all other issues, which can only tend to distract, divide and weaken the energies of the loyal people in this great struggle."

We endorse and approve the position of Senator Doolittle. This is not the time to go out of our way in search of issues which can have no influence for good upon the solution of the war problem, and which will certainly vex and weaken the only true Union party of the country. The one issue—the one steady purpose—of subduing the rebellion, demands all the energies and all the strength of the loyal masses. To suffer ourselves to be diverted from that issue when the nation is trembling on the brink of dissolution—to give Copperheads another opportunity to appeal to a well known prejudice—is to our mind foolishness. What is to be gained by such a policy? Suppose a few dozen men were allowed the right of suffrage in Montana, and by the adoption of that policy lose fifty thousand votes at the elections next fall, where is the gain to the cause of the Union?

BERMUDA HUNDRED.—This locality stands in danger of becoming famous as the place where General Butler dates his dispatches. Though steamers go to within four miles of Richmond, it is the terminus of deep navigation in the James, and is three miles above City Point, which is twelve miles from Petersburg. This city is twenty-two miles from Richmond, on the railroad that runs through Weldon, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston to Savannah, which is the great artery of supply and communication of the Confederacy.

Judge Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, required an attorney in Nashville, recently to strike out the word "West" contained in a legal paper, declaring that he knew of no such State as West Virginia. This indicates that the Judge would, if the matter was to be brought before the supreme Bench, decide the unconstitutionality of the establishment of the New State of West Virginia.

The wheat crop, according to the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, "looks promising on either side of the river between Burlington and Davenport. We never saw it look more promising at this season of the year, notwithstanding the wet and the backward spring we have had."

The United States Christian Commission received on Monday from the Boston Exchange a subscription of forty-seven hundred dollars in aid of the wounded soldiers

THE GREAT BATTLE. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On our outside we give a connected account, of the great battle which has taken place between Gen. Grant's army and the rebels under Lee, up to Tuesday.

We here present to our readers some additional facts of Tuesday's fight, and the subsequent events which have transpired between the two armies. The details will be read with interest.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac dated the Wilderness battle-field, Wednesday, say that probably the most desperate fighting of the past seven terrible days took place on Tuesday. Believing the enemy to have sent the greater part of his troops to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was determined on at an early hour. Our lines stretched six miles to the northeast of the Po, the rebels occupying the Southwest bank and village of Spottsylvania. Our artillery, which got in good range, poured shot and shell into them as they charged forward upon our infantry. Generals Grant and Meade were in the saddle constantly. The Second Corps, having the right of the line, had crossed the Po River the evening previous and had met with but slight opposition. In the morning the position of the enemy was found to be in the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to the attack, they were compelled to fall back. An attempt to break their center was then ordered, and a part of Hancock's men were sent to support Gen. Warren's in the movement. Our right was also advanced and the move was begun in the afternoon. The enemy were driven upon their entrenchments in gallant style, and Upton's brigade of Gen. Wright's division, 6th corps, got into the enemy's rifle pits, capturing 12 guns and about one thousand prisoners. Not being supported by the other part of the line, who were unable to gain the tier of works in their front, this brigade was forced to evacuate their advanced position, leaving the captured guns after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners. The enemy suffered heavy losses during the fight, our shells falling into their works, and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision. Gen. Rice was wounded in the thigh, early in the engagement, and died after his leg had been amputated. General Stevenson is also reported killed. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's corps. Our losses were heavy. Gen. Gibbon's division has lost altogether over one thousand men. Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about 2,500 men, had no general to command it, has been broken up and distributed among the other divisions. The Fifth Corps.—No division of the army fought better than this one. The 9th New York militia suffered probably more than any other during the action. Four officers and eighteen men were all that was left of it, excepting a few on detail duty. Lieut. Luper, 9th Penn'a., had his head blown off by a piece of shell. Longstreet's corps (now commanded by A. P. Hill, in consequence of Longstreet having been wounded) held the right of the rebel army. General Grant sent, by a sudden movement, Burnside's (Ninth) corps against Longstreet's force, in order to renew their acquaintance formerly opened at Knoxville. The onset was tremendous and the rebel right was crushed. Burnside captured a whole brigade of the enemy and three pieces of artillery. Until 9 o'clock the fight raged with a ferocity unparalleled and the night closed upon the bloodiest field of the war. During the evening many of Longstreet's captured men escaped, but no less than 1,200 of the three brigades were sent to the rear by Gen. Burnside yesterday morning. Longstreet's men acknowledge that in all their rebellious fighting they had never witnessed such a conflict. The battle ceased at about 9 o'clock, Burnside being in possession of the ground and defensive works previously occupied by Longstreet's forces. The best news of all is, that after all the terrible slaughter of the late battles, our army is sound to the core, and all the corps are animated by a determination that must render it invincible. On the other hand Lee's men give unmistakable signs of despondency. They no longer cheer as formerly, but charge or retreat in dogged obedience to the word of command. Lee has lost his spirit. The decimation of his forces begins to tell on him observably, as he now flinches from direct assault and is apparently huddling his resources. It is confirmed that, in an order on Monday found on some prisoners, Lee notified his army that his communication with Richmond was broken, and no rations could be drawn from thence, and he advised them to capture supplies from our army. Grant had captured, up to Tuesday, about six thousand prisoners. The greatest part of a regiment was captured entire, and was composed of men who had been exchanged but a few weeks since. The enemy's loss in killed is much greater than ours, and his wounded are supposed to be about the same. Rebel prisoners state that Lee ordered all his wounded men able to hold a musket to take their places in the ranks again for Tuesday's battle. Lee is reported to have asked for a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours to bury his dead. Grant replies that he has no time to bury his own dead, and that he proposed to advance immediately.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.—The battle was resumed this morning early, by Gen. Hancock, by a sudden attack on the right of the rebels. Gen. Hancock moved from his position on our left on the night previous, and cut a road through the woods and made his appearance on the enemy's right flank and rear at daylight—taking them by surprise, and capturing Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson and his whole division, including Brig. Gen. Stuart and Brig. Gen. Johnson. The capture consists of many thousands of prisoners and from 30 to 40 cannon, besides an immense quantity of small arms, and other munitions of war. The guns captured were sent to headquarters. Most of them are Napoleons, marked "U. S." the others are ten-pounder Parrotts. While Hancock was engaging the rebels, the rest of the army was not idle. Gen. Burnside at the same time opened upon the enemy and advanced with comparatively little opposition. Burnside having command of our extreme left, with his right in junction with Hancock. Gen. Wright also engaged the enemy, while Gen. Warren demonstrated to hold the enemy in front of his line, where the rebel works are exceedingly strong. Thus we engaged the enemy

at all points, and the carnage of the rebels was fearful. Gen. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, in a dispatch to Washington, in referring to the results of the fight, says: "We have made a ten strike to-day. Hancock went on at daylight. He has taken over four thousand prisoners and over twenty-five guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more—they fight like devils. The old Republic is firm. Bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and hero in war. But all our Generals are great and our men—the world never had better." Gen. Hancock in a dispatch to Gen. Meade says: "I captured from 30 to 40 guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early." The enemy got the range of Meade's headquarters at 9 A. M., and three or four shells fell a few paces from the gallant Pennsylvania and his co-patriot, Grant. Brig. Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but still in command of the Sixth corps. Hancock and his Pennsylvania soldiers have again covered themselves with glory, and their deeds of valor should be remembered by all Pennsylvanians. Heavy artillery firing is still continuing along the line of Burnside's corps. Generals Grant and Meade have been along the line the entire night and day, and have been seen at all points by the soldiers. Burnside moved in the rear of the rebels, and a large number of rebels have been captured. Heavy rains set in and had during the continuance of the fight, but had no apparent effect on the soldiers. Our troops engaged in the battle with the greatest degree of heroism. A rebel battle flag was captured. Prisoners captured in Gen. Hancock's charge upon Johnson's division report the rebel army as in a state of almost total insubordination on account of the want of food. They say they have received no supplies for a day or two, and the belief is that they have sustained a serious injury elsewhere by the cutting of the roads running from Gordonsville to Richmond, as there appears to be a hurrying to and fro, and the prisoners believe if we were successful through the day of yesterday in any degree, that Lee would be forced to make a hasty retreat.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.—The battle this day, raged with great fierceness all along the lines, and the rebels held their positions with considerable tenacity. Gen. Grant ordered a general advance with fixed bayonets all along the line at 5 p. m., but the troops were so worn out and fatigued that it was thought best to give them some rest.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.—At daylight this morning a charge was ordered, but it was found that the enemy had retreated during the night. Pursuit was at once ordered and Hancock and Warren started upon two different roads. Though the army was greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts previously made, the news of Lee's departure inspired the men with fresh energy. At about 8 a. m. the rebels rear guard was overtaken, and a brisk engagement ensued.

According to what appears to be official information, our losses have been, up to Friday the 13th, in killed, wounded and missing, 20,000.

The rebel loss is said to be much greater than ours. Jenkins, Hill and Longstreet, are among their wounded. The rebel papers say Lee was also wounded. Longstreet and Stuart are reported dead. Seven rebel Generals have been captured, and now in our hands. Late reports state that Lee's retreat is assuming the proportions of a thorough rout. A great panic is prevailing in Richmond. The captures by our army are as follows: 360 rebel officers, 11,000 prisoners; 41 cannon and 20,000 small arms; besides having taken considerable stores from the enemy, and destroyed all their railroad connections.

From General Butler.

A dispatch dated Fort Monroe, May 12th, says there was no fighting yesterday, (Wednesday,) our forces being engaged in throwing up entrenchments. Gen. Butler is encamping from the Appomattox to the James river, a distance of six miles. The James river was obstructed yesterday afternoon by our forces near Turkey Bend by sinking a number of schooners and barges. This effectually blockaded the rebel iron clads. A dispatch has been received from General Butler, dated in the field near Chester Station, Va., May 12, 3.30 p. m. It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North and South Carolina that have got up. Beauregard's courier was captured this morning going to General Hope, in command of Drury's Bluff, (Fort Darling.) He had a dispatch stating that Beauregard would join him as soon as the troops are up. Gilmore holds the entrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines. Gen. Knaut with his cavalry has been sent to cut the Danville railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on the James River.

Gen. Sigel Heard From.

It is stated that a dispatch arrived at headquarters from the front, from Gen. Sigel's command, dated at Butler's Mountain, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, a. m., and announcing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg for a distance of twenty-five miles below the former place, and also that the track of the Gordonsville road, between Charlottesville and Keswick, had been destroyed. All the bridges between the above points on both roads were destroyed. When returning our forces encountered a body of rebel cavalry, who came from the direction of Garter Mountain. A skirmish ended in the repulse of the rebels, who fled in the direction they came. This was the only rebel force met with during the raid.

From the Peninsula.

Sheridan with ample forces, consisting of cavalry and artillery, holds possession of Hanover Junction. Other reports say that Sheridan has captured one of Lee's wagon-trains with its guards, and has destroyed five miles of track on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad above Saxton Junction and upon the Virginia Central road, entirely destroying Lee's direct connection.

From the South-west.

The news from the South-west is also cheering. Dalton has been taken by our troops, with 5,000 prisoners. Gen. Scofield has driven the rebels from Bull's Gap and was pursuing them into North Carolina.

The latest news indicates that Lee will make a stand on the North Anco River.

U. S. Christian Commission. The United States Christian Commission has sent forward to Brandy Station large quantities of hospital and battlefield stores, that they might be on hand when the emergency called for them. The Commission sent a wagon loaded with battlefield stores with each corps of the Grand Army of the Potomac, and over fifty delegates to distribute them and minister personally to the wounded. These wagons and delegates started on the march with the army, have shared its sorrows and its triumphs, and have, no doubt, by this time nearly exhausted their stores, and rendered good service in assisting the wounded and dying. On Monday seventeen additional delegates left Washington for the scene of action, and more have gone forward since. In addition to the delegates and stores with Gen. Meade's army, the Commission has also a force with Gen. Butler. Altogether there are about one hundred delegates of the Commission on the scene of action, more than half of them having been with the army from the time it began to move. It remains for the people who remain at home to keep the hands of these devoted men full of all manner of stores suitable for a battlefield. The Commission will do all in its power to assist in the care of the wounded who are being brought to Fredericksburg, and at other points. It is gratifying to those who have friends in the great conflict now going on in Virginia, to learn that this noble agency have the men on the ground, ready to minister to the brave boys who have sacrificed everything for our country.

In the Louisiana State Convention, on the 27th ult., two reports were read from the Committee on Emancipation. The first signed by all the members except Mr. Abell, declares slavery and all involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, forever abolished in the State; wipes out the black Code; provides the same system of penal law for blacks and whites, and provides that negro minors shall be subject to the same rules as white ones in regard to apprenticeship. Mr. Abell, on his own behalf, read a minority report, objecting to the deprivation of the master's right to his slave by the Convention, as a flagrant injustice, robbing him of a vested right, and as injurious to the best interests of the negro, who would become idle and vicious if not compelled to labor. The Era says Mr. Abell's report will not get ten votes in the Convention.

A large number of Pennsylvanians assembled, on Monday evening a week, in Washington in response to a call for a meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association. Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President of the Association was in the chair, and in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity advanced \$1,000 to purchase necessities for the relief of the soldiers of the State wounded in the late battles. Other subscriptions were made, and it was resolved to send a half dozen agents at once to the front with supplies and comforts for the suffering.

Hon. Eyon C. Ingersoll, the unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the 5th District of Illinois, as Mr. Lovejoy's successor, has been elected by about 5,000, over his "Democratic" opponent, Judge Weed. This is an unexpectedly large majority in a district which has been regarded as 'close' between the two parties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE! VENDUE!! FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 1864.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, at Hatch's residence of Nicholas K. McMullin, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., on Friday, May 20th, 1864, the following personal property, to-wit: A large lot of dry lumber, 4 horses, 3 good hogs, 2 cows, 4 head young cattle, ducks and chickens, 3 set harness, 1 good wagon, sled, timber, staves, single trees and spread, windmill, cutting box, bureau, bedsteads, tables, chairs, settee on rockers, rocking chair, corner cupboard, sewing stand, churn, rans, crockery ware, tools, pickles, soap, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. May 18, 1864. RICHARD MOSSOP.

F. S. N. G. at B. & S's.

READ! READ! READ!!! BOYNTON & SHOWERS CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have received their first supply of Seasonable Goods, which they are now offering for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

For the Ladies. They would call especial attention to the large and good assortment of new styles and patterns of

LADIES DRESS GOODS now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Ducale, Printe, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliant, Poplins, Bezege, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Colletes, Brails, Belts, Veils, Neckties, Gossamer, Nubias, Hoods, Coats, Mantles, Balmoral skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Mustins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobinet, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

OF Men's Wear They have also received a large and well selected assortment of Shirts, Plain and Fancy Undershirts, Cashmeres, Ties, Neckties, Corsets, Boys, Bever-Teen, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Overcoats, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Skirts, &c.

Of Boots and Shoes. They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogan's, Pump, Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, &c.

Groceries and Provisions Such as Coffee, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Teas, Mustard, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps, Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japan-ware, Egg beaters, Spice boxes, Wire Ladles, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, &c., &c.

Carpets, Oil-cloth, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wick, Cotton yarn and Darning, Work baskets, Umbrellas, &c.

Rafting Ropes, Angers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grid-irons, Stone-ware, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c.

School Books, Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and commercial paper, Pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fancy and common envelopes.

Carriage Trimmings, Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat irons and Coffee mills, Bed cords and Bed screws, Mattings, Stove blacking, Washing soda and Soap, &c.

Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store.

They invite all persons to call and examine their stock, and hope to give entire satisfaction. BOYNTON & SHOWERS Clearfield, Pa., May 18th, 1864.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 of the Constitution.

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

Section 5. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated sections eight, and nine, as follows:

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

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH } HARRISBURG, APRIL 25, 1864. Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General 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 a majority of the members of each house, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of 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 Constitution, 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, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth. MAY 4, 1864. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lawson Cook, late of Woodward tp., Clearfield county, Penn'a., 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. ISAAC MCNEAL, Administrator. May 11, 1864.

POTATOES. A large lot of seed Potatoes for sale by J. P. KRATZER.

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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 a majority of the members of each house, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of 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 Constitution, 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, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth. MAY 4, 1864. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lawson Cook, late of Woodward tp., Clearfield county, Penn'a., 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. ISAAC MCNEAL, Administrator. May 11, 1864.

POTATOES. A large lot of seed Potatoes for sale by J. P. KRATZER.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, which provides that all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption five per cent. will be paid in coin, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for Commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducement to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holiden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$768,953,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$38,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.