## Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 15, 1864

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Special Election, August 2, 1864. IN FAVOR OF SOLDIERS VOTING.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The Baltimore Nominations.

The National Union Convention has unanimously declared Abraham Lincoln to be the candidate of the great Union party for the next Presidency of the United States. This proceeding is not so much a substantive act as a formal expression. The making of the nomination was already virtually accomplished by the people; the convention simply gave form to it. With a single exception, it is the only instance for a generation in which a political National Convention has named its candidate without competition. That exception was the renomination of Henry Clay by the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1844. In every other national convention there has been an ardent, and in many cases a very bitter, strife between the supporters of different favorites. This strife sometimes proceeded from a difference in shades of party sentiment, sometimes from sectional or local influences, sometimes from purely personal preferences. If, in the case of Mr. Clay, there was from the first an absolute unanimity, it came almost entirely from personal considerations. Mr. Clay had been for very many years the head and front of the Whig party. He had again and again been urged for the regular Presidential nomination of the party, but his pre-eminent merits were as often set aside in John Tyler brought the party to a univer- ed. It is vital to the interests of the U the party, or whether even if it prevailed, the interests of the party would not suffer party almost entirely disappeared in a con-

cern for Henry Clay. rily from a concern for the cause to which overwhelming majority can be secured in of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the the party is devoted. The party is thoroughly agreed that Abraham Lincoln deserves | will only go to work. And why should they well of the country, but nobody conceives | not? Is the citizen whose conviction of duthat this renomination is given him as a reto claim it as such. He has done his duty | less capable on that account of saying who wisely and nobly, but yet nothing more than his simble duty. Were he to leave the Presidential chair next fourth of March, the commendation and practical support which the great majority of the people have already given him would be a sufficient vindication of him against all the opprobrium heaped upon him by his political enemies, and a full requital for all his public service. No man could merit a richer guerdon. The great Union party has made this renomination not to vindicate or reward Abraham Lincoln, but because his first term has attested his thorough devotion to the cause, has proved his ability to shape its policies wisely and successfully, has identified him completely before rebeldom and before the world as its foremost exponent; and because all changes of tried for untried men, in a great national emergency, of necessity involves more or less risk. The motives which produce this striking unanimity are of a far higher order than any personal attachments. They spring from patriotic devotion-from a solemn conviction that the re-election of the present head of the nation is best calculated to re-establish the national authority. The same loyalty which has impelled the people to give their treasure without limit, and to pour out their blood like water for the salvation of the Republic, has also impelled them to demand, with almost a united voice, that the guidance of the great work shall be continued in the

The nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, though not, like the be readily recognized by all loyal men as one eminently fit to be made. In thus selecting a War Democrat for this high distinction, the convention gave the country a substantial pledge that it was truly indepenand that it recognized no party test but that think proper.

hands of Abraham Lincoln.

of faithful and constant devotion to the war against rebellion. In naming, too, a Southern man, it also gives another pledge that the great Union party was what its name imports it to be, a party without sectional prejudice, ever ready to give the grasp of fellowship to every loyal man from the lakes to the gulf. It is, withal, peculiarly meet that Andrew Johnson should receive this nomination, as among all the Southern Senators he alone at the outbreak of the rebellion remained faithful. The two or three others from the Slave States who did not turn traitors outright gave neither speech nor vote to sustain the President in his efforts to subdue treason

But from the very first, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee unflinchingly faced the traitors, and denounced them in terms as explicit and as severe as any Northern man uttered, or could utter. In his memorable speech against Breckenridge, in the extra session of 1861, he made use of these words, "Traitors are getting to be so numerous now that I suppose treason has got to be respectable; but, God being willing, whether traitors be many or few, as I have hitherto waged war against traitors and treason, and in behalf of the Government which was constructed by our fathers, I intend to continue it to the end." To the last iota he made good that declaration of purpose, both in his seat in the Senate and in his subsequent public service as Military Governor of Tennessee. He has exhibited the most thorough staunchness throughout. The nomination of him by the Union Convention to the second office in the gift of the people, is exceedingly felicitous both as a tribute to peculiar personal desert, and as a proof of the elevation of the great Union organization above all the old party and sectional prejudices.

It is needless to say this ticket will receive the most virulent abuse of the Copperheads. Its thorough loyal soundness makes this a noral necessity. It is also just as needless to observe that it will be gladly supported by the vast Union body of the people, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. There is no likelihood that more than two States at most-New-Jersey and Kentucky -will vote against it. Under this political flag Copperheadism will be annihilated as utterly as rebellion itself is dest ned to be under the flag of war.

PERMITTING SOLDIERS TO VOTE. Special Election, Aug. 2d.

A special election will take place in this State, on the first Tuesday of August next, to decide whether the proposed amendments favor of some more "available" candidate, to the Constitution of the State, permitting and the paramount authority of the Constiso styled. The betrayal of the party by soldiers to vote, shall or shall not be adopt- tution and laws of the United States, and sal sense that Henry Clay had been unwor- nion cause that this modification of the thily treated, and the convention of 1844 | State Constitution should take place, but to was thus fired with the single purpose of insure its success beyond the chance of faildoing justice to its great champion. It was | ure, it is essential that every Union voter a personal sentiment that wrought that u- should begin at once to canvass his district. nanimity. Vast numbers gave themselves Let no over-confidence, in its supposed favor up to it, who seriously doubted whether the with the masses, shut any man's eyes to the renomination would not insure the defeat of | fact that there is a systematic, organized plan inaugurated to defeat it. The Copperheads of the State are insidiously and inunder the strong will and stern rule to which | dustriously at work to prevent the adoption | be based upon an "unconditional surrender" it would be subjected. Concern for the of the proposed amendments. They are of their hostility and a return to their just vote, Pennsylvania will cast her ballots for The unanimity in the present case is of a the standard-bearer of the Union party. very different character. It comes prima- They know she is loyal to the core. An favor of the amendment, if the Union men ty and devotion to his country which lead ward. He himself would be the last man him voluntarily to risk his life in its defence, shall administer the affairs of the government? We think not. There is no class of our population so well qualified to exercise this valuable franchise as the American soldier. In our day "bayonets think." Our soldiers read. They are well versed in the history and principles of a republican form of government. They are deeply interested in the politics of the country. Gathered from 'the best families in the land-intelligent, honest, capable,—the responsible duty can safely be entrusted to their hands. Besides, it is in keeping with the spirit of their exercising a freeman's right—the privilege of voting for their rulers. Let the is kept posted. It must not be defeated. Our enemies hope to succeed by our apathy. overwelming vote cast in its favor, which, applause.] while it carries with it a moral force to strengthen the Union cause, will at the same

New National Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises a new loan for \$75,000,000, at six per cent.. the interest to be paid semi-annualy in coin. Scaled offers will be received at the Treastill noon of the 15th inst. Each offer must \$100, and state the sum, including the premium offered for each \$100 in bonds, or for other, a "foregone conclusion," will still \$50, when the offer is no more than 25 per cent, of the principal, including premium of the whole amount offered, must be deposited as guarantee for the payment of subscription, if accepted.

to choose their regiment or branch of service,

Proceedings of the NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday, June 7th, in pursuance of notice. The Convention was called to order at half past twelve o'clock. by Gov. Morgan, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who concluded a very handsome speech by declaring that the Republican party would fall short of its duif it failed to declare for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting African slavery, which sentiment was received with cheers and long-continued applause.

Gov. Morgan then nominated Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for temporary chairman, who after being conducted to the stand amid great applause, made a very powerful and eloquent speech on the

R. H. Dull of N. Y., G. A. Shaw of Mass., and Mr. Briggs of California, were is the duty of every loyal State to sustain chosen temporary Secretaries; after which Rev. Mr. Riley, of the M. E. church offer-

A roll call of the States was had, and a committee on credentials, a committee on permanent organization, and a committee on platform and resolutions were appointed. after which the Convention adjourned until

On the reassembling of the Convention in the evening, the Committee on permanent organization made their report. Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, was selected as Chairman, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted, and Gov. Dennison accepted the position in an able and eloquent speech, which was vociferously applauded throughout.

The committee on credentials not being ready to report, Parson Brownlow, who was present, was invited to address the meeting. His speech was brief but a decidedly taking one. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1864. The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, President Dennison in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gaddis of Ohio; after which the committee on credentials made their re-

The question of contested seats being settled, the Committee on resolutions and platform, through their chairman. Mr. Raymond of New York, reported the following PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of very American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, that laying aside all differences and opin ions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of Peace except such as may satisfied that if the soldiers are permitted to allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause.

and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and every where hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; [applause, | and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed death blow at this gigantic evil. We are n favor, furthermore, of such an amendent to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as hall terminate and forever prohibit the exstence of Slavery within the limits or the ju-

isdiction of the United States. [Applause. Resolved. That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sail ors of the army and the navy, [applause,] the people and the genius of our liberal in- who have periled their lives in defence of stitutions that there should be no barrier to their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and perquestion, then, be discussed. Agitate it. manent provision for those of their survi-Mention it to your neighbor. See that he vors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grate-Let us disappoint them. Let there be an ful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud

Resolved. That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitutime send dismay and weakness to our en- tion and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged. under circumstances of unparalled difficulty. the great duties and reponsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the ury Department. Offers are to be received | nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of be for \$100, or \$50, or some multiple of emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery [applause;] and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full

and complete effect. Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should Drafted men will not be allowed, hereafter, prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and ofthe principles proclaimed in these resolu- having the gont.

tions and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, [applause] and that any violations of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war, by the rebels, now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. | Proonged applause.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and developement of resources and increase of power to this nation—the assy lum of the oppressed of all nations-should be restored and encouraged by a liberal and

Resolved, That we are in favor of the peedy construction of the railroad to the

Resolved. That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it the credit and promote the use of the na-

tional currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people Power to overthrow by force or to supplant | siege line. Nine of the party were capturby fraud, the institutions of any Republican ed and the rest killed or driven back. Sev Tovernment on the Western Continent: and that they will view with extreme jealousy is menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such Powers to obtain new footholds for Monarchmilitary force in near proximity to the United States. [Long continued applause.]

The reading of the resolutions elicited the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments | til after the hour he named had elapsed.
enunciated. The mention of the name of | Gen Grant has notified General Lee that Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering, the whole house rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The resolution indorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause. On motion of Mr. Bushnell, of Connecticut, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The Convention now proceeded to the nomination of President, by the call of

States, which resulted	l as follows:		
FOR LI	NCOLN.		
Maine, 14	Louisiana,		. 14
New Hampshire, 10	Arkansas,	-	v. 10
Vermont, 10	Tennessee,		. 13
Massachusetts, . 24	Kentucky,		. 171
Rhode Island, . 8	Ohio,	ž.	4.2
Connecticut, . 12	Indiana, .		. 26
New York, 66	Illinois, .	*	. 3:
New Jersey, . 14	Michigan,	21	. 10
Pennsylvania, . 52	Oregon, .		. 1
Delaware, 6	Kansas, .	18.	. 1
California, 10	Colarado, .	19	. (
West Virginia, . 10	Wisconsin,		. 16
Nebraska, 6	Minnesota,		8
Nevada, 6			
Iowa,	Total.	8	497
Maryland, 14			
FOR GENER	IAL GRANT.		
Missouri,		*	. 25

Mr. Hume, the chairman of the Missouri delegation, cast the vote of that State, according to instructions, on the first ballot, for Gen. Grant. On the vote being announced, as above, on motion of Mr. Hume the Sherman, dated at Ackworth, yesterday vote for President was declared unanimous. The enthusiasm excited by this announcement was perfectly indiscribable. The whole Convention were on their feet, cheering and It now becomes as useful to us as it was to shouting, the band in the meantime playing 'Hail Columbia.'

for a candidate for Vice President. The following names were presented.

Mr. Daniel Mace of Indiana, proposed the name of Andy Johnson of Tennessee. Mr. Stone of Iowa, seconded the motion. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from that State, presented D. S. Dickinson.

Surveyor Andrews, of New York, moved that gentlemen nominating candidates have 20 minutes each to present claims of candidates. Voted down. Mr. Maynard made a powerful five minutes' speech for John son, and Mr. Tremaine was scarcely less eloquent for Dickinson. A delegate from Massachusetts moved to proceed to the call of roll under the previous question. More eloquence spoiled but the motion prevailed. than reported by the Richmond papers. Maine led off 14 for Hamlin; New Hampshire 4 for Hamlin, 3 for Dickinson and 2 and many prisoners, and a large quantity of for Butler; Massachusetts 17 for Dickinson and the rest for Holt, Butler and Hamlin; Connecticut 12 for Andy Johnson. This called out much applause. New York, 32 for Johnson, 28 for Dickinson. Pennsylvania, 52 for Hamlin. Pretty soon it came to Ohio; 42 for Hamlin. Indiana followed mac down to 5 o clock yesterday evening de with a plumper of 26. Illinois went 32 for Hamlin. Other States were divided. Oregon cast her six votes for Colfax, and Kentucky 21 for Rosseau. Before the vote was announced, Kentucky changed to Johnson, and Oregon followed, this set tide for Johnson. Kansas came next, then Colorado, then Pennsylvania, and so, one after another, the States wheeled into line, till the nomination was made unanimous, and the them, penetrating the town, but not being Convention adjourned with three times three cheers for the ticket, and innumerable rounds of applause for the Union, the Constitution, and the platform adopted.

A Pair of rebel shoes taken by one of Crook' command are thus described: The toes and to have been sawed out by machinery. The uppers, which are of very heavy, stiff and wooden soles with large tacks and welts.

Whiskey in Richmond is a dollar and dent of all the old political organizations, but will be assigned as the authorities may ficial trust those only who cordially indorse drunk being there as ever an old fellow was of force at the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Sworn and subscribed before me this 30th day Sworn and subscribed

## THE WAR NEWS.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Washington, June 6, 10 p. m. - To Ma jor General Dix: Dispatches have been received from General Grant's Headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the position of Corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well. The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports a special inspection of the depot at White House—that it is in a most efficient state-all needful supplies on hand, and wagons to transport them easily to the army. The wounded are being brought n, and transports are not delayed a moment. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated at 12 'clock, noon, to-day, at Ackworth, says I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Merietta. All well. We have no other military intelligence to-day. E. M. Stanton, Sec. War.

Washington, June 7, 10-15 p. m.—To Major General Dix: Dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated 9 o'clock this morning have been received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed In the preceeding afternoon a hundred men of the United States can never regard with of the enemy made a rush to find out what andifference the attempt of any European was the meaning of Hancock's advancing eral letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in regard to collect ing the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts for alleviating ical Governments, sustained by a foreign the sufferings of the wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugato ry. Two rebel officers and six men sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letters unthey were captured through a misunder standing, and will not be held as prisoners but will be returned. No other military intelligence has been received. E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

> Major General Dix: A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated 8-30 p. m. yesterday, announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and the rebel General Jones was killed on the battle-field. The dispatch is as follows: "The Richmond Ecaminer of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, twelve mile beyond Staunton, Va. Gen, Jones was killed on the field and his successor retired

Washington June 8.-1-25 p. m.-Te

to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountain between Charlottsville and Staunton. The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by Hunter. Another dispatch announces that our forces occu-

Washington, June 8, 3 p. m. - To Ma

E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

jor General Dix: Gen Hunter's victory and occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the lispatch just received from Gen. Butler: "Ail quiet on my lines. Rich mond papers of June 7th give intelligence of a fight at Mt. Crawford, between General Hunter and Gen. Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, rebel commander was killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union forces. The fight was on Sunday. A dispatch from Gen. evening, 3-30 p. m. says: "I have been to Alatoona pass and find it most admirable for our purposes. It is the gate through the last or most eastern spur of the Alleghanies. the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good and The Convention then proceeded to vote the country open. Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public in-

formation." The dispatch further states

that the enemy is not in our immediate

front, but his signals are seen on Last

Mountain and Kenesaw. Dispatches from

General Canby, dated June 3d, have been received, which report satisfactory progress in the organization of his command. E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

Washington, June 10, 7 a. m. - To Maj Gen. Dix: Owing to the break in the telegraphic line, no dispatches were received esterday from the Army of the Potomac Dispatches have arrived this forenoon with dates to 9 o'clock last night. There was no firing on Wednesday, except by pickets An arrangement has been effected, by which the killed and wounded between the lines were gathered in. There were no movements yesterday. A deserter who came into our lines reports that Hunter's victory near Staunton was much more complete He says that Hunter took twenty cannon stores. The defeated force was recently a part of Breckinridge's command. General Hunter's report has not yet been received. E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

WASHINGTON, June 11th, 10 P. M.-To Major General Dix: Official reports from the head-quarters of the army of the Pototail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated, yesterday, Thursday, June 9th, developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Butler dated this morning at one o'clock, reports all quiet along the line

Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemies works at Petersburg and carried supported by Gen, Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect. Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery which he brought away with him.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that Gen. Emery heels of the shoes are of wood, and appear reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated The troops that had crossed were disperse dly tanned leather, are nailed upon the and a large quantity of commissary stores and

clothing captured. Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexfifty cents a drink. A man is as proud of ington, reports that after concentrating Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force of May. 1564.

n Virginia west as far as Gladesville gan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued and marching nmety miles in twenty-four hours came up on him at Mount Sterling yesterday morn ing and defeated him. By stealing fred horses he reached Lexington at two o'clock this A. M. Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versaills. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning. No official report has yet been received

from Gen. Hunter. EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War

Washington, June, 12-Noon; To Ma General Gen. Dix, New York: A dis patch from Gen. Hunter dated at 6 o clock on the morning of the 8th inst., at Stant ton, reports that we met the enemy at Piec mont last Sunday the 5th inst , killing Win E. Jones their commanding General and to tally routing them, after a battle of ten hours duration. We have to-day effected : junction with Gens. Cook and Averill. 1 is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, da ted at Staunton, June 9th. It says that our infantry is now engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west. All the Gov. ernment and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated yesterday a 4 P. M., reports that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the Denny House, Wilson this morning sent out a portion of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven in and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments about a milwest of Bethsaida Church.

McIntosh came upon a field division of infantry, and having accomplised the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress and brought away four or five prison ers. He had sixteen men killed and wound E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM KENTUCKY .- The Rebel Morgan attacked Cynthiana, Kentucky, with be tween 2000 and 2000 men on Saturday. The 168th Ohio National guards, numbering bout 500 after a severe fight surrendered Col. Hobson of the 171st Ohio National Guards coming up soon after was also as tacked by overwhelming numbers, and after a gallant fight was compelled to surrende Later advises state that on Sunday Gen Burbridge came up with and attacked Mor gans forces and completely routed themkilling and wounding 300 of them and car turing 700. The rest of Morgan's men field in all directions.

The University of Oxford, England, has an annual income, exclusive of the fees received from students, of nearly \$1,500,000

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or ani of weatyle will be charged double price for space accesses

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution ed against harboring or trusting my son (see Waggoner on my account, as he has left me with out any cause, and I will pay no debts of his contracting unless compelled to do so by due coursef law.

JOHN WAGGONER Marron, June 15, 1764,-3tpd.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Clear-IVA field County Bank, for the mouth ending on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1864. ASSETS

Bills discounted. \$140,074 25 Pennsylvania State loans, 3.954 00 S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. 12.530 10 Due from other banks Checks, drafts. Ac. 2.675.7 Over drafts. United States Revenue stamps. 150 W Furniture. Due Commonwealth. (special) 496.60 152.10 Loss and Expenses. Total amount of assets. \$235,584 25 Capital stock. paid in. \$50,000 50 113,137 85 Due depositors. Due certificates of deposit, 8,726 79 Due Commonwealth. Interest and exchange 6.175 35 Total amount of liabilities. \$235,584 28 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier Clearfield. Pa., May 31, 1864.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of June, 1864.

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

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in ac tual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, whe

application is made and the witnesses appear N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proved will excuse personal attendance.

June 15, 1864 WM S BRADLEY, clerk

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank, May 30, 1864 Capital stock paid in, as actual capital Circulation of denomination of \$1. Circulation of \$5's, The greatest amount since last stimt. 18.090 00 Balances and debts of every kind due banks of this State. 112,306 S

Amount due depositors, Total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, The greatest amount of debts and liabilities since last statement was. May 3d. 1864, Total amount of dividends declared this day was, \$2500-U. S. and State tax. \$402 32. Amount of gold and silver coin and bul-

lion belonging to the bank-silver \$1,205 17. gold \$4,859 00, Amount of bills, bonds and notes disc. suspended debt. Val of personal property held by bank Amount of undivided profits of bank Total amount of liabilities of the bank

5.048

Of which amount they are indebted as principal. And as endorsers Total am't of liabilities by stockholders 19,920 f which amount they are indebted as principal, And as endorsers,

The above statement is correct to the best of my