Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 29, 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.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Robert P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo.MorrisonCoates,	14 Charles H. Shriner,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughy,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand,	21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday,	23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed,	24 John W. Blanchard,

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The conscription law in a great measure failing to accomplish the object for which it was designed, (the filling up of the army), on account of the greater number of those who are drafted paying the three hundred dollars cammutation, the question arises How is the Army to be kept up? An association of loyal men in New-York, seemingly, have hit upon a remedy, which promises to accomplish all that can be desired by the most earnest patriot towards furnishing a steady and constant accession of recruits to take the places of those brave men who have fallen in battle or been disabled by disease or wounds. The plan is as follows: A number of the most influential citizens of the city of New-York, Grinnell, Spaulding, Roosevelt, and others, most of them exempt from the draft, have organized for the purpose of placing fighting representatives in the field. They have their Recruiting Rooms and are now obtaining men at $400 each. The Association is increasing in numbers and influence, and already has forwarded a large number of enlisted men to the field, and every day adds to the popularity and success of the scheme. Ere long every loyal man in the great Metropolis without reference to age or other claims for exemption from military duty, will be found enrolled in this patriotic Association. If this plan, on a sure basis, be at once and generally adopted and proclaimed in our large cities, a *corps d'armee* of 50,000 men could be raised in less than sixty days. Let but one-half the zeal and patriotic exertion be displayed in this behalf which has been recently evoked by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and our army will be maintained in its integrity and numbers. These Recruiting Associations in every district, town and city of the free North will commend themselves at once to public favor and supercede the old Boards of Enrolment in furnishing the muscle and sinew required by the Nation in this crisis of her fate.

Official Statement of the National Debt.

As the Copperhead papers are continually misrepresenting the amount of our National Debt, the following official statement will be read with interest;

In answer to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States *up to June* 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:

Debt bearing intr'st in coin, . .	$837,941,091
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	379,700,802
Debt on which interest has ceased.	370,170
Debt bearing no interest. . .	501,383,104
Total.	$1,719,395,167

The annual interest in coin is $50,823,672 45, in lawful money. $20,876,057 70. Total interest, $71,699,730 15.

The ten-forty bonds amount to $70,239,-250; the three year thirty per cent. notes to $118,577,950; United States notes outstanding to $432,041,330; fractional currency outstanding to $21,031,948 85. The remainder of the debt bearing no interest consists mainly of unpaid requisitions.

Two eminent Democrats, John Morgan and C. L. Vallandigham, invited by their friends, undertook a journey to Ohio about the same time. Morgan, although he took the precaution to bring a guard with him, found the route over which he was traveling so beset with organized bands of Unionists, that he was compelled to turn back, and when last heard from, he was laboring under some difficulties to retrace his steps.

THE TEN-FORTY BONDS.—The subscription to the 10-40 bonds is still before the public, and over seventy millions have been already taken. At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay over ten per cent. interest in currency, and at the conclusion of the war they will certainly be worth par in gold.

THE WAR NEWS.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated June 18, 8 p. m., says: the fighting yesterday was very severe along the greater part of the line, the most determined efforts being made to break the enemy's line at several points. But little ground, however, was gained, except on the left, where the rebels were forced to fall back to an inner line, on account of the advanced position gained by Ledlie's division, of Burnside's Corps, on Friday afternoon. The line of the Rebels is nearly in the form of a semi-circle, the ends resting on the Appomattox River, Petersburg being about the center. At some points of the line our guns are within a mile and a half of the city, which can be destroyed at any time with ease. The heaviest fighting occurred on the right center, where each division of the 2d corps at different hours charged the rebel works in front, but without success. These works are of the strongest character, and the rebel troops were massed behind them, and our men had to cross open fields of from two to four hundred yards in extent to get at them, exposed to a cross-fire from the batteries so as to sweep the entire space. The last attack was made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the 3d division, under Gen. Mott, and the loss was probably heavier than in any of the other attacks.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 10 p. m.—*To Major General Dix:* No operations to-day on the James River have been reported to the Department. Unofficial statements represent our loss to have been severe in the assaults on the enemy's works on Saturday, but no official list of the casualties has been received.

General Sherman, in a dispatch dated this evening (7.30 p. m.) says: "I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report upon those of the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank and abandoned all his works in front of Kenesaw Mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position with his flanks behind Noonday and Moses Creeks. We have pressed him pretty close to-day, although the continued rain makes all movements almost impossibility."

Gen. Foster, commanding the department of the South, at Hilton Head, forwards the following dispatch, dated June 15, at Hilton Head, S. C.: "I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that five General officers of the United States, as prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston, to be retained there under our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meantime the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me, in order that I may place them under the rebel fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston."

This department has issued a retaliatory order, transferring to Gen. Foster an equal number of rebel general officers, to be treated in the manner proposed as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

The 18th army Corps, Gen. Smith, has returned to Bermuda Hundred, having been relieved from its position in front of Petersburg. General Smith has issued the following order: *To the Eighteenth Army Corps:* The General commanding desires to express to his command his appreciation of their soldierly qualities, as have been displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days. Within that time they have been called upon to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life and been exposed to all of its dangers. Marches under a hot sun have ended in severe battles; after the battles, watchful nights in the trenches taken from the enemy. But the crowning point of the honor they are entitled to has been won since the 15th instant, when a series of earthworks, in most commanding positions and of most formidable strength have been carried with all the guns and material of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been held and the trophies remain in our hands. The victory is all the more important to us, as the troops have never been regularly organized in camp, where time has been given them to learn the discipline necessary to a well organized *corps d'armee*, but they have been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in the trying campaign of our country's being. Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable.

To the colored troops comprising the division of Gen. Hincks the General commanding would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the Eighteenth corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SMITH.
WM. RUSSELL, JR., A. A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 10 p. m.—*To Major General Dix:* Dispatches from City Point, at 4½ o'clock this evening, report no fighting to-day. Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication. The Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynchburg by Gen. Hunter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that, having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated yesterday at 8½ o'clock, states that "it had rained almost incessantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen Howard." The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whittaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred men. Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front. This assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified, and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek, on our left, and one brigade of the 23d corps is across Moses Creek on the right; but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly, and attempting the defensive whenever he can.

General Sigel reports from Martinsburg to-day: "There is no truth in the statement of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 21st in relation to a raid of Mosby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraphic wires cut between this place and Harper's Ferry."

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the Department. E. M. STANTON, Sec. War.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.—The attack upon the 2nd Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as was at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlows' division being on the left; Birney's (Gen. Mott in command) on the centre, and Gibbon's on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in the ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d division. This left the flank of the 3d Division unprotected and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured and quite a number killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is reported at about 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Four officers engaged in this fight had just joined their command after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "never, death rather than Libby," and fighting their way as best they could, several of them got back safe. At 8 P. M. a charge was made by the 2d Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the enemy fired too high, and the balls all passed ever the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The steamer Highland Light arrived here at 11 o'clock from City Point, which place she left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Highland Light brought up the 8th Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Major Winslow, whose term of service has expired. The regiment numbers a hundred and fifty-one officers and men. There has been no very heavy fighting within the last few days. Skirmishing is kept up all along the line. The cannonading at times is heavy. Firing was heard about five miles from Bermuda Hundred on Saturday, where Gen. Butler is entrenched. The enemy made an attack upon Butler's entrenchments, but did not succeed in effecting anything, and were driven off. On Saturday the rebels attacked Sheridan's rear at Wilcox's Landing, and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once dispatched to protect Sheridan's rear, and the enemy was kept back till Sheridan had succeeded in crossing the river with his train. The railroad is advanced five miles from City Point towards Petersburg. Yesterday, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg. On Saturday night the rebels made an attack on our pickets about the centre of our line, as they were being relieved. But were repulsed, with little or no loss to our troops. On the heights beyond Petersburg the rebels have an eighteen-gun battery bearing upon the centre of our lines, in front of that place. This battery has been very troublesome, and, so far, has proved too heavy for any artillery that we have brought against it. Wilson has gone on another cavalry expedition, and good news from him may be expected soon. A rebel captain and four privates came into Butler's lines on Friday and took the oath of allegiance. Two hundred rebel prisoners were at City Point yesterday morning.

What is thought of the Gold Panic.

[Form the New York Herald.]

"RECKLESS SPECULATORS."—Since the passage of the gold bill by the Congress, buying and selling the precious metal have ceased in the Stock Exchange. There are no longer any official quotations of its price. A few reckless speculators, many of them with more sympathy with Jeff Davis than the Union cause, have taken advantage of this condition of affairs, and are announcing gold at all prices from two hundred to two hundred and thirty. Others have increased the excitement for the purpose of accomplishing the repeal or a modification of the new law. The Copperhead press yesterday morning quoted it as high as two hundred and ten, and endeavored to make the public believe that the rise was caused by the failure of General Grant in his operations on Petersburg. The effect of the gold bill has furnished the secesh sympathizers with a splendid opportunity to rush through the streets and keep up a clamor and bluster, announcing gold at any price they choose. That is the business that they are engaged in just now, which explains the whole affair. Let one of our merchants visit Wall street with ten thousand dollars of gold to sell, and he will very soon ascertain that gold is not bringing any such price as the secesh street brawlers quote it at.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

"GOLD-GAMBLING."—Gold-gambling has long been a favorite resort of treason and its sympathizers in our city. The intercepted correspondence last year of prominent rebels burrowing here showed that they believed they were serving their master, Jeff Davis, as much by forcing up the price of gold in our market as they could do by leading his regiments in Virginia. Congress, by the gold act, has struck them a telling blow, and they writhe and foam madly in consequence. Their craft is in danger or worse, and they are making desperate exertions to wreck the credit and finances of the Union, in order at once to glut their rapacity and secure the triumph of the slaveholders' rebellion. Such is the essential impulse to the spasmodic and convulsive exaggeration of the premium on gold during the last two days. . . . Any man who has greenbacks can buy gold with them in perfect obedience to the law of Congress, or he can sell gold (if he has any) for greenbacks. What the law forbids is *selling goldyou have* NOT, *or buying and not paying for it.* Betting on the price of gold at future day, and other forms of gold-gambling, are likewise forbidden; but actually to buy or sell gold, paying or taking pay for it in currency of the country, is nowise forbidden or discouraged. You are swindling your readers, sir! and trying to coin their credulity into disloyalty and national ruin! Beware!

We are glad to hear of the convalescence of Gen. McClernand, whose case at one time was deemed very critical. Gen. Franklin is rapidly recovering from his wound.

The New York *Times* says that a gentleman, in conversing with Mr. Lincoln, remarked that nothing could defeat his re-election but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with $1, Strays, $1; Auditors' notices, $1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, $1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at $1 per square, for 8 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

DISSOLUTION OF PARDNORSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Stacy W. Thompson, and Jas. E. Watson, in the Lumbering and Logging business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Jas. E. Watson, who will settle up the firm business. STACY W. THOMPSON.
Marysville, June 21. JAS. E. WATSON.

SPECIAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the great Seal of the State, has issued the following writ of Election:

TO EDWARD PERKS, ESQ., Sheriff of the county of Clearfield, sends Greeting:

WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

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

"There shall be two additional Sections to the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, to be designated as 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," has been agreed by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same.

AND WHEREAS, It is provided in the Tenth Article of the said Constitution, that any amendments, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperate and distinctly:

AND WHEREAS, By an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, it is provided "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of Election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two Newspapers in each city or county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each Election District, of every city and county where no Newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which, the General Elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed."

NOW THEREFORE, in obedience to the requirements of the Tenth Article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, A. G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Edward Perks, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by Law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

(SEAL) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THEREFORE, I, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the county of Clearfield that a special Election will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST next, being the SECOND day of the month, at the same time and places fixed by law for holding the General and township election, in said county, in accordance with

"An Act Prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, or their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

AND WHEREAS, it is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for, the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the dpty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the first proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties, and districts, thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by and of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which, postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the proper county.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty third day of August next, before four o'clock, past meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day, and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives; and the number of the votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified, by a majority of the qualified voters, of this state, voting thereon: *Provided*, That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house of the legislature, shall not be present, at the day, and hour, above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened, in the presence of such members, of said houses, as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, the chief clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of said clerks

SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about, the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in, and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this commonwealth.

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

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
A. G. CURTIN

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said special Election will be held at the following places viz:

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaria township.

At the house of Asaph Ellis for Bell township.

At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township.

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.

At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford.

At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township.

At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside.

At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for the township of Chest.

At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield.

At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington.

At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, for the Borough of Curwensville.

At Centre school house for the township of Decatur.

At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson.

At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox.

At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard.

At the public school house for the township of Goshen.

At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham.

At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guelich.

At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Huston.

At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan.

At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karthaus.

At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox.

At the court house in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township.

At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city.

At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler for the township of Morris.

At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington.

At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn.

At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township.

At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.

At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woodward.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, wether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States, or any city or incorpoated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or apointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the *First Friday* next after the said First Tuesday of August, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.—HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—Elias Barr & Co. respectfully announce that they have in preparation a history of the Pennsylvania Reserves from their organization to the expiration of their term of service.

This history will contain the names of all the officers and privates of the corps—their promotions, casualties and discharges—also, graphic descriptions of their camp life and their gallant achievements in the many battles in which they have taken part—all derived from official and authentic sources.

The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be in One Volume of 600 pages, octavo size, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound in black cloth, containing a steel engraving of the lamented Reynolds, and one of Gov. Curtin (who first recommended the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,) and will be sold only by subscription. It will be ready in August, next.

The publishers feel confident that the just pride which every Pennsylvanian must entertain for the brave men whose gallant achievements and patriotic self-devotion it records will secure for "The History" a generous and appreciative reception. ELIAS BARR & Co., Publishers.
No. 6, East King Street

☞ Active and reliable Agents wanted in every district in Pennsylvania to canvass for the above work. ☜

JOHN F. MOORE, Clearfield Pa., Agent for Clearfield county. June 29, 1864.

"RALLY 'ROUND THE COUNTER, BOYS." —*New Song*

THE 2D SERIES

Of Grand Races have commenced on the Lumber-City course!

OPEN FOR COMPETITION

Every day, (Sundays excepted.) A prize for everybody. Apply immediately to the proprietors, Kirk & Spencer, at their New Cheap Store, in Lumber-City, Penn'a.

The fact can be no longer denied—the people have said it, the people know it, and everybody believes it, that the new store is the place to buy cheap goods, to buy new goods, to buy fashionable goods, to buy any kind of goods you want. The summer stock, now opening at Kirk & Spencer's, is the largest, the best assorted—and *best* that ever came to the place.

Ladies can find delaines, alpacas, merinos, cashmeres, French and American ginghams, lawns, plaids, nankins, berege, cambrics, muslins, balmoral and hoop skirts, silk and cloth mantles, veils, edgings, lace, braid, nets, corsets, belts, collarett, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, bonnets, hats, trimmings, bobinett, mull and swiss muslins, shawls, combs, wristlets, linen handkerchiefs, toilet articles, &c.

Gentlemen can find coats, pants, vests, boots, shoes, hats, caps, collars, neck-ties, suspenders, shirts, handkerchiefs, perfumery &c.

Children can find toys in great variety, candies, nuts, &c.

It is the place to buy your dry goods; your groceries, your boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets; your notions your hardware, scythes, forks, shovels, hoes, rakes; your brooms, cedar and willow ware; your clocks and looking glasses; your stone and queensware; your flour, fish and bacon; your glass, putty, paints, oil and varnish; your nails and spikes; in fact anything you want. If you wish the highest cash price for your produce, your butter, eggs, grain, flax-seed, rags, timber, boards and shingles, it is the place to exchange to the best advantage to yourselves. Any article not on hand will be ordered on short notice. Ladies wishing bonnets or dress goods can have them ordered by calling at Kirk & Spencer's cheap store, as special arrangements have been made for that purpose.

We do not wish to wound or seriously hurt anybody, but will do our utmost to maintain the reputation we have won, of selling goods a little lower than anybody else.

☞ "Rally 'round the counter, boys!" and be convinced of the truth of our assertions.

Lumber-city, June 24. KIRK & SPENCER.

NOTICE TO BOND HOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds of Clearfield county dated September 1862 (being the first bounty offered by Commissioners of Clearfield county) are hereby notified that by resolutions of the board of Commissioners they are requested to present them to the Treasurer for payment on the 1st of July, 1864, as interest will terminate on that day.

At the same time all Court house Bonds due the 1st day of July will be paid. By order of the Board. W. S. BRADLEY,
Comm'rs' office June 22d, 1864. Clerk.

MOSHANNON AND GRAHAMTON T. PIKE COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners appointed to open books, receive subscriptions of stock, and organize a company by the name and style of the "Moshannon and Grahamton Turnpike Road Company," hereby give notice that they will meet in the Town of Moshannon, Show-Shoe township, Centre county, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, 1864, at the store of F. P. Hurxthal, at which time and place books will be opened to receive subscriptions of stock in said company.

JOHN J. HOOVER, F. P. HURXTHAL,
H. HOLT, S. H. HERSHEY,
WM. STEWART, JACOB MOCK,
JAS. P. NELSON, JAS. B. GRAHAM.
Moshannon, June 7, 1864.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

FRESH AND PURE!

HARTSWICK & HUSTON,
DRUGGISTS,
MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Perfumery, Toilet Goods

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONARY.

TOBACCO & SEGARS,

And a general assortment of varieties and fancy articles. We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction. April 29, 1864.

UNITED STATES TAX APPEALS.—United States Assessor's Office, Nineteenth District, Pa., office, Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa. Notice is hereby given that the assessment lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the assessment district composed of the county of Clearfield, Penn'a, by the assistant assessor, under the law of the United States, will remain open to all persons concerned for examination for the space of 15 days from the 7th day of July, A. D., 1864, at the office of Daniel Livingston, Assessor, 19th District, Pa., in the borough of Curwensville, in the said county of Clearfield, and, at the same place, the undersigned assessor of this Collection District, will attend on the 22d of July at his office in Curwensville, to receive, hear, and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessor.

In regard to appeals, the law provides, "That "the question to be determined by the assessor, "on an appeal respecting the valuation or enu-"meration of property, or objects liable to duty "or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation "complained of be or be not in a just relation or "proportion to other valuations in the same as-"sessment district, and whether the enumeration "be or be not correct. And all appeals to the as-"sessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, "and shall specify the particular cause, matter, "or thing respecting which a decision is request-"ed; and shall, moreover, state the ground or "principle of inequality or error complained of."

DANIEL LIVINGSTON,
Assessor of the Nineteenth Collection District.
Curwensville, June 8th, 1864.