Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 6, 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 CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

Geo.MorrisonCoates, 3 Henry Bumm. William H. Kern, Bartin H. Jenks, Charle- M. Runk, Robert Parke, Asron Mull. 9 John A. Hiestand. 16 Richard H. Corvell. 11 Edward Holliday,

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS
Robert P King. | 13 Elias W. 13 Elins W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, 16 David M'Conaughy, 17 David W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 2) Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everard Sierer, 22 John P. Penney, 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin, 24 John W. Blanchard, 12 Charles F. Reed.

SHALL SOLDIERS VOTE?

This is a pertinent, as well as an important question and is directed to every friend of the noble and brave defenders of the Union, without regard to former political predilections. And, what is your answer? No doubt, every truly loyal heart in Pennsylvania will give an affirmative pulsation. But, in the great interest manifested in the present military operations, and the approaching Presidential campaign, there is danger that the people will overlook the important question which is to be decided at the polls on the first Tuesday in August, giving all qualified electors in "actual military service under a requisition of the President of the United States, or by authority of the Commonwealth," the "right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens." For more than three years tens of thousands of our citizens have been disfranchised while aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, and it is high is no reason why we, who remain at home, should be more highly favored in this respect than those who are fighting the battles of their country. They have left their homes and all that they hold dear on earth, and are risking health, and even life itself, to secure us in the peace and comfort we now enjoy. In becoming soldiers, they have not ceased to be citizens, and have as much right to say who shall govern the State and nation as we have. It is a duty we owe to them that we establish them firmly in th exercise of this right. It has been delayed too long already and for that reason we should the more gladly restore them to their just privileges now. We hope the people everywhere will realize the importance of this question, and keep it steadily in view until the day of election. The opposition are vitally interested in the defeat of this proposition, and are doing much, in a quiet way, to secure their purpose. They know too well that the soldiers are for the Union unconditionally, and they can not and will not vote, at the coming elections, with those who sympathise with the enemies of that Union. If an apathy is permitted to exist among the people upon this question, it may be lost. The opposition dare not and are too shrewd, as a general thing, to openly oppose it, but their efforts are none the less determined. No true friend of the soldiers can vote against this measure, and if justice is to be done our veterans, every loyal man must see to it that it is triumphantly carried at the com-

Hon. G. W. Scofield.

ing special election in August.

Some weeks since we expressed our conviction that the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, the talented and efficient member of Congress from this District, had, by his course, rendered such general satisfaction, that his re-nomination would be conceded by his friends throughout the District. In this opinion we find ourselves confirmed by an ed-June 30th. The Gazette says:

"The last number of the Girard Union. contains an editorial article strongly urging the re-nomination of Hon. G. W. Scofield for Congress. In thus recommending Judge Scofield, the Union reflects the almost unanimous wish of the Union party throughout the 19th District. He should be, and we trust will be, re-nominated without any manifested opposition.

By a recent Act of Assembly, the abatement of 5 per centum heretofore allowed to counties on the amount of all State Taxes paid into the State Treasury prior to the 1st of September in any year, has been repealed; and in its stead, a penalty of 5 per cent will be added on all State taxes that remain unpaid on and after the 1st of August, to be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax-payer in arrears at that date.

THE WAR NEWS.

The position of Grant's army is the same it was a week ago. No general engagement has as yet taken place before Petersburg. Gen. Wilson's late cavalry raid to the south of Petersburg and Richmond has been a complete success. He destroyed some 60 miles of railroad, thus severing all of Lee's is believed, cannot be repaired within forty days, even if the rebels had all the material at hand. Gen. Wilson lost a greater part of his artillery and wagon train on his return and when he had reached a point on the Weldon road only about 25 miles below Petersburg, at which point the whole rebel cavalry force and some infantry intercepted him. After a sharp fight, during which Wilson's and Kaut's commands were seperated, both divisions succeeded in cutting their way through the rebel lines and arrived in camp. Our loss was not heavy, but had Wilson lost half his command, the price would cheap for such a success.

From Gen. Sherman, we have the news of an unexpectedly rapid success. Marietta, on the Atlanta railway, is occupied, and Kenesaw is in our possession. It seems uncertain whether the enemy mean to make any stand at all north of the Chattahooche; and whether they do or not, their strongest line has already been forced. The position which Sherman a few days since vainly assaulted has been turned, and there is nothing left to the enemy worth holding till he comes to the river.

Reports of a rebel raid towards Martinsburg, Va., are circulated, but no deffinate news has been received. Perhaps Mosby's guerrillas may be lurking about.

The Way It Is Going.

The following will serve to show our readers how the nominations of the Union National Convention are received by those who have heretofore been opposed to the renomination of President Lincoln:

The Chicago Staats Zeitung, an able exponent of liberty, is not the only German paper in the Northwest that supports Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, as has been stated. The Iowa Tribune, the leading German paper of Southern Iowa, has raised the Lincoln and Johnson flag. It says: The great National Convention, in the name of a mighty people, expressed its decision, and to that we submit.

The Boston Herald, by far the ablest and most popular Democratic paper in New Ergland-counting off the subscribers by hundreds when others have but there tenscomes out for Lincoln and Johnson. There will not be bogus Democracy enough left for seed in New England.

The Armstrong Democrat, published at Lincoln and Johnson. It assigns as a reason for this course, the necessity of the utime that this injustice should cease. There nion of all parties, at this time, for the safety of the Union.

The Lawrence Journal, a well known Democratic paper, published at New Castle. Lawrence county, Pa., has abandoned the so-called Democratic party, and hoisted to the mast-head the names of Lincoln and Johnson.

Resignation of Secretary Chase. The resignation of Secretary Chase was announced on last Thursday, and threw the whole financial world into a feverish state of excitement. The reasons which prompted Mr. Chase to resign were, of course, not known to the public, and hence numerous and some most absurd stories were circulated. President Lincoln at once nominated Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury, but that gentleman declined the position. On Friday, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Senator Fessenden, of Maine, as Secretary; which nomination was confirmed, and the position has been accepted by Mr. Fessenden. The appointment of Senator Fessenden seems to be well received in financial circles, and has had the effect to cause a decline of about 50 cents in the price of gold. We hope that a further and greater decline will at once be experienced upon his assuming the Treasu-

The Obligations of Patriotism. The Pittsburg Commercial says: There are thousands who, though exempt from military duty, are nevertheless under the obligations of patriotism to assist in keeping up our armies. A large proportion of this class will, on examination, be found abundantly able to place each a man in the ranks. This they should do, in addition to whatever else they may have done, or may propose to do. What nobler or more genuine evidence of patriotism can there be, than the certificate that you have placed a soldier in the ranks in the hour of the country's great need. The Government would do well to give notice that it will keep a roll of honor. whereon any man may have his name inscribed on proof that, being exempt himself, he has placed an accepted soldier in the itorial paragraph in the Erie Gazette of ranks. The record would be an enduring honor to the descendants of those whose names it bore. There is no lack either of will or money. All that is wanting is the application of the means to give it practical

WELL PUT .- "We do not deserve to have leader like Gen. Grant," says the Tribune, "if his inexhaustible energy and fertility of resources have not taught us to endure delays and disappointments. There may be others. There may be indecisive battles, defeats, losses, but there will never be a disaster overwhelming enough to shake the go it blind; they know their purpose of the indominitable soldier who well to be caught in that way. carries with him the fortunes of the Repub-

There will be three elections this year; the first for or against the Constitutional Amendments on the 2d day of August; the General Election on the 2d Tuesday of October; and the Presidential election in No-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Philipsburg, Pa. PHILIPSBURG, Pa., July 4th, 1864. DEAR JOURNAL :- This is the ever memorable fourth of July, the day that closes eighty-eight years of American Independence. Glorious fourth of July, in days gone by, it was the pride of every true American to hail thy annual return with emosources of supplies. The roads destroyed, it tions of joy and a thrill of patriotism that made the welkin ring with song and shout. But alas! how changed the scene, where once was heard the busy hum of industry, peace, happiness, and prosperity, smiling on every hand, is now changed to the roar of hostile cannon, the clash of arms, and the desolation of a civil war. Oh! once happy America

'Land of the free and home of the brave,' may the day be not far distant, when we will again enjoy the blessings of peace, our Union restored, and the Star Spangled banner floating in the pure air of liberty, without a stripe erased or a star obscured.

The Sunday Schools, the greatest reformers of the nineteenth century, of our town, are going to celebrate the day, and already Young America" is on the qui vive, ushering in the morn in his fire cracker style. I hope they may all have a good time, and as it is not come at a ble to delay my letter until to-morrow, I cannot report the way we celebrated the fourth until my next, which I will do, God sparing me.

would that of a brother. He was a member of Co. D. 5th, P. R. V. V.—had served his time and re-enlisted. At the time they had served the same time the skirmishers and artillery a sharp fire.

We give the hand of freedom to free M. when taking his leave to return to his regiment, not to expose himself to danger, more than his duty and honor would require. He replied, I enlisted to fight, I am going for that purpose and I will do my whole duty. That he done so, there is no doubt, and the hard fought battle of Spottsylvania, fully attests his heroism, for he now fills a soldiers grave beneath the branches of an aged oak tree on that bloody field, and there let him rest among the bravest of the brave. And may He who rules on high temper the sorrows of his father, brothers and sisters, thus sud-Mathias Plank and Henry Heeman both of Co. D. 53rd Regt. P. V., each lost an arm at the siege of Petersburg. This regiment is one of the fighting kind, there is seldom a battle in which the army of the Potomac is engaged, but what the 53rd has a hand in. The men of Co. C. are as a band of brothers, as the following incident will show. When Sergt. Daicy was wounded, on the 2d of June, they were making a charge -the Sergeant was shot between the knee and ankle, and so badly did the shot effect him that he fell forward, and, just as he was falling, he was shot again through the hips, the ball going clear through. The bullets were flying thick and fast, he could not Alttaning, Armstrong county, Pa., the old | move, there was no way to get to him, but Democratic organ, has hoisted the ticket of to crawl along on their bellies. Lieut. Robert McMusser and Hiram Radebach took a gum-blanket, crailed to where the Sergeant lay, spread out the blanket, rolled the Sergeant on it then one getting on each side, and taking the blanket by the corner, pulled him. crawling on their bellies out of reach of the bullets, and then got a stretcher and carried him to their quarters. If that is not "the pure oil of brotherly kindness," I do not know where it is to be found in this selfish

world And yet, we have men in our midst that do all they can to discourage the soldiers ridicule them, call them cut throats, villains and all the epithets they can possibly think Here they are meeting regularly every week, two or three times, to administer the oath of treason to such as are low, mean, and degraded enough to become members. Still these very members will contend that they are for the government, will stand by the country to put down the rebellion. pretty way indeed, to put down the war, to uphold the government, when really they are doing all they possibly can to stop the machine by killing the engineer and fireman. It was only last Saturday night, that I heard young men promenading up and down our streets singing treasonable songs. True, they are few, and their heads of the calabash order, but it shows where they stand, and what they are made of.

"Your compositor made my letter, of last week read that "Moshanon" had done, injustice to our town, this is a mistake, it should be "justice." LEROI.

Free Maryland.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Maryland, in session at Anapolis, has adopted by a two-third vote, (53 yeas against 27 nays) an article in the Bill of Rights which reads as follows:

party shall have been duly convicted; and are hereby declared free.

Mark! It is not gradual emancipation that is thus provided for, nor is anything said about compensation to loyal or disloyal owners. The declaration is as noble as it is just. Regenerated, disenthralled Maryland!

called at our general office one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and savagnly inquired 'whose dog he was whistling for?' One of Uncle Sam's pups, said he quite composedly. I had nothing to say.

The last idea of the Copperhead party is to run Electoral Tickets in each State, without naming the candidates for President and Vice President. This is leaving the door open for Jeff. Davis. But the people won't go it blind; they know their interests too

The army in Virginia is not likely to want for onions. In different parts of the country "Onion Leagues" have been formed to collect money and the vegetables so much bles, in good part contributions in answer to appeals by the press. THE WAR NEWS.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, June 28-9.50 A. M.-To Major-General Dix. - A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, June 27th, at 3.30 P. M., at his head-quarters, reports no operation in front, except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg, from a distance of two thousand yards. The dispatch gives the following intelligence from the rebel papers : "The Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot about forty miles north of Salem, and say that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with a loss of material, he will be safe." The same papers accuse Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons and horses and cattle. The same papers also state that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly. Note. - Burkesville is the junction of the South Side and Danville railroad .-REPORTER.

A dispath from Gen. Sherman received this morning, reports that yesterday, June 27th, an unsuccessful attack was make by I have neglected to notice the death of our forces on the enemy's positions, which our townsman, William Myers, jr. He resulted in a loss to us of between two and was killed instantly at the battle of three thousand. The following particulars Spottsylvania. There was no braver or truer are given: - "Pursuant to my order of the soldier than William Myers, jr. He was 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of true to his trust. His comrades adored him, and lament his death, as much as they road. At 8 A. M. McPherson attacked at

along the whole line kept up a sharp fire, Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy, s works, which are very strong." McPherson reports his loss about 500 and Thomas about 2,000. The loss was particularly heavy in general field officers: Gen. Harker is reported mortally woundey; also Colonel Dan. Mc-Cook, commanding a brigade : Col. Rice. 56th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Brownhall, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois are killed. McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many. But I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy dealy brought upon them. I learn that loss on the enemy, as he kopt close behind the parapets. No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Sect. of War. WASHINGTON, June 28, 4 p. m. - To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter: "I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual leemed it best to withdraw, and have suc ceeded in doing so, without serious loss, to this point, where we have abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent health, and ready, after a few day's rest, for service in any direction." Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received

from Gen. Grant or Sherman. EDWIN M. STANTON. Sect. of War.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.-It has been es timated that the heat emitted from every square foot of the sun's surface in an hour is equivalent to that produced by the combustion of 1,500 lbs. of coal, and the mechanical work which that quantity of coal is able to produce is equal to that of 7,000 The light and heat of the sun are horses. far greater than any that can be produced artificially-nevertheless, such a rapid loss of heat as that constantly given out would, in a long course of years, occasion a sensible effect, if there were no means of restoring the lost power. Some suppose that the fall of meteorites into the sun keeps up its heat. Others that the contraction of the sun a 10,000th part of its diameter would generate sufficient heat to maintain its present heating force for nearly 3,000 years. Assuming the density of the sun to be equal

The rebel editors turn with imploring looks to their "Northern friends" in this hour of trial to come to the rescue and break down the wall of fire which is encircling them :- "There is no doubt," says the Atlanta Intelligencer, "that there are, in the Western States, a large number of men oppossed to the abolitian war. The vote in Ohio, during the last gubernatorial election, exhibited the fact that over 200,000 voters in that State were opposed to the war, and "Hereafter in this State there shall be | if the flames of insurrection will only spread neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, over Illinois, we feel certain that thousands except in punishment for crime, whereof the Ohioans will join the melee. Nothing could give us greater satisfaction than the sight of all persons held to service or labor as slaves | the Copperheads engaged in cutting the throats of Lincoln's hirelings.

to that of the earth, a similar amount of

When General Sickels was in the 26th Congress, he requested the School Commissioners in New York to select from the pubhe schools the lad most worthy of a place at West Point. They selected a youth named A post-office clerk sends the following to Leidecker, and he will graduate this year at Holbrook's United States Mail: "A man the head of his class. The practice of selecting candidates for cadetships, from the schools, did not originate with Gen. Sickles, but was a "invention" of Thaddeus Stevens, that terribly desperate and desperately wicked, (according to copperhead parlance) abolition Congressman from the Lancaster District. It should be adopted by every Congressman in the country.

> The Richmond Examiner calls Abraham Lincoln "the Illinois rail-splitter," and Andrew Johnson "the Tennessee tailor." New York World has excelled its rebel ally in vulgarity, and calls the one candidate "a rail-splitting buffoon," the other "a boorish tailor." It is well to keep before the people this sympathy of the copperhead with the traitor.

It is stated that Brgiadier General E. W. Hinks, lately in command of the 3d Division, 18th Corps, composed entirely of colorneeded. A steamer has sailed from New ed troops, has resigned, and his resignation York loaded with onions and other vegeta- has been reluctantly accepted. He has had no less than ten bullets in his body, two of which yet remain.

Let it be passed around from hand to hand until every workingman in the land has committed it to memory, that when Abraham Lincoln, our President, and Andrew Johnson, formerly Senator, and now. Governor, two workingmen and champions of labor, were nominated for office, the organ of the Democracy sneered at them as 'a rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in encouth ignorance." Thus we see that when laboring men by their own industry rise to hon-

or these new-fledged Democrats have no words for them but words of contempt and

The return of General Hancock to the command of his corps is hailed with the greatest satisfaction. His wound is for the first time thoroughly healed, and he expressed himself as feelling better than he had for nearly a year. The patriotism and fortitude which have kept him in the field through this severe campaign, while constantly suffering from a painful wound, deserves as high praise as the eminent services he has rendered, and greatly enhance the obligation due him for the latter.

The Copperheads seem to neglect a great argument which might be used against Mr. Lincoln. It is from a recent speech of Hon, J. L. M. Curry, the Secession leader of Alabama. "Should Lincoln be re-elected," says Mr. Curry, "our fond hopes will be dashed to the ground." This is an argument the Copperheads neglect.

Governor Seymour, of New York, is in great trouble because he cannot pursuade the Grand Jury of New York city to indict the "authorities" for the suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce. The the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas Governor is determined to "execute the

We give the hand of freedom to free Maryland. The curse of Slavery has passed away from her soil, and she now takes rank with the free States of the great Republic. We welcome Maryland to a future of prosperity and renown.

Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet were sued in a French court by French traders, who owned a cargo of cotton which was burned by the rebels after it had passed to the merchants. The plaintiffs were defeated with costs.

Gen. Robert Toombs, formerly Senator in Congress from Georgia, and then General in the rebel army, is now a private in a Georgia Jegiment. Roger A. Pryor is a private in a Virginia regiment.

W. M. Anderson, an Ohio delegate to the Copperhead Chicago Convention, writes a etter in favor of a Western Confederacy. This is Democratic devotion to the Union.

The "new" Emperor of Mexico was 24 years old on the 7th of June

New Advertisements.

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 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

1,000,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED.
for which the highest price
will be paid in CASH by R. MOSSOP. will be paid in CASH by July 6, 1864. Clearfield, Pa.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Cowan, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county,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

SAMUEL HEGARTY.

ORPHANS COURT SALE .- By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at Morris' Mill, in Burnside township, on Wednesday the 3d day of August 1864, all the undivided one-half part of all that certain track of land situate in Bell and Burnside township, containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by John Sunderlin, on the west by Benjamin Baird and on the north by J. F. Lee-late the estate of Jacob L. Smith, dec'd. TERMS-Cash at confirmation of the sale

PETER M. SMITH.

contraction would suffice for ten millions of LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post
Office at Clearfield, Pa., on July 1st, 1864
Allison, Fanny Miss.
Anspach, Jacob
Magee J. Henry Moore, J Blair Myers, Mary M. Mrs Barr, Rasis A. Mrs. Bishop, Wm. A. Murray, Harry McDonneil Archibald McCollough, Henry Booth T. J. Cocheran, Henry Olliver, Joseph 2 Corll, Mark Rennsorth E. S. Coons A V Rev. Robertson, Wm. Daley, Martin Roberts Wm. Sterrett, James 2 Dallas, R W Eakens. Thadeus Smith, Joseph Souith. Patrick L. Transue, Joseph E. Wallace, Ida Mrs. Flake, James Gibson, Joseph H 2 Warton, Charley Harshbarger J. M.Rev. Watts. David Haycock. John W. Whitbey, Henry James, George Jamison, Robt Sergt Welborer, Editor Wilson, Miss. Susanna Keller, Dennis Persons calling for any of above letters, will say One cent is due on each let

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

ter advertised.

Clearfield May 4, 1864. Att y at Law

M A. FRANK. P. M.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain note of hand, given by me to August and John Rimilett, calling for \$39 10, and dated the 31st of May 1864. Anderson Murray is bail in said note. The said Rimilett's owing me \$12 50 tax. I will not pay said note until the tax is paid, unless compelled by due course of law.

June 8, 1864 -pd. DAVID L. SMITH.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters or Administration on the estate of William Henry Lloyd, late of - township, Clearfield Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly May 11, 1864,-pd- SAMUEL W. BEYERS.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the estate of Lanson Root, late of Woodward tp., Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the under-signed, 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 MONEAL. May 11, 1884.

THE HISTORY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACR BITTERS. The most remarkable medicine of the BITTERS. The most remarkable measure of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver complaint, hypper and other disease. sia. Nervous debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that once among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who were act tast their virtues in their own families. may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy a mong the many advertised medicines, describe the public commendation. For sale by dragging and dealers everywhere.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime are cie of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my son 600 Waggoner on my account, as he has left me with Waggoner on my account, as no delta of his con-out any cause, and I will pay no debts of his con-tracting unless compelled to do so by due coun-JOHN WAGGONKR Marron, June 15, 1764.-3tpd.

WESTERN CENTRAL R. R.-An Election for officers viz. President and managers of the "Western Central R. R. Co. Will be held at the office of said company, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 4th day of July 1854 of which the stockholders in the same will thake no-tice L. J. CRANS; Secty. Clearfield, May 27, 1891.

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

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 by the name and style of the "Moshannon and Grahamton Turapike Road Company," hereby give notice that they will meet in the Town of a oshannon. Show-Shoe township, Centre county, on Tuesday the 28th day of June 1864, at the stere 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, JACOB MOCK, WM. STEWART. JAS P. NELSON. JAS. B. GRAHAM. Moshannon, June 7. 1864.

CIRCULAR.-HISTORY OF THE PENN.
SYLVANIA 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

This history will contain the names of all the officers and privates of the corps—their promo-tions, casualties and discharges—also, graphic descriptions of their camp life and their galiant achievements in the many battles in which they have taken part-all derived from official and au-

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

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 re-No. 6, East King Street.

Active and reliable Agents wanted in every district in Pennsylvania to canvass for the above Work A. JOHN F. MOORE, Clearfield Pa., Agent for Clearfield county.

United STATES TAX APPEALS. United States Assessor's Office. Nineteenth sistrict, 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 of

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 enumeration 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 6th, 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 fashious-ble 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, meripos, eashmeres. French and American ginghams, lawns, plaids, nankins, berege cambries muslins balme ral and hoop skirts, silk and cloth mantles, veils, edgings, lace, braid, nets, corsets, belts, collaretts, 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. puts, &c. It is the place to buy your dry goods ; your gro ceries, your boots and shoes, hats, caps and bon nets; your notions your hardware, soythes, 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 or-dered 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 any

body, but will do our utmost to maintain the reputation we have won, of selling goods a little "Rally 'round the counter, boys!" and be convinced of the truth of our assertions.

Lumber-city, June 24. KIRK & SPENCER.