

BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 13, 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.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1 Robert P King. 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 3 Henry Bumm, 4 William H. Kern, 5 Bartin H. Jenks. Charles M. Runk, 7 Robert Parke,

13 Elias W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister. 16 David M'Conaughy, 17 David W. Woods, 8 Aaron Mull, 9 John A. Hiestand, 10 Richard H. Corvell 11 Edward Holliday, 12 Charles F. Reed,

18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B Dick, 21 Everard Bierer. 22 John P. Penney. 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin, 24 John W. Blanchard.

A Rebel Raid into Maryland-Fight at the Monocacy-Railroad Bridges Burnt, etc.

Last week we mentioned the fact, that rumors of a rebel raid were current but that nothing definite was known up to that time. Since then considerable of a rebel force attacked Martinsburg, and Gen. Sigel evacuated the place and fell back to Harper's Ferry and occupied Maryland Hights-having sent his wagon trains and stores in advance. For several days the rebels hung abeut Harper's Ferry without making anything like a serious demonstration upon our forces, nor did they appear to be strongly inclined to cross the Potomac into Maryland.

Later, however, bodies of rebels appeared at Point of Rocks, and several other fords, and small detachments of cavalry crossed and marched upon Hagerstown and, we believe, entered that town and plundered some of the stores and citizens. Some skirmishing took place here between our advance and the rebels, a considerable number of whom were hovering about Hagerstown. The rebels also set fire to the engine house and some two hundred tons of Government hay which had been collected at Hagerstown, after which they withdrew. carrying away a large amount of plunder. The rebels also made a demonstration towards Greencastle and Williamsport, but did not attack either place.

Next they turned their attention towards Frederick, at which place it appears Gen. Wallace had arrived with a force of about 10,000. The rebels appearing in large force before Frederick on the evening of the 8th. and Gen. Wallace not deeming himself strong enough to resist them, fell back to Monocacy bridge, which he had resolved to defend, and prevent the further advance of the rebels. On the 9th, at about 9 o'clock in the morning the rebels attacked Wallace, and the fight continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when our forces were outflanked and compelled to fall back. Wallace's men | ment resorted to the extreme measures it | are represented as having behaved well and | has proclaimed. fought bravely, but suffered a severe loss. The rebels, however, lost fully as heavy as we did. Gen. Wallace continued to fall back towards Baltimore, but the rebels did not follow him very vigorously, although their force is represented to be not less than 20,-000 strong. Indeed, it is estimated by a to pay was one dollar. A man that undertakes

On the 10th detachments of rebel cavalry appeared at Reistertown, 16 miles from Baltimore, and at Westminster. Great excitement prevailed in Baltimore in consequence, and every effort was made to give the rebels a warm reception in case of their attacking that city. The reported cutting of the Northern Central Railroad between Timonium and Cockeysville, and the burning of the bridge at Ashland iron works for a time increased the excitement in Baltimore, but confidence and quiet were soon restored. Gen. Seigle's wagon train arrived at Baltimore this day, in charge of the detachment of infantry and cavalry. One of the officers who was in the fight at Monocacy says, that in all his experience in this war he has never seen more desperate fighting, and that the rebel loss was at least as heavy as ours.

number, but we think this an exaggeration.

In and around Washington every preparation was made to secure it against a successful attack, should the rebels attempt to take it.

Gen. Hunter is reported as having recaptured Martinsburg, with 1,000 prisoners, and all the stores and much plunder collected there by the rebels.

By Tuesday Evening's Mail. The rebel raiders are still in Maryland and of the raiders ventured within tour miles of unfaltering heroism.

dence of Governor Bradford. Telegraphic communication has been cut between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The rebels also Philadelphia Railroad, near Magnolia. They went through the trains and captured wounded in an engagement some time since. Most of the passengers were robbed of their watches and money; then the baggage was gunpowder bridge near Havre de Grace, is reported destroyed.

The damage on the Northern Central Railroad is not so serious as at first reported-only two bridges being burnt and a few rails torn up at another point, which will be repaired in a few days.

In well informed circles no very serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of both Baltimore and Washington. Indeed, it is asserted on good authority that the preparations to receive the enemy are such as to warrant the assurance of their utter defeat should they make the attempt. The rebels are, perhaps, upwards of twenty thousand strong, but a dispatch announces the arrival at Baltimore of 16,000 veterans from New Orleans, a day or two since. Such being the case a sufficient force is at hand to defeat the rebels.

From all the statements made it is evident that the present rebel raid is more for the purpose of plunder than anything else. A few days more, we think, will find them on the retreat, having accomplished little more than the destruction of some property, and carrying off a large amount of plunder—besides getting up a big excitement in the

The Next Electoral College.

Congress has declared that none of the States which have been formally declared in nsurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approach- such a right should be so well grounded in ing Presidential contest are as follows:

Fiorida, Alabama, N. Carolina, Tennessee. Arkansas, Mississippi, S. Carolina. Louisiana,

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following: Electors, | States, * Electors. States. Maine. Ohio, New Hampshire, 5 Indiana, Massachusetts, : 12 Illinois, : Rhode Island. Michigan.

Wisconsin, Connecticut. : Minnesota. Vermont, : New York, 33 lown, New Jersey. Kansas, Pennsylvania. Missouri, California,

West Virginia, 5 Oregon, : Total, 24 States-Elector, 241-Necessa ry to a choice, 121,

Kentucky Politics. The Cincinnati Gazette has a vigilant and well informed correspondent in Kentucky who keeps the readers of that paper fully advised of the different phases of public of pinion in that State. From his late letters published on Wednesday and Thursday of last week it would appear that the Presidents proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky was not issued a day too soon. The writer refers to many indications of the prevalence throughout the State of widespread disaffection and disloyalty, which, he ays, is shared in some form by a large majority of the population. He thinks there is great cause for alarm and apprehension, and expresses the opinion that the elements of discord which are at work tend to but one end-civil strife in the State and the forwarding of the cause of rebellion and treason. Opposition to the enlistment of negro slaves, and the rebel sympathies of a large class of the people, are at the bottom of all the mischief. It was high time that the govern-

Resisting the Tax Law,

Two farmers in Hunterdon, New Jersey, undertook to resist the cellection of the internal revenue tax by refusing to pay it. The consequence was they were indicted, plead guilty, and each had to pay a fine of \$500. The amount of tax which they refused prisoner who was captured at double that to resist the Federal laws, when properly executed will always come out of the contest second best. And yet we need not be surprised to hear of repeated instances of these attempts to resist the law. Simply because the conductor of every copperhead newspaper in the country is now laboring to incite.

American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under the ignorant portion of the community to oppose the legal authorities. Indeed, the copperhead leaders seem to have no purpose in view now but to provoke a collision be-States and the Government.

The Amended Conscription Act. Congress has at last perfected the new Conscription bill. Under this act, drafts may his personal liberty, cannot understand why be made for 1, 2 or 3 years; bounties of he should be deprived of his political rights. \$100, \$200, and \$300 are to be awarded for | The service of arms does not blunt the judgone, two and three years' service respectively. Commutation is no more; but every one draft ed may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota. We do not see how the act could have been rendered more lenient, if the paramount object of recruiting our armies is to be kept of such a people, it cannot affect their sense

The Great Philadelphia Fair closed on their ability for self-government. If it Tuesday last, with appropriate ceremonies. | could, the war in which we are now engaged The amount of money realized for the Sani- for the defence of the Government and the tary Commission will reach a million dollars. safety of the public weal, had better be stop-The splendid sword was given to Gen. Meade | ped immediately. by 3,442 votes to 1.206 for Hancock, and several hundred scattering. It was eminent-ly proper that a Philadelphia Fair should den time the Democratic leaders, such as award the sword to her own great warrior, in close proximity to Baltimore. A squad history of the war for skilful generalship and the flag under which a soldier fought. If

the city on Monday and destroyed the resi- / Address of the Union State Central Com- to protect a man in war, why should it not

To the People of Pennsylvania: In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life-responding to calls for large recaptured two trains on the Baltimore and inforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traiters-cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money all the officers and soldiers, among whom to conduct the war, and submitting to an was Maj. Gen. Franklin, who was on his mmense increase in the prices of living, the way North from New Orleans, having been people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while energy unloaded and fire set to the trains. The ed in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Penasylvania suddenly find themselves confronted with a question of the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parries was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operation. Now, howev er, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballet-box and in the battle-field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the Government will be justly recogniz-ed as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a astification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and tha lover of his country in his effort to serve it. .

It would seem that on an amedment to the Constitution granting the soldiers a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the government beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honorone which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities-the victor still to treat the vanjuished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for the high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose ouths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the senence of his judges may result in his disfranhisement-but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisment as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisment should follow the higher services which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic en-dearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yieding of all personal comforts, forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniqity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its justice can only be maintained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than tween a portion of the masses of the loyal voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time, surrenders

> The Democratic leaders now oppose the Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultz inthat flag was potent on the sea and the land, of the Italian Free Masons.

ment or blur the ability of a citizen to exer-

him a new title to the enjoyment of such a

right, and fits him for the highest privi-

leges of a free Government. Unlike the

masses of Europe, the great body of the A-

merican people are intelligent, possessed of

educations affording the highest knowledge.

While war for a time may change the hibits

of justice, their appreciation of power, and

their love of Government. It cannot lessen

sise the elective franchise. It rather gives

possess the other virtues of continuing his Destruction of the Pirate Vessel Alabama. political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapperal, the heads of the sea shore, and din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precinets. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—but off from all communication -searcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake-is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate for the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right. almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secode from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling slife in its defence, is a despotism more earful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his services are rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely, and even almost wholly, composed of their partizan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were in st earnest, and even persistent, in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities

and most sacred privileges. On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pensylvania. We do not loubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed | north a recruiting station. A few public which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great | Tribune, thoroughly impressed with the ob-right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania | ligation of patriotism, may by a rapid and has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Jovernment to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitor, to say to them, 'You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the God's blessing, a "crowning mercy?" control of a free Government; your posi-tions must be with the slaves of the Southamong the disgraced and degraded of God's children?' We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send pie of t'ennsylvania are prepared to send Advertisements set in fargetype, cuts, or out of usual such a message to their fellow citizens in stylewill be charged double price for space occupied the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our warworn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the po-litical rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier

a people again at peace and blessed with SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. A. W. BENEDICT, | Secretaties. WIEN FORNEY

actively to labor for the triumph of this ef-

fort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fel-

low citizens now absent as soldiers, that as

our victorious armies planted their banners

in the capital of treason, it was beneath

their folds in Richmond, each hero of the

Keystone State exercised the freeman's

right of the elective franchise for a Presi-

dent to administer the Government to a re-

united Union, to States once more loyal, to

BANGOR, Me. July 7. - Company A, of the State guard left for Fort M'Clarry yesterday. den time the Democratic leaders, such as Among the privates is Vice President

Garabaldi has been elected Grand Master

GREAT NAVAL FIGHT.

The news of the destruction of the pirate ship Alabama, is hailed with rejoicing by every loyal man. The particulars of the fight are these: On the morning of June convicted at the June Sessions of the court of this account, on one count of an indictment for concealing the sessions of the court of this account, on one count of an indictment for concealing the sessions of the court of this county, on one count of an indictment for concealing the sessions of the court of the county, on one county of the court of th steaming out of Cherbourg Harbor, France, towards the United States steamer Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. At 11:10 the Alabama commenced the action by firing with her starboard battery at a distance of about half a mile. She fired several broadsides. when the Kearsarge also opened fire with her starboard guns, and a sharp engagement, with rapid firing from both ships, was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In the manoevering both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of about a quarter to half a mile. At 12 o'clock the firing from the Alabama was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making head sail and chaping her course to land, which was distant about 9 miles. At 12:30 the rebel pirate vessel was in a disabled condition and in a sinking state. She went down a few minutes later, carrying with her some of her crew. The English steam yacht Deerhound was near by and picked up a number of the Alabama's crew, including Semmes and thirteen officers. The boats of the Kearsarge picked up the remainder of the crew. The Kearsarge and Alabama were of about equal tonnage, and threw about an equal weight of metal from their guns. This fight is a glorious triumph for the American arms, and is bailed with joy at home and abroad.

The following dispatch has been received; by the Navy Department, from Captain Winslow, announcing his victory over the

Picate Captain Semmes: U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE, June 19, 1964, Six: -I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port on the 14th inst.' I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. Ac cording to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about :30 o'clock. At about 10:20 a. m. we dis overed her steering towards us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction we steamed to sea until a distance of 6 or 7 miles was ob tained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced stear ing for the Alabama. As we approached her, within about 1,200 yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a cirele round and round at the distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expira-tion of an hour, the Alabama struck her flag and went down in about twenty minutes afterwards, carrying many persons with her. It affords me great gratification to announce that all did their duty, and exhibiting cool ness which gave promise at the outset of

certain victory.

I have the honor to be most respectfully. Your obedient servant, JNO, A. WINSLOW, Captain. To Hon. G. Welles, Sec't. of the Navy.

Later advices state that the Deerhound, immediately upon picking up such of the Alabama's crew as fell in its way, sailed for shore and landed the rebels on British soil, instead of delivering them to the victors as prisoners. It is also stated that the rebel symethizers in England and France are about o present Semmes with a splendid sword, and that he will soon sail again in a new "Alabama." If so, he had better keep out of range of Captain Winslow's guns.

Patriotism in the Churches

From the commencement of the rebellion. ays the Commercial, the churches, as a general thing, have been good fields for recruiting soldiers. The christian patriotism of the land has shown conspicuously forth. We are glad to see its light blazing anew. In New York, the practical idea of supplying the arnies with men has token root, and bids fair to bring forth good fruits. By recruiting direct ly for men, and by raising money to procure substitutes, the churches of the land, through a concerted effort, can of themselves keep our armies full. What nobler cause can there be than the cause of Liberty and Union? It is fit for the churches everywhere, and we hope we may yet see every church in the spirited Christains in each church, says the generous effort-calling for subscriptions from others, and heading the list themselves -start the patriotic zeal of their brethren into full activity. Every church is an organization already in full action; the pastor may with a few words call attention to the subject; and a hearty seconding by two or three energetic men will engage the zeal of the church. Why may we not have a universal effort, which shall insure, through

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 personare, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

FIRST CLASS Falling-Top Buggy for E A IRVIN.
Curwensville, Pa., July 13th, 1864.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Clear-

on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1864.
\$ (\$ i = 4 m i)
Bills discounted, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Pennsylvania State stocks. : : : : 58.998 41
Specie, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Due from other banks, : : : : : 6,080 46
Notes of other banks. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes, 16,420 00
Checks, drafts, &c. : : : : : : : 2,847 65 Over drafts, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 618 92
Over drafts. : : : : : : : : : : : : 618 02
United States Revenue stamps, : : : 439 75
Furniture. : : : : : : : : : 485 44
Due Commonwealth, (special) : : : : 400 00
Furniture. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Total amount of assets \$270.055 77
LIABILITIES.
LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Notes in circulation, : : : : 52.182 00
Due depositors, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Due certificates of deposit, : : : : 7.542 18
Due Banks, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3.717 89
Due Commonwealth, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Interest and exchange, . : : : 1,455 56

Total amount of liabilities. : : : : \$270,055 77 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PPLICATION FOR PARDON. - All persons are hereby notified that an application is about to be made to his Excellency Gov. A ing stolen goods. Clearfield July 13, 1861

STRAY OXEN.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Pike township, on the 5th day of July, 1864, a yoke of oxen; one a darh brindle with some white across the shoulders and on the hips; the other a red with some white spots and wide-spreading horas, and both supposed to be about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs. DANIEL BAILEY July 13, 1864

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Glearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of

July. 1864. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and roduce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of ach; 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 ne-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, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance
July 13, 1834 WM S BRADLEY, clerk

CONDITION of the First National Bank for Cornwessville, of the State of Pennia, on the morning of the Monday of July, 1861;

DERFOR
Notes and hills discounted
DEBTOR: Notes and bills discounted. \$100,675 %; Furniture and Fixtures 600 or Expense account 506 98 Remittances and cash items. 2.735 16
Purmiture and readures
Expense account : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Remittances and cash items, : : 2.735 16
Duction National Banks, : : 4.3(19)
Due from other Banks
U.S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer
of U. S. to secure circulation : : : 50,000 um
Cash on hand in circulating notes of
State Banks, : : : : : : : 130 m Specie, : : : : : : : : : 680 3
Specie : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Other lawful money, : : : : : : 34.790 to
Total, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Capital stock paid in, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Capital stock paid in. 1 1 1 1 1 1 850,000 or
Circulating notes : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Individual deposits
Due to other limbs
Profit and Loss
A 4 9 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A
Total Liabilities : : : : : \$197,018 3
I. Samuel Arroun, eashier of First National Bank of Curwensville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.
edge and belief. San't Announ, Cashier.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. -Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Cowan, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield couny.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 nuthenticated for settlement

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of

July, A. D. 1861. Jostan Evans, Notary Pub

State of Pann'a. County of Clearfield, as

SAMUEL HEGARTY. July 6, 1854. Administrator

United States Assessor's Office. Nineteenth District. Pa.. office, Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa. Notice is hereby given that the assessment lists, valuations and commercians made and ta-ken 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., 1861, 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 underdessity. Clearfield, and, at the same place, the undersigned assessor of this Collection District, will attend the 22d of July at his office in Curwensville o receive, hear, and determine all appeals relive to any erroneous or excessive valuations or

numerations 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 enmeration 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 easment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the s-sessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing. and shall specify the particular cause matter. or thing respecting which a decision is requesed; und shall, mercover, state the ground of principle of inequality of error domplained of DANIEL LIVINGSTON

Assessor of the Nineteenth Collection District Curwensville, June 6th, 1864.

"RALLY 'ROUND THE COUNTER, BOYS.

THE 2D SERIES

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

OPEN FOR COMPETITION Every day, (Sandays excepted.) A price

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 fashions ble goods, to buy any kind of goods you want. The summer stock, now opening at Kirk & Spencor's, is the largest, the best assorted—and best that ever came to the place.

Ladies can find delaines, alpacas, merines, ashmeres French and American ginghams lawns.

plaids, nankins, berege cambrics, muslins balmoal and hoop skirts, silk and cloth mantles, veils, dgings, lace, braid, nets, corsets, belts, collaretts, iery. gloves, ribbons, bonnets, hats, trimmings, bobinett, muli and swiss muslins, shawls, combs, wristlets, linen handkerchiefs, toilet articles, &c. Gentlemen can find coats, pants, vests, boots, thoes, hars, caps. collars, neck-ties, suspenders, thirts, handkerchiefs, perfamery &c.

Children can find toys in great variety, candies.

It is the place to buy your dry goods; your gro-cories, your boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets; your notions your hardware, scythes, fork shovels, hoes, rakes; your brooms, colar and wil-low 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 spiker; in fact anything you want. If you wish the highest cash price for your produce, your outter, eggs, grain, flax-seed, rags, timber, boards and shingles, it is the place to exchange to the best advantage to the past advantage to the best advantage to yourselves Anyart ele 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

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

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

Lumber-city, June 24. KIRK & SPENCER

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