Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 20, 1864.

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. Geo.MorrisonCoates, Henry Bumm, William H. Kern, Bartin H. Jenks, 6 Charles M. Runk, 7 Robert Parke, Aaron Mull. 10 Richard H. Coryell. 11 Edward Holliday.

12 Charles F. Reed.

14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, 16 David M'Conaughy 17 David W. Woods, 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

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

The National Finances.

Secretary Fessenden has returned to Washington from New York without money, or the promise of money, from the associated banks. His negotiations with them fell through, whatever the ostensible reasons, because of their absolute inability to furnish the fifty millions required, there being but fifteen millions in greencacks in the city, the balance having been sent west to purchase produce. The banks being unable to lend money, offered to lend their credit, but the Secretary considered that he had no power to negotiate such a loan, and felt unwilling, even if he had the power, to exercise it. He was urged from some quarters to take measures to make the money market easier, but replied that, on the contrary, he should exert himself to make it tighter, so as to reduce the price of gold and the ne- making a vigorous pursuit, and to enable ties of the Government-pork-gamblers, cessaries of life, and those articles which the rebels to make good their retreat with gold-gamblers, whisky-gamblers, gamblers my. He will have recourse to a popular they had stolen in Maryland-which, it loan, probably at six per cent., preferring to is believed, together with the destruction of sell long bonds at, or even below par, to a property on their rout, will amount to afurther inflation of the currency. The adtisement for this loan may be expected to appear before many days. Meantime, thanks | the front, and left headquarters on Wedin a great measure to the new tax law, the | nesday, reports a confident feeling prevail-Treasury finds itself fully able to supply its | ing in Grants army, which was also shown were disbursed on the 15th, and we are as- invaders would be captured. No informaincrease of amount of unpaid requisition, this time. and decrease also of the amount of notes in circulation, more 5 per cent. coupon paper having been withdrawn than compound interest paper issued.

More of the Same Sort. Two weeks since we published accounts of

a number of papers, which heretofore had been opposed to President Lincoln, coming out in favor of the Union nominees. Here are a few more of the same sort: "The Belleville Demokrat, one of the

strongest among the German journals in Illinois to advocate Fremont before his nomination, has backed square out and hoisted the names of Lincoln and Johnson.

The Buffalo Journal, the new German daily recently started in that city, under the editorship of Dr. De Hass, as the organ of the German "Radicals," which was expected to support the nomination of Fremont. and which, since the Cleveland Convention, has maintained an attitude of political uncertainty, came out recently squarefooted and decided for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Waechter am Erie, an influential German paper published in Northern Ohio, and which was favorable to the Cleveland Convention, speaks as follows: "The Fremont who wrote that letter (accepting the Cleveland nomination,) over which the copperhead press is rejoicing, does not appear to us like the Fremont of 1856. . . How can we recognize the document as coming from one who has always been a leader of the radicals? Is it not a bid for the Chicago nomination, or has the man become an-

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS .- 500,000 MORE MEN. -The President has issued a call for 500,000 additional men. If these troops are not put into the field, by volunteering, on or before the 5th day of September, 1864. a draft will be immediately made thereafter for one year from that date. Volunteer: will be accepted for one, two or three years. A credit for any excess of men furnished on former quotas, by sub-districts, will be allowed on the present call.

The hour of danger is the test of fidelity. He who is ready to bow under the shadow of adversity, because the hosts of crime confront both Grant and Washington, prefers anarchy to order, and starless despotism to Constitutional freedom. He would cloud the graves of our martyred dead with disbonor, and doom the living to humiliation and lawlessness. Steady, faithful mensteady! An imperiled nationality is to be of the dead demand it!

THE REBEL RAID.

Last week we gave an account of the invasion of Maryland by the Rebels-the cutting of the Northern Central and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads- the capture of General Franklin, who afterwards made his escape-and the concentration of the whole rebel force in the vicinity of Washington.

On the 12th the rebels appeared before Fort Stevens, on the Seventh Street road, about 6 miles from Washington, and attacted the fort with some vigor, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. Annapolis was also threatened, but no attack made on it. The Rebels finding that Washington was better protected than perhaps they anticipated thought it prudent to make no further demonstrations upon the city, and accordingly they withdrew; and on the 13th recrossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and opposite Poolsville. In fact their attack upon Fort Stevens seems to have been but a ruse, to enable them to make good their retreat. and to get safely away their plunder.

A portion of the 6th corps is said to be in pursuit of the retreating raiders-who are moving off at a rapid rate, down the valley towards Gordonsville. Our forces in pursuit had succeeded in capturing Gen. Bradly Johnson near Edward's Ferry, but he was afterwards rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry. A portion of Mosby's command, about 200, passed near Leesburg on Tuesday night-each rider leading a horse, while they were driving before them nearly 10,000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were making towards Ashby's Gap. Another portion of the rebel cavalry made towards Chester Gap and Snickerville, while the main body moved directly for Ashby's Gap.

The statements that the rebel force in the invasion numbered 50,000, and the under-estimate of from 8,000 to 10,000, we believe both to be incorrect. Gen. Grant has not varied from his original estimate that it was from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and the War Department puts it but a little higher. These figures are not very materially higher than our published estimate of last week.

Some knowing secessionists in Baltimore assert that this raid of the rebels was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain Grant's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this they have returned to the other side of the Potomac to await reinforcements, with which, when obtained, they will advance again with Lee in command. We anticipate that this story was only intended to deter our forces from the Government must purchase for the ar- the large amount of plunder and cattle which bout four millions of dollars.

Representative Ashley, who has been to present needs. Fifteen millions of dollars by the General himself, that the Maryland sured that the next weekly statement of the tion of a capture of more than 300 or 400 sured that the next weekly statement of the tion of a capture of more than 300 or 400 and other staples in proportion. All beyond public debt will show a reduction instead of has, however, reached Washington, up to these rates was a gigantic bubble, blown by

This rebel invasion seems to have been only a raid on a large scale for the purpose of plunder, and with the hope of withdrawing Gen. Grant's grasp upon the rebel capital. If such was Lee's object, he has certainly failed in his calculations. Gen. Grant as persistently as though no rebels were in the vicinity of Washington. On the other of the war shall be arrested." and Argus, at Albany, have been gradually working themselves into the same scheme, the vicinity of Washington. On the other hand the 19th army corps, from New Orleans, which had been brought to Washington, will now be in position to either reinforce Gen. Grant or to co-operate with him from this side. Hence, this raid, has been the means of strengthening rather than weakening our cause, whilst the only advantage the rebels have gained consists in the amount of plunder they have been enabled to carry off.

Gen. Sherman is making good progress. At last accounts he had driven the rebels over the river, and he was before Atlanta. We soon expected to hear of Sherman's taking Atlanta.

By Tuesday Evening's Mail.

An official report to the Post Office department shows that the mails for twentyeight different cities were burned by the rebels at Gunpowder.

On the 15th a collision took place on the New York and Erie railroad, by which Sixty-feur Union and Rebels soldiers were

The probability is that the rebel raiders will make good their retreat with most of their booty gathered in Maryland.

Mark well the malignant, treacherous copperhead in this crisis in our country's cause. The shadow of adversity quickens his whole perfidious powers into life, and he scatters unmanly treason on every side along | Gov. Curtin, contracted fever in the field. his pathway. He would yield to treason and was brought to Harrisburg, on Saturbecause he loves it-because he hates the free institutions so sacred to every patriot, and he serves the purpose of Jeff. Davis with more effect than his murderous soldiers if he | breakfast, in a fit of temporary derangement. can make loyal hearts despair. Let faithful men rise in their majesty and declare with one voice that the UNION SHALL BE | his bed. While in the field he had devoted PRESRVED, and THAT TREASON WILL DIE! his whole time to the relief of our wounded.

Speaker Colfax is renominated from the 9th Congressional District of Indiana. He has been nominated seven times and elected rescued—the hope of the living and the fame | five , a representative for ten out of fourA New Name.

There is something new under the political sun. The managers are about to coin a new name for the Democratic party. In his card announcing the postponement of the Chicago convention, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee uses the name "Conservative Union Democratic party." Astonishing! We never heard of such a party before. We have heard of Democrats, Peace Democrats, War Democrats, Jeffersonian Democrats, Jacksonian Democrats, aye, and Confederate Democrats, but we never heard of such an hermaphrodite arrangement as a 'Conservative Union Dem-ocratic party.' But why not have such a party? Democrats have always contended that there are no two things so unequal as white men and negroes, and yet the statisties of the strongest Democratic localities, which have generally been south of Mason and Dixon's line, have shown conclusively they well understand how to mix the two Then why not form a "Miscegen" party after such a manner? The elements exist, and why not use them? The three adjectives used, "Conservatives." "Union," and "Democrats," might well be regarded as representing the three principal classes of men with which their voting class is divided -the office-hunters, the war-patriots, and the peace-traitors. The idea of this grand new party, uniting war and peace, loyalty and disloyalty into one harmonious whole, to be run by the old chiefs of the played out Democracy is certainly brilliant.—Bloomsburg Republican.

Confession of a Copperhead. Hon. James Brooks, editor of the New

York Express, is one of the most ultra opponents of the Administration, and a Copperhead of the first water. In a recent letter from Washington to his paper, he

Slavery carries with it its own punishment. It is a dead drag to the body politic. It is impossible for any community to prosper with it on its bosom. The affliction bears as heavily on the master as upon the slaves. It endangers the peace and happiness of the master, and robs the slave of his freedom and his birth-right. As to prosperity and accumulation of property, it keeps the master in the rear of others in a like situation exempt from this evil, and thus deprives him when it depresses his ser-It is demonstrable, in my opinion, that that community of whites, taken as a whole, must be happier, more prosperous and richer, where slavery is prohibited, than where it is allowed.

And yet, in the face of this confession, the Copperhead leaders refuse to fight for the Union, unless the preservation and perpetuity of slavery be guaranteed by the Government.

GOLD IS FALLING! Provisions are falling! The speculators are in misery. They have ruled the country long enough, and has been making money out of the necessiin copper and oil-will see in this crash a ment of the Chicago Convention was essenjust and terrible retribution. This is what tial. The peace faction and their organs

exorbitant prices, conjured up by the joint life, tumbled with it. There never was a tolerable reason, a plausible excuse for carrying gold above \$1.50, or pork above \$25, or flour at wholesale above \$8 per barrel, treason and rapacity, favored by cowardice. Had our great banks and leading bankers chosen to feed the market with gold, even at the rate of one million per week, for need not have been exceeded. With ten millions deducted from their gold and twenty millions added hereby to their greenbacks, the banks would have stood stronger has continued his attack upon Petersburg than they do to-day, and been better able to

> THE WAY TO GET RECRUITS. - A publicspirited citizen, too old himself to be in the draft, advertises in Thursday's Philadelphia Ledger for three men for the army, whom he will pay to go in his stead. If every man of means, who felt that the rebellion must be put down, and who is unable to render service in doing so, except by proxy, were to try this experiment, we think the army will not lack soldiers, and the war would soon be brought to a close. The property possessions of a man are not very secure unless he has a government and law at his back to protect him. Those who have the means may easily, then, spare enough to provide a soldier for the war, so that his Government can be preserved in its integrity and

President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation appointing the 1st Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States. The appointment is in obedience to a resolution of Congress passed before the adjournment of that body, recommending the people "to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and foregiveness of the Almighty." It is at all times proper that we should give thanks to God for his mercies, and at the same time as a Christian people we should not forget the duty of confessing our sins and humiliating ourselves before Him. Thus alone can we hope for a continuance of His mercy and loving kind-

Dr. J. P. Wilson, Surgeon of the 184th Pa. Volunteers, and a brother-in-law of day July 2d, in a very exhausted condition. and was taken to the Brady House. On Tuesday morning while his wife was at doubtless induced by his disease, he cut his throat with a razor, and was found dead in and constant labor and exposure brought him to his sad and untimely end, He was a most worthy and accomplished gentlemen.

A-Rebel writer speaks of Vallandigham's federate cause." This is what was intended. for service.

ANARCHY TO BE INAUGURATED. A Bold Scheme to Deluge the Free States in Blood-Rebels in Council at Niagara Falls-The Chicago Convention.

The following article from the New York Herald should be read by every patriotic man in the land, as it truly indicates the intention and objects of the copperhead faction in the coming political contest. The Herald perhaps, more than any other journal in the country, is familiar with the workings of the copperhead organization, and may fairly be regarded as its superseded. There are no suitable play central organ. There is no doubt that the grounds, or proper out-buildings attached to any of them. Of the houses unfit for use, magnitude of the schemes being concocted by the copperheads to organize rebellion in the free States, begin to appal even the jesuitical controllers of the Herald. Hence the pulication of the following article:

thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff Davis and his villainous cause. Remaining, as they do, on the Canada side, they are in a favorable position to operate upon the politicians who visit that locality during the hot season. From all accounts properly furnished, 40; number of houses they are making the most of this advantage. They have concocted a grand scheme for the control of the Chicago Convention. Their furniture during the year. They have been project contemplates forcing a rupture and furnished with comfortable and convenient control of the Chicago Convention. Their division of the convention, after the manner of the split at Charleston in 1860. This is to two, and so arranged that one pupil in leavbe brought about in a way that will embitter the copperhead and peace factions, and, with them thus maddened, inaugurate a system of riot and insurrection, not only in the West but also in this and other Eastern cities. The split in Charleston in 1860 was accomplished by the scheming of Yancey, Slidell, Davis and other leaders in the Southern States, for the very purpose of bringing about a state of affairs that would give them a plea to inaugurate a rebellion.

A break up in that convention was necessary, or rather a preliminary step in preparing the public mind of the South for the revolution which was already planned by the leaders. In accomplishing this result they were assisted by the Albany Regency and other unscrupulous politicians of the North. The events of four years have since rolled around; the rebellion, with all its evils and | the year, nor any in the county in which the suffering in the South, has been inaugurated and kept up; but they are at length driven to desperation, and are in straitened have been graded for many years, but the circumstances. They are compelled to regradation is imperfect. Pupils pass from sort to the same scheme to secure a diversion in the North or go under. A plot for a split and break up at Chicago is resolved upon, to be followed by revolution in the North, as the last hope for their sinking

To accomplish this the rebel agents, rebel blowers and rebel plotters have been rushing back from Europe, and have made Canada their base of operations. The country from Montreal to Niagara Falls and Windsor, opposite Detroit, is filled with them, all directing their efforts upon the Chicago their time has come. Many a scamp who | Convention. Vallandigham was sent back to Ohio to play his part of the game there. But in order to accomplish their end, time was needed. Accordingly the postponethe N. Y. tribune says, and we endorse it : | boldly came out for an adjournment. Dean | males, 48; number of females, 102; num-"Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens, that the Richmond and the Regency became willing | ber of applicants examined, 150; number bloated, hollow fabric of speculation and agents in their hands, and the time asked of certificates issued, 130; number issued efforts of avarice and treason, plainly totters obtained. Thus the first step towards bringto its fall! The premium on gold took a ing about a Northern revolution has been heavy lee lurch yesterday, and the prices of accomplished by the aid of the Regency, pork, flour, and most others necessaries of and the same class of Northern politicians who played into the hands of the Southern conspirators at Charleston, What now do

Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their scheme. Already the Democratic Convention of Kentucky has adopted peace resolutions, and done all it could to assist Sanders in laying his wires for the Chicago Convention. Fernando Wood's seedy peace committee assembled in this city the last ten or twelve weeks, the above prices to add its voice and support to the plot of the rebels. The Chicago Times, Cincinnati Inquirer and other peace papers of the West have enlisted in Sanders' cause as far as they dare. Such twaddling journals as the males. No professional certificate has been News and World, of this city, and Atlas and under the influence of the conspirators. Some forty or fifty rebel politicians, with Sanders at their head, and a few Copperheads of the North, met at Windsor, about the 5th of this month, and perfected their arrangements for operations at Chicago.

A split in the convention is the first move; then insurrection, riot and rebellion-thus using the same means that were resorted to in 1860 to force the South to commence the rebellion to inaugurate a revolution at the North, in the hope of by that means divertthat will enable them to delay their final overthrow and open a road for the success of the confederacy. That Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs have been driven to this last resort is now apparent. It is their last hope for the success of the bogus Southern confederacy. It is revolution at the North or mination and the desperate chances that they are taking.

But they entirely mistake the Northern element. The peace politicians are equally blind to the real results of this course. A copperhead division at Chicago, or attempt at insurrection and revolution at the North, instead of helping the cause of the rebels, will strengthen and intensify the Union feeling here, and make President Lincoln's reelection day. It is true that, through the Regency and other unscrupulous politicians of the North, the rebels were enabled to bring about a division at Charleston which led to a rebellion in the South. But the stirring events of this war have so educated the peeple at the North that, with all the assistance of the Regency, the peace faction, the News and other organs can give, they cannot repeat the result. The only effect of these schemes, if they continue, is to bring about the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. sion of their course.

The citizens of Swampscot, Mass., have voted to assess every man liable to the draft \$30, for the purpose of providing substitutes to fill the next quota.

A drafted Pittsburger furnished a substitute last Saturday a week for whom he paid reception in Ohio as favorable to the "Con- \$1.000, notwithstanding he was disqualified

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S Report of the Condition of the Common Schools of Clearfield County, for the Year ending June 6th, 1864.

School Houses .- Whole number of School houses in the county, 139; number still unfit for use, 24; number built during the year, 8 viz: Beccaria, 1; Chest, 1; Brady, 1; Ferguson, 1; Lawrence, 1; Jordan, 1; Pike, 1; Graham, 1. These are all neat and substantial frame buildings, erected on improved plans, are suitably located, well ventilated and in every respect an improvement on the old houses which they have Bell has 1; Bradford, 3; Chest, 1; Covington, 2; Decatur, 2; Ferguson, 2; Graham, 1; Guelich, 2; Jordan, 1; Lawrence, 4; Penn, 2; Pike, 1; Woodward, 2. The prevailing defects in the above houses are, that they are too small, too low in the ceil-George N. Sanders, with some twenty or | ing, uncomfortably furnished, and without means for sufficient ventilation. I take pleasure in being able to report, that at least five of these will be replaced by new and more convenient buildings during the

with unsuitable furniture, 57. Except the new houses, none have been supplied with seats and desks, graded, large enough to seat ing his seat is not obliged to disturb the other. Most of those given as unsuitable, have

the long steep desks, and high seats, generally without backs. Additional blackboard surface is very much needed in many of the

APPARATUS.—Whole number of schools partially supplied, 118; number wholly without, 23. In this respect nearly all our schools are deficient. None fully supplied within the year. All the new houses are provided with ample blackboard surface. Many of the schools have a large reference map, a few have outline maps, and primary charts; but beyond these we have no apparatus worth mentioning.

SCHOOLS. - Whole number of Schools in

the county, 143; graded, 2; classified, 102; unclassified, 41. No schools graded during system is fully carried out. The schools in the boroughs of Clearfield and Curwensville, one department to another, without examination, and without the requisite qualifications to entitle them to promotion. The former had during the winter session, 182 pupils in three rooms, under four teachers, the latter had 166 pupils in three rooms, with as many teachers, total 348 pupils with seven teachers, or an average of 50 to each teacher. All the branches, required by law, with algebra and philosophy were taught in both schools. In the rural districts, where the population is sparse, grading is impracticable, but wherever a uniformity of text books has been adopted and introduced, the schools are, as a general thing, well classified. Commendable improvement, in this respect, has been made during the past year.

TEACHERS. - Whole number of teachers

employed during the year, 150; number of for by the rebel conspirators in Canada was to males, 44; number issued to females, 86; number of applicants rejected, 20; lowest figure on the provisional certificates, 3. Owing to the war, which deprived us of the services of some of our best teachers, we were obliged in some instances to grant certificates to those whose qualifications were considerably below the standard. The number with provisional certificates who taught successfully was 90; 58 gave reasonable satisfaction, and 18 had evidently mistaken their calling. Three teachers were dismissed before the close of their school, for want of government. A larger number of young ladies was employed this year than in any former year, and, with a few exceptions, their success has been quite satisfactory. In literary qualifications, and ability to teach and govern, they are as a class, equal to granted during the year.

TEACHERS IN THE ARMY .- Whole number of teachers who have entered the army as volunteers since the commencement of the present war, 22; number drafted, none; number killed in the service, 1; number who died of sickness in service, 2; number honorably discharged, 2; number now in the service, 18. Of this number two held the rank of second lieutenants, one of orderly sergeant, and two of corporals.

VISITATIONS .- Whole number of visits

made, 150, number of schools visited once, 132; number visited twice, 17. All the schools in the county were visited once, exing attention and bringing about a division cept nine. Five of these were not in session when I was in the districts, and four were temporarily closed, on account of sickness. The average duration of each visit was about two hours. During my visits, I have made it my practice to observe attentively the teacher's method of imparting instruction, with the degree of advancement, death to their cause. Hence their deter- order, and classification of the school, and also to mark the defects, if any, and privately suggest the proper modes of correction. At the request of the teacher, I sometimes took charge of the classes, and conducted the recitations, and before leaving made a short address suited to the wants and capacities of the scholars. Regular monthly visits by the directors, parents and citizens, have been more frequent during the last year than the preceeding year. The imporelection as certain as the sun rises and sets on | tance of these visits cannot for a moment be

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.—Whole number organized, 16; number visited, 4; Aggregate attendance, 92. The Institutes in many of the districts were thoroughly organized and well conducted, the teachers manifesting considerable interest in their success. Many of these meetings were regularly attended by directors and citizens, who took part in the exercises. In a few instances they proved failures, owing principally to a want of interest among the teachers, and a This is the natural result and logical conclu- due enforcement of the law on the part of the directors. The annual meeting of the county Institute was held at Clearfield, and continued in session five days. Forty teachers were in attendance. The exercises were very interesting and profitable.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.-Ferguson and Pike are the only districts in which the secretaries acted as district superintendant. Both officers visited their respective schools at least once a month and the effect has

been very beneficial. MORAL INSTRUCTION. - Whole number of

schools in which the Bible was read, 85: number in which the Bible was not read, 21 number of schools in which moral instruc tion was given by other means, 30. In a majority of our schools the teachers read a portion of the Scriptures every morning, as a devotional exercise. A number of schools were opened with singing and prayer. In none was moral instruction given by means of a text book.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—The prevailing sentiment throughout the county is decidedly favorable to our common school system. A an evidence that some advance is making in public opinion, we may refer to the number of improved school houses erected during the last few years, the desire for better qual ified teachers, and the increasing interest manifested on the part of directors, parents and teachers.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual styleswill 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; Administration of the case of the ca trators' 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

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with cer-tain household property now in the hands of Wm. B. Thompson, of Chest tp., as the same belongs to us and has only been left in the care of said Thompson, and is subject to our order at any time.

July 20, 1864.

A. W. PEARCE & BRO

TAKE NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Clearfield co. will be in session on Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, for the purpose of paying the veterans accredited to Clearfield counpaying the veterans accreases having authority to ty; at which time all persons having authority to receipt for veterans will attend. By order of the Board. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. (Cearfield, July 20th. 1864.

S. J. NICKERSON : : : M. R. HARRIS : : : W. B. MOSELLEY FLEM HOLLIDAY,

NICKERSON, HARRIS & MOSELEY Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 435 Market Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of City Made Work constantly July 20, 1864.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfiald county, there will be exposed to public sale

On Saturday, August 20th. At the Blue Bail hotel, the following described Real estate, late the property of Peter Smeal, dec'd, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Boggs tp., Clearfield county, containing 109 Acres. beginning at a white pine, thence by land of W Smeal noth 110 perches to post, thence west 150; perches to post, thence by lands of G. D. Morgan & Co., south 118 perches to post, thence by land of Jeremiah Smeal west 1572 perches to place of beginning, with about 24 acres cleared thereen. Part of this land is well timbered with white and yellow pine, and is supposed to contain inexhau-tible quantities of stone coal.

TERMS :- One half cash at sale, and the remain der in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, when due attendance will be given by CYRUS HOWE, Adm'r MARY SMEAL, Adm'r MARY SMEAL, Adm'r

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters

A DMINISTRATOR S No state 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 authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL HEGARTY. Administrator

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

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the tewnship 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 actual 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, 1864 WM S BRADLEY, clerk

"RALLY ROUND THE COUNTER, BOYS."

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 fashiona-ble goods, to buy any kind of goods you want. The summer stock, now opening at Kirk & Spen-cer'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, balmo ral and hoop skirts, silk and cloth mantles, veils, edgings, lace, braid, nets, corsets, belts, collaretts, hosicry, gloves, ribbons, bonnets, hats, trimmings, bobinett, mull and swiss muslins, shawls combs wristlets, linen handkerehiefs, 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 candles

It is the place to buy your dry goods ; your groceries, your boots and shoes, hats, caps and bounets; your notions your hardware, scythes, forks, shovels, hoes, rakes; your brooms, cedar and wil-low ware; your clocks and looking glasses; your stone and queensware; your flour, fish and baces; 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

We do not wish to wound or seriously burt 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 be con
vinced of the truth of our assertions.
Lumber-city, June 24. KIRK & SPENCER.