

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



OLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 27, 1864.

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

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET. SPECIAL ELECTIONS. MORTON MICHAEL, of Philadelphia. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conaughy, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Bunk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mill, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Heald, 21 Edward Bierer, 10 Richard H. Goryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

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

The Constitutional Amendments. The legal form of the ballots to be used in voting for the Constitutional Amendments, on August 2d, is as follows: First Amendment. FOR THE AMENDMENT. Second Amendment. FOR THE AMENDMENT. Third Amendment. FOR THE AMENDMENT. The tickets are to be so folded as to enclose the words "For the Amendment," leaving on the outside for perusal as the ballot is distributed to the boxes, the words "First Amendment," etc. Persons opposed to either of the Amendments will vote a similar ticket, with the words "Against the Amendment" on the inside—the outside being the same as above given. Each voter will deposit three separate tickets. The First Amendment relates to soldiers voting, and will give them that privilege while in the army, should the amendment be approved by the people. The Second amendment, if adopted, will prevent the Legislature from passing any bill that contains more than one subject—except appropriation bills. The Third amendment, if passed, will prevent the Legislature from passing bills on subjects where powers have been extended to the courts, to grant such privileges.

Don't be Deceived. The Copperhead Democracy in various sections of the State are doing all they can to prejudice the people against voting for the amendment allowing our soldiers in the field the privilege to vote. The latest misrepresentation circulated by them is, that the adoption of the "first amendment" will also give the negro soldiers a right to vote. Now these men are either stupidly ignorant, or their enmity to the gallant defenders of the old flag impel them to the most base falsehoods. The proposed amendment, if carried, will only extend the elective franchise to "the qualified electors of this Commonwealth who shall be in any actual military service," etc. A qualified elector, according to the Constitution of Pennsylvania is a "white freeman of the age of twenty-one years." Then, according to our Constitution a negro can not vote, as he is not a white freeman—neither does the proposed amendment contemplate giving them that privilege. Any assertion to the contrary is only a barefaced Copperhead misrepresentation, without the first bit of truth in the story. Read the first amendment (published on our 4th page) carefully and judge for yourselves; and don't suffer these semi-traitors to deceive you by such base and apparent falsehoods.

THE CROPS.—The Greenburg Herald of July 20th, gives the following encouraging item in reference to the crops, in that section of Westmoreland county: "The wheat crop hereabouts is shocking up beyond the expectation of everybody; it is an average crop. The oats, now nearly ripe, will be perhaps more than an average of the past three years. Pennsylvania's quota under the recent call is 61,700.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Maryland raiders have not been as successful in getting away with their plunder as was anticipated. We see it stated that a party, in charge of three hundred wagons, was overtaken near Snicker's Gap, a fight ensued, and the rebels burnt the train to prevent it falling into our hands. Another train of fifty wagons, in charge of 160 rebel guards, was also burnt, to prevent it falling into the hands of our Union scouts, who suddenly came upon the train. Gen. Averill succeeded in overtaking Early's force near Winchester, and after a severe fight defeated the rebels—killing and wounding over 300 of his officers and men, and captured 4 cannon, several hundred small arms, and 200 prisoners. The news from Sherman is glorious. It is reported that he is in possession of Atlanta. The rebels came out of their entrenchments to attack our advancing heroes. One column attacked Howard's, the 4th corps, and was gallantly repulsed—the enemy leaving 200 dead and a large number of wounded on the field. Another column made an assault upon the 20th corps, in command of Gen. Hooker, and was badly whipped and driven from the field. After the battle Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows: "I have buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded are lying on my front." The rebel loss, so far as known, is over 600 killed and over 4,000 wounded and prisoners in our hands. Our loss was comparatively small. Sherman has succeeded in destroying all the railroads but one in the rear of Johnson's forces at Atlanta. Whether the rebel General has succeeded in getting off with his army and supplies, or whether any considerable part fell into Sherman's possession is not stated. The siege before Petersburg is still progressing favorably. The rebels opened a battery upon our lines on the 20th, and our boys returned the compliment, by lodging a 200 pound shell in their midst, which blew up a caisson and silenced their most formidable battery. Several of our officers and men were wounded during the fight, which lasted four hours. At latest advices, our forces before Charleston were engaged in bombarding the city and the rebel forts in that vicinity. By Tuesday Evening's Mail. The latest from Sherman's army is to the effect that he occupies one part of the city of Atlanta while the rebels still hold the other side. The rebels made a most desperate effort, by massing their forces against Sherman, on Friday, to drive our army back, but they were repulsed with a most fearful slaughter. The enemy's loss is between 7,000 and 8,000 killed and wounded. Our loss about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The great slaughter of rebels is owing to the enemy having precipitated his whole force on to one point. Gen. McPherson was killed by a rebel sharp shooter, while making a reconnaissance on Friday. Gen. Smith has also gained a great victory over Forrest—having whipped him five times within three days. The rebels admit a loss of over 4,000, while our loss does not exceed 500. Gen. Smith also took 2,000 prisoners.

Important to All. The following letter, from Provost Marshal Campbell, was received a few days since, and as it alludes to a matter in which our readers generally are interested, we printed it for their information: HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL, NINETEENTH DISTRICT OF PENN'A., WATERFORD, ERIE CO. July 20th 1864. S. J. Rice, Esq., Clearfield, Pa. DEAR SIR:—As the President of the United States has issued a proclamation ordering a draft, for 500,000 men, to take place within fifty days from date of order, it is desirable that, (in order to have a just assignment of quotas under this call,) those of this Congressional District who are enrolled as liable to military duty, and who have good claims for exemption, should present themselves to the Board of Enrollment for examination and have their names stricken from the list. Many persons are probably enrolled who will be exempted for manifest permanent disability, over age, &c. If they present their claims now, and be erased from the enrollment, it will lessen the quota of the Sub-District to which they belong. It is the privilege and duty of all interested to give this matter immediate attention. Very Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. S. CAMPBELL, Provost Marshal.

"All the Amendments." Under the above heading we publish, on our outside to-day, an article copied from the Lewisburg Chronicle, which will, perhaps, give our readers a better understanding of the importance of the Amendments to the Constitution—especially of the Second and Third amendments; it being presumed that they fully understand the importance of the First—upon which they are to vote on Tuesday next, August 2d. One of the editors of the Chronicle held an important position in the last Legislature, and having closely observed the doings of that body, is well qualified to give a correct opinion as to the importance of the Amendments he more particularly refers to. We hope our readers will give his article a careful perusal. QUERY?—As Val, the traitor, "martyr" and "exile" is losing notoriety by being permitted to run at large unmolested, would it not be well enough for his Copperhead friends to revive that *dim* subscription, and ask him to go back to Canada for fear of arrest, as the order of his banishment has not been revoked?

Reported Peace Negotiations. The country was somewhat startled during the past week, by the announcement that the Rebels, though their agents in Canada, had offered propositions of peace to the United States authorities. It appears that some two weeks since Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay of Alabama, Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, and J. P. Halcomb of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side. Information having been sent to the National authorities that these persons desired to have a conference with a view to a negotiation of peace between the Rebel authorities and the authorities of the United States, Horace Greeley, Esq., was requested to proceed to Niagara and ascertain their wishes and by what authority they came. Some correspondence having passed between the parties named, which indicated that the rebels really desired to enter into negotiations of peace, President Lincoln, under date of July 18th, in view of the representations made, telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the following: "To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways." This note being sent to these pretended commissioners, they became quite indignant and terminated all further conference on the subject of peace—having had previously asked permission to proceed to Washington, and thence through our lines to Richmond, as the "accredited agents of the Rebel government." Now, it appears to us that these rebels merely adopted this course as a means to safely reach Richmond, for they admit in their correspondence that they had no authority to negotiate a peace, but that they presumed "this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States, would be met by them (the Richmond authorities) in a temper of equal magnanimity," as tending to a "peaceful solution of this unhappy strife." And thus ended this much talked of peace conference. Many stories have been circulated as to what transpired on the subject. One story has it that the persons above referred to had made several propositions as a basis upon which to found a permanent peace between the two sections, but we see nothing of this kind in the published correspondence. In reference to the various published accounts, as to what should have transpired between Mr. Greeley and these self-commissioned rebel "commissioners," the N. Y. Tribune of July 22d, says: The telegraphic stories concerning Peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of truth. The Editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for Peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success. Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing hypothetical terms or bases of Peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiations with public enemies. These provisions he heartily approves, and is in nowise inclined to violate. More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed. "Our neighbor announces that he has printed tickets 'for the amendments' to the Constitution to be voted for on the 2d of August next; but not a word about tickets for 'tother side.'"—Clearfield Republican, July 20th. Just so, neighbor! We are for the amendments—you are against them. We printed tickets for the use of such of our friends as will vote with us, in "extending the elective franchise" to our brave soldiers "while in the military service" of the country—you are at liberty to supply yourself and such of your friends as are opposed to granting that privilege to our Nation's defenders. Besides, as we furnish the tickets at our own expense, we are not aware that we are under any obligations to furnish the opponents of that amendment with the means of further depriving our soldiers of the right of "free suffrage." A Pennsylvania voter is a white freeman—hence, as Pennsylvania's soldiers are free men we desire that they should share a freeman's privilege! Do you understand that, neighbor? N. B. If any persons are desirous of voting against either of the amendments, we will print them tickets, provided they pay for the same. Look out for spurious \$20's, 50's, and 100's, greenbacks. An extensive mill is in operation turning out bills of these denominations, which are being disposed of to dealers in counterfeit money at fifty cents on the dollar. The First regiment of one hundred days' men, or the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania volunteers, was completed at Camp Curtin on Friday, under the command of Colonel James Nagle.

THE CONTRAST.

We know nothing more clearly defined than the difference between the social systems and condition of the people of the Free and Slave States of this country. At this time more than any other should we seriously consider this subject and provide the remedy for such evils as may be brought home to us. We do not claim that everything in the Free States has been as it ought to have been, but we urge that if the Slave States should be brought up to our standard, we can unitedly make rapid progress in correcting all the evils of the body politic. Acting upon the spirit which prevailed among the founders of our government, the Northern States took immediate steps to get rid of slavery, and make the nation what it is intended it should be, a nation of freedom to all men in its broadest sense. The principle that "all men are created free and equal" became the foundation of our social systems. Still further, Believing that it was the purpose of Washington and his associates that slavery should be entirely rooted up out of the land, the spirit of true liberty in the North has steadily resisted the extension of that barbarous institution to our free territories. Not so the South. Although for a time the promise was fair that the spirit of emancipation would generally prevail, the South soon saw that in their system of servitude they had the means of increasing their political strength, and thereby perpetuating their control of the National government. Not only have they retained the institution in several of the original States, but they succeeded in extending it over a great part of the territories. The lamentable results of this conflict are well known to the whole people. We have heretofore shown the consequences which have followed in the wake of the accursed evil of the South, and we propose now as briefly as possible to indicate wherein the North has been incalculably benefited by strictly adhering to the spirit of the founders of our National Government. By fostering the spirit of freedom, our people have developed into a steady, active, energetic race of men. The equality, power and strength of all have been established. No clearly marked distinction of classes has been recognized, except such as has been required by the laws of trade and commerce. We have permitted no discrimination to be made against labor, but, on the contrary, have encouraged and dignified it by every means calculated to establish a firm and harmonious relation between the laboring man and the capitalist. We have promoted industry in every honorable business of life. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce have unprecedentedly increased, and thrift, honor and wealth have ever been within the reach of the whole people. It has always been permitted to every man to amass riches and secure honors. Landed property has been more justly equalized than in any other country in the civilized world, and the neat, comfortable cottages which are to be seen everywhere attest the fact that our working men are not, in any sense of the word, dependent beings. We have liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. We have given to the world vast numbers of the most important inventions of the age. The Patent Office reports show how greatly we predominate over the South in this respect. The cotton-gin, to which the South owes so much of its former wealth and prosperity, and for which it never paid, was the work of Yankee brains. Our literature has grown until its worth is acknowledged everywhere. Our historians, poets and essayists are read across the seas. Education has been fostered until now our children are instructed in the classics and the fine arts, even in our common schools. School houses are to be seen at every step almost, and colleges, academies and universities are to be found almost without number. New York alone expends more money annually in the education of the masses than all the Slave States combined. Crime, destitution and pauperism prevail to a much less degree than any other population of the same extent; and as the result of all this we possess the sympathy and respect of all the honorable and liberal elements of every civilized nation upon the globe. The irresistible progress of the Free States gave the alarm to the Slave States. They found that the spirit of universal liberty and intelligence would inevitably accomplish the destruction of all systems opposed to its advancement, and break the power which Slavery had obtained over the National government. To perpetuate their barbarous system, to fasten the evils of slavery upon the masses forever, and to establish the predominance of the rich man over the poor, they determined to destroy the Union of States which was designed for the asylum of the oppressed and refuge of the downtrodden of every clime. The civil war now convulsing the nation is the result. It is a contest between freedom and slavery—a conflict between right and wrong. Our faith in Providence has never deserted us, freedom and right will eventually triumph, and that slavery—the great wrong upon the human race, will fall never to rise again. The plotters of the rebellion have made up the issue themselves, and we have accepted it with God's favor and assistance, to break all bonds and let the oppressed go free. Before the war we had no purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, but determined that it should never extend to our free territory. Deprived of the power to spread, we knew that it must eventually decline. The rebellion based upon it, however, both must fall with the final triumph of our arms. With slavery abolished, its degrading influence upon the people will, of course, disappear. Then as a nation once more united in the spirit of universal freedom and intelligence, we will soon recover from the burdens of the war and return to the principles upon which our government was originally established. A subscription book was opened a few days since in Cincinnati, for subscribers to the fund to secure representative recruits, and immediately \$4,400 were subscribed by nineteen gentlemen not liable to draft. An entire family, consisting of a husband, wife and two children, named Hunnregute, were murdered near Denver a short time since by the Indians. They were scalped and their throats cut. An Irish girl at play on Sunday being accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," meekly replied, "Good morning, father."

Rebel Atrocities.

The barbarities practiced by the guerrillas in Missouri have probably no parallel in any war on record. They appear to act more like fiends from hell than men in human forms and with human impulses. Some of their atrocities are most horrible to relate. A young man named Hart was murdered in St. Francois county, under circumstances of the most revolting character. When found after his capture by the bushwhackers, he was suspended from a tree in such a way as to have produced a lingering and excruciating death, his hands being tied behind his back by hickory thongs passed through holes bored in his wrists. Other marks of aggravated torture were found upon his person. Another case of extraordinary atrocity was the killing of an old Methodist preacher named Morris, in Platte county, a man sixty years of age, whose eyes were first put out and then he was shot. Numerous other cases almost as bad have come to our knowledge. The shooting of innocent, unarmed citizens is a thing of daily occurrence. The victims are nearly always Radical Union men. Conservatives are rarely disturbed. Both Hart and Morris were peaceable citizens, but unconditional Union men.—St. Louis Democrat. The Louisiana Constitutional Convention having completed its labor, the new constitution will be submitted to the vote of the people of that State on the first Monday in September. It provides for a popular education, such as was never known in a Southern State, and by it this State will be relieved of slavery. Its adoption is predicted, with a large vote in its favor. The Convention appears to have exercised also legislative power, and to have authorized the expenditure of considerable amounts of money for the purposes of civil government. The Indiana Banner says that a woman residing near Terre Haute, put out the eye of her son to save him from the draft. She was the mother of seven sons, one of whom had died in the army, and another had suffered the amputation of his leg. To save her next oldest son from the draft, she held a burning coal close to his right eye, while he slept on a lounge, and the optic nerve was destroyed without more than momentary pain. He has since become entirely blind. The mother is supposed to be partially deranged. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Twenty one men were killed at Phoenix Colliery near Schuylkill Haven, on the 23d. They were coming out of the mine on a slope car, and when near the top the chain broke, and the car ran back a distance of 600 feet with such force as to kill every man. We now hold upward of sixty-two thousand rebel prisoners. Four thousand of these are officers.

New Advertisements. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and 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. SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF E. B. Smeal, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Pa., granted at June term A. D. 1864, the undersigned will expose to public vendue or outcry, on the premises at Clearfield, on Saturday, 27th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., the real estate of E. B. Smeal, dec'd., being a lot of ground with a house thereon situated in Clearfield Borough and bounded and described as follows, viz: north by lot of Daniel Faust, on the east by street running by Methodist Church to Anderson Creek, on the south by Edward Patton's lot, on the west by an alley, being the same lot purchased from Joshua E. Baker. One other piece of ground situate in same borough to wit: on the north by Methodist Church lot, on the east by the above mentioned street, on the south by an alley, on the west by Methodist Church lot, being about 25 feet square more or less, with a shop thereon. Terms: one half cash, and the balance in six months from confirmation of sale with interest. July 27, 1864. Z. McNAUL, Administrator. A FIRST CLASS Falling-Top Buggy for sale by E. A. IRVIN, Curwensville, Pa., July 13th, 1864. APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—All persons are hereby notified that an application is about to be made to his Excellency, Gov. G. Curtin, for the pardon of Mrs. Hannah Bloom, convicted at the June Sessions of the court of this county, on one count of an indictment for concealing stolen goods. Clearfield, July 13, 1864-p. "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 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 fashionable goods, to buy any kind of goods you want. The summer stock, now opening at Kirk & Spencer's, is the largest, the best assorted—and best that ever came to the place. Ladies can find delaines, alpines, merinos, cashmeres, French and American gingham, lawns, plaids, nankins, berege-cambries, muslins, balmoral and hoop skirts, silk and cloth mantles, veils, edgings, lace, braids, nets, corsets, belts, collarets, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, bonnets, hats, trimmings, bobinets, mull and swiss muslins, shawls, combs, wristlets, linen handkerchiefs, toilet articles, &c. Gentlemen can find coats, pants, vests, hats, shirts, hats, caps, collars, neck-ties, suspenders, shoes, handkerchiefs, perfumery &c. Children can find toys in great variety, candies, nuts, &c. It is the place to buy your dry goods; your groceries; your boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets; your notions your hardware, scythes, forks, shovels, hoes, rakes; your brooms, cedar and willow ware; your clocks and looking glasses; your stone and queneaware; 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, fax-seed, rags, timber, boards and shingles. It is the place to exchange to the best advantage to yourselves. Any article not on hand will be ordered on short notice. Ladies wishing bonnets or dress goods can have them ordered by calling at Kirk & Spencer's cheap store, as special arrangements have been made for that purpose. We do not wish to wound or seriously hurt anybody, but will do our utmost to maintain the reputation we have won, of selling goods a little lower than anybody else. "Rally round the counter boys!" and be convinced of the truth of our assertions. Lumber-city, June 24. KIRK & SPENCER.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!!

A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in 50 lb. sacks, at \$2 25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. NISSOFF, November 27.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will expose to public sale at Morris' Mill, in Barnside township, on Wednesday the 3d day of August 1864, all the undivided one-half part of all that certain tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by the river, on the south by John Sanderlin, 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, Administrator. July 6, 1864.

ED. A. IRVIN MERCHANT AND DEALER IN LUMBER CURWENSVILLE, PA. NEW GOODS Of every description, just received at the "Corner Store," and selling as low for Cash and country produce as can be bought elsewhere in the county. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Willow-ware, Woodenware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made clothing, Flour, Bacon, Milkens, Syrup, Rice, Fruits, Candies, Nuts, etc. Purchasers should see the goods and post them selves in prices. July 12, 1864.

1864 GRAND OPENING OF 1864 SPRING GOODS AT C. W. & H. W. SMITH'S, comprising a general assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., &c. Best quality of Prints, Delaines, Mozambique, Linen, Poplins, Balzaries, Lavellins, ginghams, check, drilling, ticking and sheeting, shawls, plain silks, fowdard silks, cassimeres, cotnamers, jeans, tweeds, satinetts, bleached muslins (as low as city wholesale prices) brown muslins. HOSIERY, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, (in great variety) collars, velvet ribbon, velvies, headnets, embroidery, braids, handkerchiefs, ladies elastic pages, whalebones, bindings, childrens' misses', and ladies' hoop skirts, Quaker and Corset Skirts. NEW STYLE BALMORALS. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., Oranges, Split Peas, Lemons, Full Tea Sets, Dishes, common and fine ware, cups, saucers, preserve jars, &c. TUBS, Brooms, Churns, Mops, Buckets, Measures, brushes, combs, wicks, fancy baskets, bowls, door-mat, window blinds, cords, tassels, etc., etc. Childrens, Misses and Ladies' morocco boots, shoes, balmorals, and gaiters.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the order of the Treasurer. Coupon bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for Commercial uses. Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country. At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment. It is believed that no securities offer so great inducement to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin. These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum. It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 29, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK. Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and afford every facility to subscribers. May 11, 1864-21nos.