THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 10, 1884. NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. TOR VICE PRESSORNY, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE RLECTORS 1 Bobert P King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo MorrisonCoates, 14 Charles H. Shrinor 13 Elias W. Hall. 8 Henry Bumm, 15 John Wister. William H. Kern, 15 David M Conaughy 17 David W. Woods, Bartin H. Jenks. 18 Isaac Benson, Charles M. Bunk 19 John Patton. Robert Parke, 20 Samuel B. Dick Aaron Mull. 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney. 23 Ebenezer M Junkin. 24 John W. Blanchard. 10 Richard H. Coryall. 11 Edward Holliday. 12 Charles F. Reed,

The Burning of Chambersburg. It would appear from a statement of Col. A. K. McClure, the editor of the Chambershung Repository, that the rebel force under McCausland and Johnson numbered 3,000 and that they planted two batteries mand. to command the town and protect the 500 who plundered and burned the town. It is said, that one woman and two children were ty, and who claim to be "Democrats"-that burned in their home. The loss is over two Abraham Lincoln has not only forfeited millions of dollars, and three thousand peo- their "confidence and respect," but their ple are homeless and every way helpless, "obedience"-that they abhor a "prolongabut they are provided for and cheered in tion of the war"-and that they intend "to of the deed. their desolate condition by the generous con- take such steps "as the crisis may seem to tributions of friends. It also appears, that demand. Gen. Couch had just forty men within reach erill was under orders from Hunter, and al- intend to discourage a hearty response to though urged by Gen. Couch to fall back | the President's call for more volunteers, and from Greencastle to cover Chambersburg, should the quota of the county not be made was unable to do so in time. The people up and a draft take place, then they propose

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT. We have frequently reverted to the fact, that sympathized with Southern rebellion-

ment of a draft. This has almost invaria- truth therein contained : bly been denied by the leaders and organs of that element. But, it seems, as the success of the rebel cause becomes more doubtful, this faction becomes more reckless in its assertions and more hold in its determina- Ladmit the war is a burthen-a grievous tion to array itself in open hostility against the laws of the Government, and its authorities. In proof of this fact we quote from the Clearfield Republican, printed in was a time when many of them lived better, this place, the resolutions adopted by "The Central Democratic Club, of Clearfield county," on Monday evening, August 1st, had there been no war; while, as many oth-1864, to wit :

Revolved, That peace upon the basis of the Union as formed by our fathers, is now simply because they have nothing to taxthe heartfelt desire of every true lover of trade, our institutions, and all other political objects should be made to yield to its attainment.

Resolved. That we solemnly protest against and utterly repudiate all dogmas at variance therewith, and denounce the manifesto of Abraham Lincoln addressed "to whom it may concern." as revolutionary in sentiment, contrary to law, and subversive of the Constitution; and we affirm, that a servant of the people who thus places himself above the law, has forfeited all claim our confidence, respect, and OBEDI-ENCE.

Resolved. That the people of the county be requested to assemble in Mass Convention, at the Court House in Clearfield, on given a son to her country-she whose eve-Saturday, the 13th of August, 1864, at ning of life is rendered sad and gloomy beone o'clock p. m., to express in solemn terms their abhorrence to a prolongation of the war for such object, and to take such gled, and prayed, and wept when called upother steps as the CRISIS may seem to de- on for her husband-a sacrifice which only

Here we have the solemn declaration of men-the pretended leaders of a great par-

What does that mean, or what do they of Chambersburg subject to his orders. Av- propose to do? We apprehend that they then such talk ill becomes you. under all the circumstances, could not hope to resist the authorities if an attempt be to save the town, even if they had made made to take them. That this is the crisis the most determined efforts, as they cer- to which they refer, we have little doubt ; tainly could not resist this armed and well otherwise, their resolve "to express in soldrilled horde of rebel vandals. They refuse emn terms their abhorrence to a prolongamade no effort to compromise with, or raise Abraham Lincoln has "forfeited" their 'obedience," have no meaning. And what is the tendency of the course burning of Chambersburg, and the people proposed to be pursued? Is it not revoluof that town deserve the sympathy and as- tionary-rebellious? Is not this precisely sistance of a generous public, for their self- the kind of argument used, and the course that was adopted by the leaders of the rebels in the South? Did not they declare they would not obey the Constitutionally elected President of the United States? Did not they take up arms and resist the authorities who were sent to enforce the laws? Should these men-they who put forth the above quoted declarations, and their followers-resist the enforcement of the law in Clearfield, would they be less guilty than exaggerated as an assault on the institution the Southern rebels ? These are questions of slavery-every step taken by a free State which every well-meaning man-he who loves his family, his home, his countryshould seriously ponder in his mind ere he its rights and franchises. The object of gives countenance to, or participates in, the course proposed to be pursued by a set of designing and ambitious political aspirants. | tions in the South would result in a retro-To follow their advice, would be to inaugu- grade movement in the North-that parties rate civil war in our midst, with all its concomitants-anarchy, arson, rapine, murder -following in its wake. of things, as we have described? We think not. Then be warned in time. Suffer not yourselves to be led into difficulties by a few selfishly wicked men. They are powerless, unless they can succeed in inducing the unthinking and credulous and honest masses, by flattery and misrepresentation, to enter ters on the 1st amendment, we present the into their schemes, and assist them in caraggregate in fity-four counties, as follows: rying their nefarious and diabolical plot in-186,842 to effect. We repeat-if you love your 98,542 homes, your families, your life, and all that is near and dear to man, beware of the machinations of these enemies of your country, lest the hand of retribution falls heavily upon you and yours. And now, in conclusion, we direct the attention of the authorities of the Common- other principle. Hence, we are justified in wealth, and of the National Government. to this matter, and hope that they will not be altogether unprepared, should the events

The Burthen of the War.

Thinking that the following article, from that there existed in the North an element the Greensburg (Westmoreland) Herald, might be of some interest to that intensely that was opposed to a vigorous prosecution patriotic (?) and croaking class of individuof the war-and that was predisposed to re- als, commonly called copperheads, we pubjist the authorities of the United States by lish it for their benefit-hoping that they assuming a hostile attitude to the enforce- will read it thoughtfully and profit by the cavalry.

> "There is not a peace Democrat in the country, from the bar-room loafer up to Vallandigham or Fernando Wood, who is not eternally harping on the 'burthen of the war,' which they allege they have to bear. burthen-but upon whom is it a burthen? Certainly not upon such men, because they persistingly refuse to take upon their shoulders any part of it whatever. There never or had more money. Thousands of them are infinitely better off to-day, in a financial point of view, than they would have been, er thousands never have, and perhaps never will pay one dollar of Government tax. profession, property, or anything Upon whom then is the war a burelse. then? Why, my dear sir, upon those brave fellows who have exchanged the comforts and endearments of home for the camp and the battle-field; who to-day are enduring the hardships and dangers of the soldier's life, for their country-upon them is the war a burthen. Upon that sun-browned, war-worn veteran, who has returned to his home and kindred, maimed and crippled for life, is the war a burthen. And that noble patriot who has not returned, but whose ashes lie sleeping on the banks of the Potomac, he has borne the burthen of the war.

And then there are others who have borne that burthen. The mother who has cause her boy is not living. The widow with her fatherless brood-she who struga wife can give or understand. Oh, they have borne this burthen !

And these persons never complain. The same noble, patriotic spirit that prompted them to give, enables them to endure. And as they look up to the blue sky above, and to that bright world far beyond, where there is no war, they feel that they have done well, for God and their conscience approve

For shame, then, peace-croakers, hold your copper-lined tongue. When you shall have made a sacrifice like this for your country, talk of the 'burthen of war,' until

The Attitude of the Democratic Party on the War.

The war in which we are now engaged was not provoked by the people of the free States. The blood and carnage of the conflict, so far as responsibility is concerned, belong to the slave-holders, and through that portion of the State all recognize Me-Gill as a bad man, and we hope that Gov-I ohnstown to Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg; that class to the leaders of the Democratic

THE WAR NEWS. THE REBEL RAIDERS.

In our last we gave an account of a rebel raid into Pennsylvania-the burning of Chambersburg by the raiders, and of their being hotly pursued by Gen. Averill and his

Some nine miles from McConnellsburg, Gen. Averill overtook the rebels and defeated them, when they fled in the direction of Hancock, and made their escape. On the 4th McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, attacked Gen. Kelly's out-post at New Creek. The fight commenced at 3 p. m., and lasted until after dark, when the rebels rethe field. The rebel loss was severe-ours was 25 killed and fifty wounded. The garison made a most gallant defence.

On the 4th, it was also acertained that Mosby and Imbodon were at Charlestown, Va., with 7,000 men, cavalry and mounted infantry. From their movements it was supposed that they intended to make a feint on our lines, whilst Early with some 12,000 plunder, would make his way up the Shenandoah valley. Accordingly on Thursday a rebel force of some five regiments again made their appearance at Hagerstown, which created much excitement throughout the Cumberland valley. They, however, did not advance much further north-having thrown out their pickets only about 5 miles. tion of the rebe's should they advance but at latest advices they were falling back. The disposition of our troops is such as to warrant success, and the speedy expulsion of the rebel foe from north of the Potomac.

Gen. Sheridan has been placed in command of all the forces on the Upper Poto-This fact will relieve the hopes of the coun-Western Virginia and what has been added | and the mode of organization. to these forces will be of some service to the nation, und er their new leader.

William D. M'Gill, son of Dr. M'Gill of Hagerstown, was caught by the Union scouts on Friday evening last, near the State line. M'Gill says that he bolongs to the First Maryland cavalry, and has been in service for three years past. He was brought to Chambersburg on Sunday where he was at once recognized as one of the leaders of the M'Causland houseburners who destroyed that doomed place. The residents of railroad companies, be furnished with transthat portion of the State all recognize Me- portation by the United States to the prop-

on the James River, on the 4th. Two gunboats coming up at the time soon shelled the rebels out. Very little damage was done to our boats.

The rebels also sprung a mine in front of our lines but did no damage. After the explosion of the mine they made a charge but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was but little.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An expedition was recently sent up the Chowan river in command of Lieut. Ward of Gen. Palmer's staff, and brought in 317 bales of extton and a large amount of tobaccovalued at \$100.000. The expedition also treated-leaving their dead and wounded on recaptured the dispatch steamer Arrow from the rebels, some prisoners, and many articles of value, besides destroying a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

From the Gulf.

Information has been received at headquarters of Department of the Gulf, that Admiral Farragut had passed forts Morgan and Gains which had been supposed to command the entrance to Mobile bay. If infantry, guarding a large train with grain this beso, the Admiral is in position to compel the snrrender of Mobile ere long. We await further information.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. 30.000 Volunteer Militia Called Out.

HARRISBURG, August 5, 1864 .- In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth Every preparation was made for the recep- A Proclamation : The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for thirty thousand Volunteer Militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg. I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the mac, Gen. Hunter having been relieved. State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General orders try, that what is left of the old Army of the arrangements for transportation, &c.,

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN. ELI SLIFFER Sec y of the Commonwealth.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.-Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, August 5, 1864 .- In accordance with proclamation this day made, it is ordered :

First-that all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defence of the State.

Second-Companies, as rapdily as organized, will, on application to the different ernment will treat him with severity as he | east of Johnstown to Camp Curtin, at Har-

Men Adrertisements.

Adverturements set un large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space on apart

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows :- All Cantions with \$1 Strays, 81; Auditors' notices, 81,50: Atman. trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, eath ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at 81 per square, for Bor ins insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a spines

FOUR (4) good draught horses for sale by E A. IBVIN, Curweneville

STRAYED .- Left the premises of the mberiber fin Bloom township, on the 12th of July, a black cow, with white spot in face, white in bally and white hind feet. Any person giving infor-mation as to her whereabouts will be interally ISAAC E. WOOD rewarded August 10, 1864.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby continued against purchasing or in any way medding with a certain promisory note given by me to Geo. W. Dotts, of Beccarin tewnship, dated about the 1st of February, 1864, and calling for filly dol lars. As I have received no value therefor I will not pay the same unless compelled to do as by due process of law. S. M. DICKNERAS August 1, 1864-a 10-pd.

TEACHERS WANTED. - The School Gree tors of Girard twp, wish to enploy three much, ers for the winter session of the public Schools-The teachers are expected to be in attendance at the examination by the County Superintendent to be held at Congress Hill School House in Sep-tember next. The wages will be from \$25 to \$35 according to grade. By order of the board, August 10, 1864. PETEB LAMM, Sec 7.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby contion-ed against purchasing or meddling with a certain promisory note-given by me to Summel East, and in which Samuel 8. Hollopeter is ballcalling for fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cta. dated the 20th day of August 1864, and payable 9 months after date. As I have received no val-ue therefor I will not pay the same unless com pelled to do so by due course of law.

JOHN A BRUBAKER August 5th, 1864- a 10.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY .- D W. M. Curdy A. B. Principal — The next quarter will open on Monday the 5th of September, 1864.

TERMS OF TUITION AS POLLOWS :

Common English. Comprising those branches not higher than Beading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter. \$ 500 Higher English Branches, 7.50 10.00 Languages.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Clear-field County Bank, for the month ending on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1864.

ASSETS. Bills discounted. \$169,888 02 Pennsylvania State stocks 58,998 41 6.053 31 Specie. Due from other banks. 8,885 78 Notes of other banks, 5,199.60 U.S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. 15.858.00 Checks, drafts, &c. 692.67 Over drafts. 214.95 United States Revenue stamps, 289 00 485 69 Furniture. : : Due Commonwealth. (special) 400.00 Loss and Expenses. 165 38 Total amount of assets. \$267.133 12 LIABILITIES.

Capital stock. paid in, : \$50,000 04 51.982 00 Notes in circulation. Due depositors, 139,334 58 9.117 18 7,932 41 Due Banks. Due Commonwealth. 815 60 7.952 08 Interest and exchange, Total amount of liabilities. : : : : : \$267,133 12

a dollar for the rebels. Such appears to be the circumstances and facts surrounding the sacrificing devotion to their country.

Determined To Do It! Eh? We clip the following extract from a letter signed "Clearfield," and published in the Elk Advocate of July 30th. The extract speaks for itself, and hence we submit it to our readers without comment.

'MR. EDITOR :-- We are now on the Eve of the Election, for or against the amendment of the Constitution, allowing the soldiers to vote, or no. There is a great deal of excitement in our county concerning it. Clearfield the Banner county, will always earn her name and remain true to the last. I would not be surprised if she gave 1300 majority against the soldiers voting in the field. But the draft absorbs all common interest and excitement. The question arises "what are we going to do" are we going to submit quietly, and be driven like cattle to the Slaughter House, for what else can it be called ? There is no way, no loop hole to crawl out of it, but one. We know that it is impracticable to procure substitutes, they will be beyond the price of poor men, and the one, and only way to avoid it, is, to come out, in open and avowed resistance, which the people of Clearfield county, are determined on doing.

The Official Vote on the First Amendment.

Fifty-four counties have been heard from. and as the great interest of the election cen-For the 1st amendment, Against amendment.

Majority in favor of amendment, 88,300 Cameron, Elk, Forrest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, M'Kean, Pike, Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne counties to be heard from, which will increase the majority sev-

eral thousand more.

On Sunday morning July 31st, Joilet, Ill., was visited by a severe thunder storm, during which the German Catholic Church was which we have here deliniated transpire. struck by lightning. The church was filled with people, and five persous were instantly killed, and fourteen severely injured, three of whom have since died. It is reported three men who sought shelter from the storm under a tree, a short distance east of the town, were killed by lightning.

The Chicago correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says the wire-pullers of the Chicago Convention are agitating the name of Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, as the Democrat-ic nominee for the Presidency. Good—if the old confiscationist, exterminationist, emancipationist and war horse only would take a nomination from peace sneaks !

20th, and says at the rate of fighting since Hood took command, the rebel army will be annihilated in three weeks.

THE REPULSE AT PETERSBURG .- The York Post concludes an article thus :

"At the same time, it remains to be said that Grant probably could not have gained the information concerning the nature of the enemy's works which he needed in any other way than by an assault. What we have endeavored to make plain to the reader is that the failure of an assault on works and physical superiority that he acquired over them at Spottsylvania Court House : and that, as Lee has never since that day

The Atlanta Appeal of the 24th admits dared to assume the offensive against Grant, the loss of six thousand in the battle of the so he is in no better position to do this now than he was before the assault.

Read the new advertisements.

party all over the country. Every life sacrificed, every widow, and all the orphans ed tribute, and preferred the torch, and tion of the war," and their declaration that created, every dollar's worth of material and property wasted in the effort to crush rebellion, will be as certainly charged to the account of the Democratic leaders, by the historian of the times in which we live, as the traitor who survives the war will confess that, had it not been for the misrepresentation and craft of the Democratic leaders, the South would never have engaged in the effort to dissolve the Union. Accustomed to the monopoly of the patronage of the

Government, living for years in fat places created by the partiality of party, the mo-ment the sentiment of the people in the free States began to change, and the leaders of the Democratic party saw that the end of their rule was at hand, that moment they began to undermine the foundations of the Government. Everything in the North that was done in the name of freedom was in the developement of its soil and the increase of its population, was presented to the South as the evidence of a crusade on these misrepresentations was to arouse the resentment of the people of the slave States. It was hoped that threatening demonstrain the free States would place themselves once more in the control of the Democratic leaders-that patronage would again flow to their pockets-that slavery would again be Does any sensible man desire such a state allowed to rule in the civil and military departments of the Government-and that the operations of free labor all over the land would be held in check to satisfy the aristocracy which traces its lineage in African blood and looks to the sale of negroes for the brightening of its titles and the adornment of its persons. The facts of the present attest this as being the attitude of the Democratic leaders on the question of the war of the slave-holders to destroy our free form of Government. There is a lesson in all these facts, which it would be well for all men seriously to study. In it we have the whole secret of the rebellion. The strife is nothing more than the struggle of the slaveholders to preserve their political prepon-

derance and the Democratic leaders to maintain themselves in the monopoly of the patronage of the Government. So far as these two classes are concerned, this war has no asserting that all the suffering, trouble, loss, affliction and devastation of the slave-holder's rebellion belong to the Democratic leaders.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

There is no difficulty in times like these to spot the friends of the rebel cause. The malignant, treacherous copperhead shows his real character when rumors of rebel successes come, and disaster to the Union cause takes place. He is exultant-can't conceal his perfidious delight. Let this class of men be marked and remembered. They would yield to treason because they love it -because they hate the institutions sacred to every patriot. The time will come when these men will wish they had never been born.—Lehigh Register.

The Petersburg Express of July 23d says : 'An excellent article of fresh beef was sold in the Richmond markets on Thursday as low as three dollars per pound.'

Native silver, in greater quantities than the general public is aware of, has for many years been found in the copper mines of Lake Superior.

seems to have made himself especially obnoxious to Union men. M'Gill was lodged in Harrisburg jail on Sunday evening. all belonging to the 6th North Carolina regiment were also committed to jail at the same time. The parties came into our lines near Harrisburg as deserters from the rebel army.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The official dispatches from Sherman's army give some further particulars of the battle of July 28th. The rebels made several assaults on our lines, which were completely covered by fortifications, and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. They moved up in solid columns, and most of their dead and wounded fell into our hands. Our men buried 642 dead rebels, and many were yet lying on the field. The rebel loss is not less than 5,000, while our whole loss will not exceed 600. And this is what is claimed a "victory" by the rebels. A few

Western Railroad. They succeeded in destroying 18 miles of the road, and then started to capture a rebel train of 500 wagons, which was going from Atlanta to Macon or Columbus. The train was captured with 500 men-including 127 officers. The wagons-were laden with valuable stores, including liquors and private papers of Gen. Hood and others. After possesssing themselves of what, they wanted, our men burned the wagons, and then started great number of mules. They were afterwards overtaken and completely surrounded by a greatly superior force of rebels under Ransom. A desperate engagement ensued, but most of our men succeeded in cutting their way out and making their escape -most, if not all of the rebel prisoners making their escape during the fight. Our men shot 500 mules before they could be captured by the rebels. McCook's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, may reach 800, most of whom are prisoners. Some of our men are still coming in. The expedition is spoken of as being successful and highly encouraging to the Union cause.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The defences of Charlestown are still being bombarded. It is also said that the Union officers which had been placed under fire in Charleston, have all been exchanged. They were saluted by our fleet, and entained by Admiral Dahlgreen on board his ship. LATER .- They have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

A rebel battery fired into a mail boat and several transports, near Harrison's landing Salt and WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfiel 1.

risburg ; where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, and sworn into the service of the State for state defence during the period of the existing emergency. Isaac Bohm, J. S. Allis and S. J. Haims, and will be organized into regiments. By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Penn'a.

Slavery Democrat.

A book has lately been published in Chicago called "Citizenship Sovereignty," by Professor T. S. Wright and Professor J. H. Agnew, both "democrats," and which purports to have met the approval of Charles O'Connor, Dr. S. F. B. Morse, and other distinguished gentlemen of the same school. It takes ground distinctly in favor of aristoeracy, and frankly assumes for its party the name of "Federal Republicans."

These writers say on page 150 of their book : "If we cannot have and perpetuate a high grade of aristocracy, from which our rulers shall be almost uniformly elected, we can never sustain free government. Revolutions and anarchy must be our fate, till we find relief in despotism, and then fortu-nate shall we be if, by establishing an hereditary aristocracy, with all its burdens, we more such "victories" will annihilate the shall reach as free a condition as Britons enrebel army, and give us possession of At-lanta.

On the 26th July, Gen. Stoneman sent a serting throughout the sovereignty of the cavalry force under the command of Gen. States, as against the sovereighty of the Ed. McCook, to destroy the Macon and people, they contend that the Union is not a nation, but a federal republic, and they make their appeal to the name of the "Federl Republicans."

Why not let them - have it so? Men have a right to select their own designation; and while they rejoice in the title of Federal Republicans, let us who assert the popular cause-the superiority of man to institutions, cling to the good old democratic name which, in spite of recent defilements, has yet a charm for the people.

The new enrollment act does not affect the rights of persons conscientiously opposon their return with the prisoners and a ed to bearing arms, in respect to commutation or the procurement of substitutes. They can still pay \$300, to be applied to hospital uses, or go into the hospitals as attendants for the term for which they were drafted. They must, however, show that by previous religious profession, they are, and have been, genuine non-resistants on consicentious grounds. Practically, this exemption is restricted to the Society of Friends, and has no application to Copperheads who of course are conscientiuos as to this war.

> The Copperheads, aided by a gang of guerrillas from Missouri, are said to have raised the standard of rebellion in the vicinity of Pana, Woodford county, Ill. Two hundred of these villians are in arms, and hold the village of Irving, the second station west of Pana, on the Terre Haute an Alton Railroad. It is yet unknown whether their ultimate aim be to inaugurate civil war or a system of general robbery of Union men.

"My son, what would you do if your dear father was suddenly taken away from you ?" "Swear and chaw terbacker."

Wilke's Spirit calls the rebel invaders into Maryland "the light fingered chivalry."

Some hearts, like primroses, open most beautifully in the shadows of life.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier Clearfield. Pa., July 30, 1864.

RELIEF NOTICE.-The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednes iay and Thursday, the 24th and 25th days of August. 1864.

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 set of each ; 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 Relied) 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 eb-tained 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. Aug. 10, 1864. WM S BRADLEY, clerk.



TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.-The next an nual meeting of the Clearfield county Teachers' Institute will be held in the borough of Clean. field, commencing on Tuesday, August 23d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing in session four days. A full attendance of teachers, and friends of education is earnestly desired. Aug. 3d, 1864. C. B. SANDFORD, Co. Supt.

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 sale at public vendue or outery, on the premises at Cur-wensville, on Saturday, 27th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., the real estate of E. B. Small dea'd being a later of real estate of E. B. Smeal, dee'd, being a lot of ground with a house thereon situate in Curwensville Borough and bounded and described as follows, viz : north by lot of Daniel Faust, on the east by street run-ning 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 Josh-ua E. Eaker. One other piece of ground situate in same borough to wit : on the north by Metho-odist 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.

