

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 21, 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. 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conanghy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Rorer, 10 Richard H. Coeyell, 22 John P. Penny, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Blunkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard. DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION. FOR CONGRESS, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren. COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS. FOR SHERIFF, JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. FOR AUDITOR, PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township. FOR COOPER, BENJ. SPAOKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

"A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE." Such is the caption of an article in the last Copperhead organ, of this place, in which the writer labors to show, (by quoting part of a sentence from our article of the week previous, in reference to the State quota being nearly full,) that we spoke disparagingly of our veteran troops. The writer knew, when he penned his article, that he was misrepresenting our meaning by giving a garbled extract from our paper—that he was uttering a wilful falsehood. The following is the paragraph from which he quotes a part of the sentence referred to: "There is nothing that so forcibly strikes the observer, as the character and appearance of these men who are now enlisting in the service. In many respects they differ from those who have heretofore gone to the war. They are evidently the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth, and they are going with a stern and fixed resolve, arising from the practical impossibility of negotiating a peace upon terms which will secure the restoration of the Union without conquering our enemies. They all seem to be fully persuaded that however anxious they are for peace, they must use war like means to secure it, or see their country destroyed."

Now, we presume, no man, with the least particle of common intelligence and observation, will deny the fact that in many respects there is a difference between those who are now volunteering and many of those who have heretofore gone to the war—that they are evidently the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth—farmers, machinists, mechanics, laborers, miners, etc.—the strong, hearty, athletic, independent, hard-working yeomanry—the "greasy mechanics and small-fisted farmers" as our neighbor's "Southern brothers" are pleased to call them. And in thus delineating the standing of those who are now enlisting into our army, we do not in the least detract from the character of our veteran soldiery. A more generous, brave, and valorous set of men, than our war-worn heroes, never contended with a malignant foe. But, while we ascribe all honor and praise to these whole-souled and valiant men, who will deny the fact, that a godly number of those who joined the army with them, at the outbreak of the war, were not of the same class of men. Look abroad over the whole country, and you will find deserters and skulkers in almost every locality—most of whom never entered the army for any other purpose than idleness and mercenary gain—and hence, when the realities of a soldier's life once confronted them, they soon contrived some plan, either honorable or dishonorable, by which their cowardly legs would carry them out of harm's way. And surely, in many respects there is at least "a slight difference" between these deserters and skulkers, and "the war worn veterans," those noble men (such as the Pennsylvania Reserves) who enlisted in the service "to preserve, not to destroy, the Union and the Constitution," and of this latter class are the men who are now volunteering and filling up the decimated ranks of our country's defenders. All honor to our brave heroes—veterans and recruits.

P. S. The next time our Copperhead neighbor quotes us, let him do so fairly, and not attempt to skulk behind a garbled extract to hide his extreme opposition to the amendment allowing our soldiers in the army to vote, now that little 'Mac' is bidding for their votes. But, remember neighbor, you can't hide the "cloven foot" in that way, for our brave boys will recognize it, even should you beslime it with "soft soap."

Court commences on Monday next in this place.

CONGRESS—WM. BIGLER. By the last Clearfield Republican we learn that Hon. WM. BIGLER, of this place, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, by the "Peace Democracy" of the 19th District. However much we may esteem Mr. Bigler as a neighbor and citizen, we have never thought much of his course as a politician; and hence, anything we may say in reference to him, now that he is a candidate for Congress, must be taken in a political sense, and not as referring to his private character.

As a politician Mr. Bigler, in our opinion, has been very inconsistent and vacillating. In 1847-8 he was in favor of excluding slavery from our Territories, and in 1857 he repudiated his "first impressions." Again, in 1857, he was in favor of leaving the people of Kansas perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions; yet, later in that same year, he assumed to be the mouth-piece of Buchanan in the Senate of the United States, and advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, which was attempted to be forced upon the people of that State by the Missouri Border-ruffians. And again, at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, he professed to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but now, when our brave and gallant troops are about to deal the death-blow to the rebellion, he refuses to contribute a man or farthing to prosecute the war.

Such is the record of Mr. Bigler as a politician; and, as the illustrations which we have given invariably tend to place him on the side of the Southern fire-eaters, it is but fair to presume that, should he be elected to Congress, he would array himself in opposition to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and in favor of such measures as, we believe, would prove detrimental to the best interest of the whole Union. But as to Mr. Bigler being elected, we have no fears. Two years ago Mr. Scofield was elected by a majority of 492, and last year the district gave Gov. Curtin a majority of 2,845. Thus it will be seen that the 19th Congressional district is overwhelmingly Union, and that Judge Scofield will, beyond doubt, be re-elected by a very largely increased majority. And, we have little doubt, that the Union men of this district will gratefully embrace the opportunity afforded them to express their disapprobation of Mr. Bigler's course in sustaining the infamous Buchanan policy, which resulted in the present armed rebellion against the National Government.

The Chicago Platform Approved by McClellan Previous to its Adoption. Since the appearance of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, the New York News indignant at the tone of that document, has made the following surprising statement: "Those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved, both in its letter and in its spirit."

We challenge the attention of men of all political predilections to this remarkable development. It wears the aspect of truth, and is in accordance with probabilities. For after the adjournment of the convention, newspaper statements came back to us from Richmond, London and Canada which showed that the platform had really been framed sometime previous, and its features made known to the leading parties interested in it. Nothing can reveal more clearly the hollowness and duplicity of all McClellan's declarations than the tone of his letter of acceptance, when contrasted with the platform which the News says he had deliberately read and approved before it was adopted at Chicago.

To the Soldiers and their Friends. REMEMBER! that William Bigler, in his speech, in this place on August 13th, said that "he would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war" that is being waged to establish the authority of the Union over the rebellious States—thus virtually declaring his opposition to the draft, and that he would resist it, as well as the collection of taxes.

REMEMBER! that William Bigler, the "Peace-at-any-price" party candidate for Congress in this district, was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, which declared the war for the Union a "failure."

REMEMBER! that Wm. Bigler, in sustaining the Chicago platform, is in favor of immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities between the Union armies and the rebels—which would result in a certain dissolution of the American Union. REMEMBER! that Wm. Bigler, and his party friends in this county, used every effort to defeat the Constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to our brave Union soldiers. REMEMBER! that Clearfield Borough, on a strict party vote gave a majority of 38, (and the county 785) against the amendment permitting our soldiers in the army to vote.

LETTER FROM S. B. ROW. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17, 1864. EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—On my return to the city to-day, a friend directed my attention to the following paragraph in the Clearfield Republican of the 7th instant: "Suppose you try it on.—That's what you get for your 'd—d—d peace meeting.' Bigler and Wallace ought to be hung for making such speeches."

"Such was the substance, if not the identical words used in a remark made on our streets on Monday last, by one of Lincoln's hirelings, when speaking of the reported collision between the Provost Marshals and their assistants, and certain alleged deserters and their friends in Knox township. If that fellow will take a friend's advice, he will make himself as scarce as possible in this region. He had better consider that some moral degradation demands his immediate attention elsewhere. Men of his class and calibre, should take warning before it is too late, and understand that Democrats have endured as much of such language as they intend to."—Clearfield Republican, Sept. 7, 1864.

The allusion to "mails" removes all doubt as to who is meant by "one of Lincoln's hirelings." My reply to the allegation contained in the article is that it is false in every particular—in "words" as well as in "substance." When the Knox township rumor was repeated in my hearing, (not in the "street,") I said I did not credit it—that I would deeply regret if any such affair had occurred—that if however it should turn out to be true, I would not so much blame the poor fellows who were in the trouble, as I would Mr. Bigler and other prominent men of his party, who, by taking the lead at "peace meetings," had encouraged them to that extent in undertaking such lawless acts. For it is a fact, which cannot be denied without transcending the bounds of truth, that many of their followers who attended the "peace meeting" in Clearfield Borough, went there impressed with the notion, whether correctly or erroneously is not material at present, that steps towards a resistance of the draft were to be taken at that occasion. And it was to this state of feeling, thus engendered, that my "words" were made to apply, when uttered, no hint even being thrown out that "Bigler and Wallace ought to be hung for making such speeches."

The stupid creature who distorted my remark into the profane one given by the Republican, is an object more of pity than of censure; but when an editor, who lays claim to extraordinary mental "calibre," permits his envy and malice to get so much the better of his judgment as to lead him to vouch for its accuracy, by publishing it in his paper, he must not think it harsh to have his statement pronounced a lie from beginning to end. And as to the "warning" of Daniel, which will hardly be regarded as prophetic, I have only to say that I will make myself "scarce" whenever it suits my own convenience and at no other time; and that "Democrats" of his ilk will have to "endure" what I may have to say of their public acts, whether they "intend to" or not. In this particular I will be as persistent an advocate of "the freedom of speech" as Daniel could possibly wish, and will most certainly exercise that "freedom," his threats to the contrary notwithstanding. Yours, &c. S. B. ROW.

THAT COMPROMISE. Copperhead papers still talk of the Crittenden compromise and of its defeat as the cause of the war. We deny that the defeat of any party at the polls justifies a revolution; but it is well to inquire who defeated the Crittenden compromise. Here is Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S despatch, to the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, and dated— "WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861. "In reply, the vote against my resolutions will be re-considered. Their failure was the result of the refusal of the Southern Senators to vote. There is yet good hope of success. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN."

These six Southern Senators were Benjamin and Shelby, of Louisiana, Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas, Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson of Arkansas—all now malignant rebels, except Hemphill who is dead, and he was at his death a member of the Rebel Congress.

On January 18, 1861, the vote rejecting the resolutions, was re-considered, yeas 27, nays 24; on the 2nd of March they were taken up and lost by one vote; yeas 19, nays 20. If the seceding Senators had remained in their places, or had voted when in their places in January, the propositions would have been passed, and submitted to the people. The majority of the Republicans in Congress were indisposed to change the Constitution hurriedly, and hence preferred a Constitutional Convention, which would have given time for deliberation, and the people time for reflection. But while objecting to a sudden wholesale change of the Constitution, they voted to submit to the people an amendment to secure slavery in the States from outside interference, and they settled the slavery question in the Territories—thus removing every cause of dissatisfaction. This settlement was scouted at by the Secessionists and their sympathizers. The proposition of the Peace Conference was similarly denounced, and war was inaugurated. In all respects, the Government and the people of the United States were blameless. Upon the rebels and their sympathizers, rests the responsibility for the war.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS. Every man who has a son, brother, or friend in the army, should see immediately that he is assessed and has his taxes paid, so as to insure him getting his vote. It is of the utmost importance that this should be attended to in every township and district. No time is to be lost. See to it immediately. Read the new advertisements.

TROUBLE IN THEIR CAMP. It would seem that Gen. McClellan, in trying not to do it, "has gone and done it" after all—that, instead of pleasing everybody, he has, by his letter of acceptance, offended the leading Peace men, and driven them into opposition. The New York Daily News of the 10th takes bold and open ground against the letter of General McClellan, and declares that it cannot find it possible to support him. It calls for the reassembling of the Chicago Convention in the following terms: "George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not. He has renounced the platform in his letter accepting the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principal betrayed and then do homage to the betrayer. They demand all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of Democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform."

That FERNANDO WOOD, VALLANDBOHAM, VOORHIES, and the leaders of the large Peace party in the West will imitate this act of secession, cannot be reasonably doubted. Preceding and following the disclaimer of the Daily News, the Metropolitan Record, and the Freeman's Journal, organs of the Irish Catholic sentiment in New York, have declared roundly against Gen. McClellan's usurpation. Mr. MULLALLY, editor of the Record, says: "General McClellan says: 'I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view,' but he certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that the record of his 'public life' was the great obstacle to his nomination in the minds of the Peace Democracy, and that it was only upon the assurance that he was in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities that they withdrew their objections to him as a candidate. It was their wish that his record should be kept out of view, and they believed that he himself was not desirous of giving it a more extended publicity than it had already obtained; but they never supposed that he would refer to it as a matter of pride or satisfaction. Are we to understand by this ill-timed reference to his record that he regards his arrest of the Maryland Legislature as a justifiable act, and that if elected he will continue the system of arbitrary arrests inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, and so willingly carried into execution by himself? This record tells us he is an enemy of habeas corpus, and it also informs us in regard to another very unpleasant fact—particularly unpleasant to the industrial classes—that he was the first to urge and press upon the President that most despotic of all despotic measures of the present Administration—the odious conscription. As he intimates his intention to carry on the war, the public should understand what that means; that it means renewed conscription; that men shall be freed, by the strong arm of military power, from their homes to wage a war of subjugation against a people who claim the right which we ourselves should be the last to resign—the right of self-government."

HOW THEY SHOW THEIR SYMPATHY. As if to show their sympathy with Slavery, and the Slave Trade, the Copperheads at Chicago, denounced the Administration for its violation of what they call "the right of asylum." This is the fourth resolution of their platform. The facts are these. A man named ARGUELLES, an officer of the Spanish army in Cuba, and Lieutenant Governor of the district of Colon, captured a cargo of African slaves about being imported into Cuba. He subsequently reported to the Spanish Government that 141 of these negroes had died of small pox, when in fact they had not died, and he sold them into Slavery, and divided the proceeds with accomplices. He then fled to the United States. The Spanish Government asked President LINCOLN to have him arrested, and handed over to their authorities that he might be taken to Cuba and tried for his offence. This was done. ARGUELLES arrived at Havana last May, and at once the Captain General of Cuba wrote to the Spanish Minister at Washington that through the return of Arguelles, "a large number of human beings will obtain their Freedom, whom his desertion would have reduced to Slavery, and that his presence alone in this island (of Cuba) a very few hours has given liberty to eighty-six."

This is the offence complained of. ARGUELLES, a man-stealer, a thief, a perjured and corrupt official, who used his office to make money by enslaving human beings who came into his hands, should have been protected here, screened from trial, and allowed to enjoy his ill-gotten gains. So says the Chicago Convention! How deeply debased must be the men and party who can formally endorse such infernal villainy, and censure those who tried to bring the guilty to legal account for their acts!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Chas R Rice of Lock Haven, and P. G. Blanchard of Union Tp., Clearfield county, Pa. in the lumbering business, known as the firm of Blanchard & Rice, has been this day (Aug. 27th, 1864) dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm have been left in the hands of P. G. Blanchard for settlement. P. G. BLANCHARD. CHARLES R. RICE. Sept. 7th, 1864.

The Copperhead Candidate for Vice President. The first telegram we had from Chicago announced that Mr. POWELL of Kentucky was nominated for Vice-President, but this proved to be mistaken. POWELL was the third highest on the first ballot; but on the second GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was nominated. He is of the same stripe with POWELL, and owes his nomination chiefly to the fact that POWELL could not get the concentrated vote of Kentucky, and PENDLETON was POWELL's second choice. Mr. PENDLETON is worthy of POWELL's preference. Both are original Secessionists, and the record of the two is about as much alike as two peas. Both have been in Congress for several years, Mr. PENDLETON's term running back to Dec. 1857, Mr. POWELL's to Dec. 1859. Since they have been on terms of intimate fellowship, and their opinions are without material difference. Like POWELL, PENDLETON has voted for nothing which looked like defending the Union from the assaults of armed Rebels. He has voted against all measures which had for their object the strengthening of the Government in the contest with its enemies, and has steadily devoted himself to the propagation of the ideas with which Jeff. Davis desires that our people shall be deluded to their destruction.

Mr. PENDLETON has been uniformly the friend of Traitors; and has manifested this by both acts and words. When Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1861, insisted that the Government should collect the revenue of Charleston harbor, and nominated Mr. MCINTYRE of York as Collector, Mr. PENDLETON dissented from this policy, and put his dissent on record in a speech. If Mr. BUCHANAN was right, Mr. PENDLETON was wrong. We believe that Mr. PENDLETON was the only Northern man who opposed Mr. BUCHANAN's policy in this respect.

In his speech in the House of Representatives, Jan. 18, 1864, (to be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 2nd session, 36th Congress, page 70-72) Mr. PENDLETON opposed, at length, a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports—being substantially the same bill which under like circumstances was passed in General Jackson's time. He insisted that the Government had no right to enforce its laws in the seceded States, but urged Congress to pass certain laws which he thought would settle the discontents. He then added: "If you will not, if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States 'depart in peace; let them establish their 'Government and empire, and work out 'the destiny according to the wisdom which 'God has given them.'"

March 2nd, 1861, a motion to suspend the rules and take up this bill was negatively (two-thirds being required,) yeas 105, nays 62. Mr. PENDLETON was one of the 62 nays. Branch, Barnett, De Jarnette, Edmundson, Garnett, Simms, Wright of Tennessee, and others, now in the Rebel army or the Rebel Congress, voted with him. This record is the key to his whole subsequent course. He was for acquiescing in Secession; for consenting to Disunion; for allowing any disaffected State or States, at will, to leave the Union. How long would the Government have hung together with such a principle admitted? Twelve days before this speech was delivered, Mayor Wood recommended that New York City should secede and declare herself a Free City. Two days before, the Democrats of Philadelphia passed resolutions threatening the secession of Pennsylvania from the Union. All over the West, other had men were intriguing to the same end. At that moment, an intrigue was going on to form a Pacific Republic out of California and Oregon, and so alarmingly that the Government was obliged to send General Sumner secretly to California to take the command from Albert Sidney Johnston, which he accomplished, thus stopping Revolution on that coast.

To all these, Mr. PENDLETON virtually said, proceed with your schemes, pass ordinances of Secession, the government shall not interfere; establish your empire, and conduct it as you may have wisdom so to do! Such is the record of the gentlemen whom patriotic Americans are asked to make the Vice-President of the Nation—a man who believes we are no Nation, but a mere aggregate of State corporations, each one of which has the right to leave us at pleasure, and we no right of self-preservation; and who has not said a word, or done a deed to prove his detestation of the Rebellion, or disapproval of the wickedness in which it originated, or his sympathy with the people in their noble resolves and sufferings to preserve their National Unity and Power, as well for the safety of themselves as the security of their children and the prosperity of generations yet to come. A kind Providence will save the United States of America from the calamity of his success.—Gettysburg Star.

New Advertisements. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

TROTTING MATCH.—A trotting match will come off on the Fair Ground, adjoining Clearfield Borough, on Wednesday the 23rd of September, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for a certain purse. The match to be between any horses owned in the county except Blanchard's Bay, Forrest's Bay, or Ames' Racker. Admittance 25 cents. Sept. 21.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—The undersigned having recently discovered an infallible and simple cure for that annoying malady in horses, known as "Hoof-bound." Any person sending \$1 in a letter, will receive by return mail a receipt giving proper directions as to the necessary treatment. Address, JACOB IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa. September 21, 1864-tf.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—Applicants for schools will meet for examination at the following named places. Graham and Morris, at Kyrletown, on Monday, October 3d. Decatur and Woodward, at Centre School house in Decatur Tp., Tuesday, October 4th. Becerra and Quelich at Glen Hope, on Thursday, October 6th. C. B. SANDFORD, Sept. 21, 1864-tf. County Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned intends to offer at Public Sale, on Thursday, October 6th, at the late residence of A. Reams, dec'd., his farm containing 120 acres of which about 45 acres are cleared. The buildings are a good plank house, frame barn, and other outbuildings. There is growing on the premises a young orchard of choice apples and peaches, and 3 rats of good timber. The terms will be reasonable and made known on day of sale. ALEXANDER IRWIN, JR. September 21, 1864-tf-pd.

HELIOGRAPHIC. THE undersigned having completed his Photographic Gallery, in Shaw's Row, two doors west of the Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa., is now ready to wait on those in want of first class portraits. My arrangements are such as enable me to furnish these beautiful productions of "sun drawing" in the highest style of the art. Having fitted up my rooms at considerable expense, with a view to the comfort and pleasure of my patrons, I hope by strict attention to business, and a desire to satisfy those who call, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. A good assortment of Gift, Rosewood, and mould framed Albums, and an endless variety of cases on hand, at moderate prices. Particular attention given to copying every kind of pictures. H. RIDGEBY, September 2, 1864, Artist, and apparatus furnished at city prices.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1864. ASSETS. Bills discounted, \$181,810 22 Pennsylvania State stock, 5,298 41 Specie, 6,683 81 Due from other banks, 29,358 98 Due from other banks, 2,109 00 U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes, 17,345 00 Checks drafts, etc., 1,542 71 Over drafts, 118 64 United States Revenue stamps, 426 00 Interest and exchange, 489 00 Due Commonwealth, (special), 485 69 Loss and Expenses, 183 27 Total amount of assets, \$238,565 33 LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, \$30,000 00 Notes in circulation, 50,772 00 Due depositors, 138,288 12 Due certificates of deposit, 1,732 93 Due Banks, 12,862 74 Due Commonwealth, 815 00 Interest and exchange, 9,788 54 Total amount of liabilities, \$238,565 33 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier, Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 31, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars. The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five or more dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. which will be paid by the Treasurer Department upon a receipt for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits. Special advantages of this Loan. It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays to depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper. It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discount.

Convertible into Six per cent. 5-20 GOLD BONDS.—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum. Its exemption from State and Municipal Taxation.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. While the government offers the most liberal terms for its Loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people. Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the ORIGINAL certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington; the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the First National Bank of Altoona, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers. September 21, 1864 21w.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of Directors of Karthaus School District, Clearfield County, wish to employ three competent teachers for the ensuing winter, to whom liberal wages will be given. WILLIAM MILLER Sec'y, Sept. 7th, 1864.