Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 19, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A great fire occurred in New York on Thursday afternoon, resulting in the destruction of Barnum's Museum and a number of adjoining buildings. Nothing but the glass engine in the Museum was saved. Six buildings on Broadway, eight on Ann street and five on Fulton street were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000. This is provoke a struggle, but it will be short, the second of Barnum's museums which has sharp, and decisive. The national authoribeen destroyed by fire, the other being in ty must be obeyed everywhere within, Philadelphia.

The work of confiscating the property of out the national boundaries. wealthy rebels was inaugurated in Richmond on Monday the 10th much to the consternation of the people of that city, by the seizure of the famous Tredegar iron works by government agents. Descriptions of a large amount of other property liable to confiscation have been taken, and tenents thereof notified to pay no more rent to the rebel proprietors.

The Government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Georgia, to make a special in vestigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners during the war, with the view of bringing to trial, before a military commission, the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when the barbarous treatment was practiced. Some of the guilty parties are already in the custody of the government.

A correspondent, who has recently been through Northern Alabama, states that that region is almost one continuous cotton field. The planters have given their attention to the business again this year almost as much as in ante-rebellious times, and the growing crop looks very fine. The negroes are working for their former masters for wages, and the new labor system appears to progress exceedingly well.

About the only thing the Detroit Commercial Convention did, without qualification, delay or debate, was to adopt the declaration in favor of protecting American capital and labor against foreign competition, and that this policy has become necessary to maintain the national credit. In whatever else the convention failed it did not in this.

The trial of Miss Harris, charged with the murder of Burrough, the Treasury clerk, is closed. The counsel of Miss H. made a big effort to obtain her acquittal on the ground of insanity; with little prospect of success. There is much sympathy manifested for the unfortunate girl. The decision of the Jury is not yet known.

The report that Jeff. Davis & Co. would be tried by a military commission does not seem to be without confirmation. It is said, on good authority, that at least one of the members of the former court has received an order assigning him as one of the new

There were seventy pardons granted by the President on the 12th, to persons coming under the \$20,000 exception. Seventyfive petitions were filed, but included in them are no persons of notoriety.

The returns to the office of Internal Revenne, at Washington, show that nine and a half millions of dollars have been received in that Bureau during the first twelve days in July-a great increase.

The income of one pork packer in St. Louis is \$471,000, and of a firm in the same business in the same city, \$700,000. This beats petroleum. Everything that touches grease seems to thrive.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, in his address on the 4th of July at Chicago, declared himself in favor of Negro suffrage and an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The old Virginia State debts are now in process of liquidation, and it is said that the holders of them will not realize over twenty cents on the dollar.

Henry A. Wise made application to the military authorities for a restoration of his former estate, near Norfolk, with rather a poor prospect of success.

The Chronicle denies that Secretary Stanton's health is poor, or that he intends to resign, and adds that the President does not desire him to go.

A gentleman just from Fortress Monroe reports the health of Jeff Davis much better than it has been at any time during his

In a very short time there will be no troops in the vicinity of Washington but the bare garrison of the city.

Over half a million of property has been sold in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Northern settlers.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan on Saturday, July 15th, amounted to \$10,-

John Morrisey, Knight of the Prize Ring, reports an income of \$50,700 last year.

The Mormons. We may expect to hear of war shortly, in the vicinity of Salt Lake city. The Mormons have not only refused to pay their quota of taxes, but they never have contributed a dollar towards the support of the National Government, nor have they up to this date, paid a penny for the lands which they occupy. In view of these facts, the Government has resolved to enforce not only the revenue laws in that portion of its domains, but it is determined that the Mormons shall pay for the lands they have appropriated to their own use. Left to themselves so long, and having waxed in insolence as well as iniquity, the Mormons immagine that they will be "let alone" to do as they please, not only with their plurality debauchees will find themselves mistaken. As we have already stated, the Government is determined to enforce its authority in Utah Territory, there to collect its dues and rigorously gather its resources. Of course the effort to do these just acts, will

The Difference.

as it is now respected everywhere with-

The fact, reported in our exchanges, that while JEFFERSON DAVIS is awaiting in Fortress Monroe the final judgment of the autherities of the nation he aided to destroy, the slaves on his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi are wisely improving the opportunities freedom has given them, by cultivating with profit, for their personal benefit, his abandoned land, is an episode of the rebellion that gives a new proof of the axiom that "though the mill of the gods grinds slowly, it grinds very fine." It was to strengthen and confirm forever the title of himself and his descendants to these "chattels" and their offspring, that DAVIS waged his wicked war against the Republic. The result is as beneficial to those he sought to injure as it is destructive to the interest he wished to extend and peretuate. An overruling Providence has seected the appeal to arms, by which Slavery sought to render itself immortal, as the instrument of its speedy overthrow and extinction; and while the conspirators are suffering the punishments of their crime, their victims are enjoying the inalienable rights which have heretofore been to them novel.

Asking for their Rights. understand a few of their rights, and if they policy as would enable them to resort to mnot vote they think that they can hold meetings. For the first time in the history store slavery under the old State laws, and of Mississippi such a convocation was held to re-establish a system nearly as defective at Vicksburg on the 19th of last month. It as that which has just been destroyed. The was got up strictly in the white fashion. It had its President and Secretary, and appointed its committee on resolutions. Eloment orators with dark skins made speeches. The resolutions reported by Pompey KETTO and others are well worded, and could not be exceeded in propriety of language and perfect grammatical construction by any resolutions that might be presented at a meeting of old Mississippi politicians. They claim that the black man who is loyal to the Union ought to have a right to vote, and they protest against President Johnson's proclamation which, stipulating that voters in the State shall be competent under ormer State laws, refuses them thereby the elective franchise. How the planters must have stared at this meeting of "niggers," and how they fretted over the fact that they could not go into it with whips and scourge back the impudent participators. But this is an age of wonders and "the world moves.

"Wait a Little."

Our Democratic friends who are for supporting Andrew Johnson because he is "opposed to the radicals" and is "a good enough Democrat" for them, appear now to have much to say about the way he disposed of the assassins. A little while ago they were sure high, and send the accused to a civil court for "a fair trial." He was too good a Demabout by the willfulness of Stanton, and he was going to restore the habeas corpus, put a stop to military commissions, and all that sort of thing. Wait till it comes the President's turn to act, said they. Well, we have waited, and we have seen what he has done. and how he did it. If there is anything in his manner of doing things that pleases our Democratic friends in an especial manner, they have an extraordinary way of appearing joyful over it.

A gentleman recently in north-western Texas informs the New Orleans Times of the 3d instant, that the late rebel portion of the Cherokee Indians are in the greatest distress. and are actually near starvation. Their Chief, STANDWHITE, late Brigadier General in the rebel army, has issued an address, or appeal to the people of Texas to assist his poor followers, which will be responded to in the proper manner.

THE INSTINCT OF REPTILES. -The New York Tribune, in a description of the late destructive fire in that city, says when the 'snakes' in Barnum's Museum began to crawl from the fire, they naturally all immediately turned in the direction of the World office for shelter and protection.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS. SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune, (Rep.) We hear talk of more courts martial for the trial of other than persons in our military service, and we protest in advance against them. We have courts enough, law enough, and at least as fair a chance for justice with these as with any that can be improvised out of our army by an order from the War Department. We do not much care what Europe may say of our jurisprudence; we are only anxious that she shall have no just cause for censure. If any reb-el has conspired to starve our soldiers, or infect our cities with pestilence, or do any act abhorrant to humanity, let him be fairly tried for the crime; or if it is thought best to arraign some of the rebel chiefs for treason, so be it; but let us deal with them according to law. It will be a grevious misof wives, but with Uncle Sam's property in take-an avowal of weakness-a blunder the shape of his broad acres. In this the and a folly-to hold another court martial for the trial of other than military offenders belonging to our own army. Such a court can render no verdict that will carry weight with it in the judgment of impartial Christendom-the fact that such a tribunal is resorted to will be trumpeted by thousands as a virtual confession that a fair trial was not desired-its verdict of guilty will be decided as preluding and preparing a judicial murder. Let us return to the dominion of law!

> From the Phil'a Age (Dem.) There are rumors from Washington, sent across the telegraphic wires, that another military commission is to be organized for the trial of certain parties now in confinement. Wi hout stopping to inquire who those offenders are, or what may be the crimes with which they stand charged, we indulge the hope that these rumors are without foundation. The organization of anoth er military commission would bring irreparable disgrace upon the country. There is no possible plea to justify such, a step.

> Neither the safety of the government, the welfare of the people, nor the requirements of justice, in any degree demand it. No one at this time can be legally and constitutionally tried outside the civil courts, which are unobstructed, and in the perfect enjoyment of their functions. Argument upon this point is uscless, and in the name of justice, liberty, and law, we ask that the proper tribunal-the civil courts-may be the means of vindicating any outrage that may have been committed against the peace

and dignity of the nation. From the Phil'a Press, (Union.)

You may secure the exact measure of the patriotism of the men who assert that the rebellion is at an end, by the aid of the fact that without the war power and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Jefferson Davis and the other conspirators against the lives and liberties of the people could not be held in the strong arms of a military fort, but would be consigned to a county prison. probably at Richmond, Virginia, or Jackson, Mississippi, to all practical intents free and forgiven, to go and do as he pleased. You will perceive, at a glance, how deeply interested the detected conspirators are in The negroes down South are beginning to the declaration by the President of such a civil courts for trial; to set at defiance his entire system of reconstruction; to remoment therefore, the President withdraws the machinery by which he is enabled to confine traitors and to punish them; to enforce the laws of Congress in the different seceded States, and to sustain his provisional governors; the power to restore the U nion on the right basis is lost, never to b regained. Remember that there is not single Southern State that was carried out of the Union by fraud in 1860-61, that is entirely back in its former position; and also, that not one of these States can be pre maturely fixed in its former sphere without the strong arm of the National Government. backed by the army and the navy, and assisted by the authority conferred upon the President in the act of Congress of March. 1863, in which he is empowered to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to keep it suspended as long as the rebellion shall contin-

How extraordinary, in view of these facts, that there should be clamor against military courts, and for the immediate re-establishment of what is called the "civil authority," by the very men who are struck with terror lest President Johnson should permit or encourage the original conspirators against the Government to return to the Union and be restored to their seats in Congress, there to form a party which is ultimately to defeat the Republicans or Unionists, and to give the power and the patronage of the Federal Government to the so called Democratic party! E ven in the face of this demand on the one hand and complaint on the other, the men who make both know well that the only pro cess by which the traitors can be put back he would blow the Military Commission sky into Congress, and by which Jefferson Davis can escape just punishment of his infamous crimes, and by which, if you please, slavery in a new and odious form may be reinauguocrat to countenance the proceedings brought | rated in the South, is to take from the President that war power by means of which we may be ennabled to conduct the struggle

> with so much vigor. The opponents of the new Constitution of Missouri, intimated to the Secretary of State before the returns in his possession were counted, that he could make \$150,000 by "shutting his eyes for a short time." He wouldn't close his peepers for any such consideration, and they then entered his office by find, and the Constitution having been declared ratified, they raise the cry of fraud against an officer whose integrity they failed to corrupt by a bribe.

> A special dispatch dated Columbus, Ohio, July 13th, says: Maj. Gen. Sherman had a public reception here to-day. In the course of his remarks he heartily endorsed General of Ohio. He also said he was not, under any circumstances, a candidate for Gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

The Italian army, which on January 31, 1856, comprised 3,195 officers and 80,000 for Governor of the Old Dominion. Very men, had, on December 41, 1864, increased | well; but he can't be mangurated over the to 15.925 officers and 498,190 rank and file. ** ** Dominion.

Changes in the South.

Among the marvellous changes which have been taking place in the South, trifling incidents often give us a clearer view, and more thorough understanding of the alterations in the condition of things, than the best general description, or the profoundest philosophizings upon all the endless interaction between cause and effect. In a recent letter from Richmond the simple relation of the following facts give a vivid impression of the changes which have been effected through all grades of society.

The Government Clothing Bureau took possession of all the material left in the city at the evacuation. Eight hundred hands, mostly girls, have been employed in spinning and weaving the wool, cotton, and yarn thus confiscated, and the cloth manufactured from it is devoted to clothing the colored troops in Texas.

The Sewing, at thirty cents for pantaloons, and the same sum for shirts, is eagerly sought for by the women and girls of Richmond. About six hundred are employed in the work at their own residences, considering to him that he shall have control of the apthe rate of remuneration, which permits pointments, and we cannot break them. them to earn five dollars a week, satisfacto ry. Seven hundred shirts and three hundred pairs of pantaloons are given out daily. and many members of the most prominent same conclusion that I did. He said he families of Richmond are among the applicants for work.

Verily, the changes must have been mighty, which have induced the haughty want to go to Russia, but he said that I must daughters of Virginia to work on clothing for colored troops, holding service in the army of the United States, and enfranchised by United States law. But their own Clelian back to the original position of matfolly and wrong-doing has brought about its | ters in the army before our agreement with own retribution, and among the consequences is that they will even do such work-for United States greenbacks!

Let us not triumph in their overthrow, but rather hope that, through these hard lessons, they will learn certain truths which they utterly refused to accept in the days of their prosperity, and recognize that the work present at the Sussex convention, and made which is now employing their hands is a glowing Union speech, denouncing the dismuch worthier than the labors which they loyal conduct of the New Jersey Democratenthusiastically devoted to the support of an | ic leaders, and pledging himself to stump unjust cause and a spurious Government, the State, if he could get leave of absence erected on falsehood, treason, and crime.

Making a Little Demand of Max. General Steel, it is reported, has demanded of the Imperialists in Mexico the return of the ordinance sold to them by Slaughter after the surrender of Kirby Smith to the United States. We shall see from the answer to this demand what relations between the United States and Maxamilian are to be maintained. If he returns the property, good for him. The United States are neutral in the quarrel between the imperialists and the republicans in Mexico-sympathy very strongly in favor of the republicans, but principles opposed to interference, or in other words, setting the example to foreign countries of minding one's own business. Max knowing of this neutrality, of which he has had the best evidence presented to will purchase and sell at reasonable rates. him, appears then a violater in a double sense of the rights of the United States in buying property belonging to this Government from one who is not its owner; or, in the language of the Quarter Sessions, "receiving property knowing it to have been stolen;" and next in supplying himself with arms from citizens of the United States bound to respect our Government's neutrality. The moral delinquency of being a receiver of stolen goods we can forgive, or leave the matter to his own conscience, but the political offence of the violation of our neutrality, he ought to be made to atone for by an apology, which would be a public confession of the rights and the power of the

soul," would no doubt benefit him morally. The Copperhead Editors are suffering with a general epidemic of "nigger on the brain," and are pitching into Sambo in furious style. At the same time they are pleading earnestly for the right of the defeatstitution' intact. These fellows are wondrously behind the age. They do not seem to realize that the war has wiped out Slavery forever in the United States.

United States Government, which imperial-

ists were disposed to doubt; and as an "o-

pen confession" is said to be "good for the

Measures have been decided upon in the Interior Department for putting into speedy operation the necessary machinery for the disposal of public lands in the late insurgent owned by Martin Caub, in Wolf township. States, and as soon as this can be done for the other States. These officers will be ordered to repair immediately to their posts means of false keys, and ransacked it hoping to and open offices for the sale of lands, at such steal the poll-books. These they failed to central points as will best suit the general convenience. Registers and Receivers have already been designated for this work.

It does seem to us that the policy of the President with respect to the questions involved in the restoration of the Southern States, is clearly the policy of wisdom, safety and peace. He knows the elements and the dangers with which he has to deal; he Cox, announcing him as the next Governor knows them from the stern experience of a long and active public career in the South, and hence, is guided by the lights of this experience.

Henry A. Wise has an idea of running

Why Simon Cameron Left the War Depart-

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, deriving his information from "a gentleman of Illinois," gives a new version in regard to the reasons that induced Mr. Cameron to leave the War Department. The reasons are alleged to have been given by Mr. Cameron himself to the informant of the writer in the Republican. We give them as follows: "When Gen. M'Clellan was called to the command of the army, military affairs were in a deplorable condi-tion. We were compelled to call him to the head of the army at a time when he could dictate his own terms, and he did so. He stipulated that he should pass upon all appointments and promotions, and the President and myself felt compelled for the sake of the country to accede for them. Under his rule, things went from bad to worse, and having no hope in the future, I saw the only way to save the country was to break the agreement with Gen. M'Clellan. I represented to him that things could not contin-ue in this way, that Gen. M'Clellan must be removed from the supreme command of the army if he wanted to put down the rebel-The President agreed with me in this view of the case, but said: 'Cameron, how can it be done? We have passed our words replied: 'Leave that to me, I will cut the gordian knot if I can not unravel it. I will resign, and you can appoint another to my p sition. Mr. Lincoln came to the would appoint me to the Russian Embassy, from which Mr. Clay was about to return, which would be a proof of his entire confi-dence in me. I told him that I did not go in justice to myself, and that I might resign as soon as I saw fit, after the acceptance of the mission. We then agreed upon my successor, Stanton, and so brought M'him. Stanton refused to continue the agreement, and M'Clellan must take his proper position or resign.'

Gen. Kilpatrick, has been appointed a delegate from Sussex county, to the Union State Convention of New Jersey, which is to meet at Trenton on the 20th. He was from the field. The General expects to be present at the State convention.

A member of the British Parliament has ecently proposed to levy an export duty on coal and iron shipped from England. His argument was that "coal and iron were gifts of Providence, and it was the duty of the government to utilize these commodities for the benefit of the country." If this is good logic, as applied to these substances well and good; if he does not, it will not be | in England, it is doubly true as applied in

Neat cattle, on the hoof, can be bought in Toledo for four cents a pound. Prices have declined all over the country, and the rates at which fresh beef are retailed in the east and west is attributed to a combination of the butchers to keep up prices. There is a good opening in our cities for men who

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament to increase the Irish constabulary which is now composed of 12,000 regularly drilled and well armed men. This looks as though somebody believed in the existence of a Fenian Brotherhood.

Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, is about being tried at Nashville. He is charged with the murder of fifty-four persons, one specification asserting of nireteen men at one time, and twelve at another.

A Jew broker was standing on an oil-tub at an auction held the other day at Birmingham, (England,) when, in the excitement of going, going, gone!" he stamped the staves loose and disappeared in the oil.

Lieut. Cushing, the gallant young naval officer, will soon sail from New York for China on a three years' cruise as commander of the old frigate Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship.

The Copperhead Leaders have resolved to build all their platforms, hereafter, on the ed and still unrepentant Rebels to proclaim only remaining principles, namely, the reputheir chattels, and preserve the 'peculiar in- diation of the war debt and the restoration of slavery.

> They punish people queerly in China. For obbing a pedlar, a person was lately put into a mortar (connon) and fired against a

> A Vein of Valuable Copper Ore has been discovered in Lycoming county, on a farm

The hull of the trigate Congress, of Merimac memory, is to be raised if the thing is practicable. The effort is being made.

A Philadelphia banker has just acknowledged an "error" of \$45,000, in making his returns, and paid the additional taxes.

The German women employed to cultivate obacco in Massachnsetts are found to be industrious, expert and cheap.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished NewWorld and Hathaway cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse sweep and 2-horse tread-power threshing machines—price at shop, \$150—with shaker and 50 feet of strap. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop. ee of charge. June 28, 1865-у. Ізаас Нагрт, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York: the Boyal and Et-na at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, espital 25,000,000.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, arout of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

TTO TEACHERS .- The third Annual Seaken of the Clearfield County Teachers Institute will be held at the Town Hall, in Clearfield on Tuesday, the 22nd of August, and to continue in session two weeks. The principal exercises of the Institute will be drills in the different branches taught in the public schools, and discussions on the theory of teaching. The following text books will be used, viz: Sargent's Speller, Sanders Fifth Reader, Brook's Intellectual Arithmetic, Green leaf's Written Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, and Green's Grammar. Each teacher will also be provided with Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching. July 19, 1865. C. B. SANDFORD. County Sup't.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE
NURSE AND SPY. The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse. Scout and Spy. giv-ing a most vivid inner picture of the war. Teach-ers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable emplyment. will find it perulialy adapted to their condition. We have agenta clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant Send for circulars. Ad-JONES, BROS, & CO.

N. E. corner Sixth and Miner Streets

July 19, 1865-1m pd.

CARD TO THE SUFFERING .- Do A you wish to be cured? if so, swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c. &c. &c. and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of old nocton auchan's English SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Permature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price. One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER.

No 429 Brondway, N. Y. den. Agent. P. S .- A box sent to any address on receipt of price-which is ONE DOLLAR-POST FREE A descriptive Circular sent on application July 19, 1865,-8t

SAI.T- a good article, and very cheap at the Store of WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfiel i. LARGE STOOK OF GLASS, paints, oils white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S

TRON! IRON !!- The subscriber keeps on iron, etc. Aiso, fresh Lime always on hand, and which he will sell at the lowest market price for Philipsburg, Pa., June 28, 1865-6mp.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would respec fully inform the citizen. of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales in any part of the county, when desired. Terms low. Address EMIL MIGNOT. June 28, 1865 3tp.

CASTINGS! CASTINGS!!-The under-signed having refitted the Clearfield Foun-dry, respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he is now prepared to make to order, on short notice, Saw and Grist-mill irons, Kettles, Stoves, Plows, and Plow castings, etc. Also, turning of all kinds done on short notice. All orders promptly attended to.
June 21 1865. HARLEY& SONS.

NEW MUSIC .- Funeral march to the memdent, by MRS. E A. PARKHURST, the popular composer. The Home Journal says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer." Very solemn and impressive 1,000 cor-IES ARE ISSUED WEEKLY. Price 30 cents; with rignette of the President, 50 cents Mailed free. Publisher, Horace Waters, No 481 Broadways New York. July 5, 1865,-2t,

NEW FIRM

AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having purchased the Goods and good will of the late firm of Carlisle & Co., in Philipsburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have added a large stock of well selected seasonable goods, which they will dispose of at the most reasonable rates. Purchasers can find Dry Goods of every description. ALSO, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, &c. And the best quality of GROCERIES.

Philipsburg, July 12, 1865. G. F. HOOP.

WANTED !-DISABLED SOLDIERS and W others out of employment to canvass for OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK Just Published, The Lite and Public Services of Abraham Lin-coln, by Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octave volume of nearly This is the only work of the kind published; it

is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized travelling agents to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." July 12th. 1865-3t

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.-The Clearfield County Bank as an incorporated institution has gone out of existence, by the surrender of its charter on the 12th of May, 1865. All of its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the Banking Business at the same place as private bankers, under the firm name of THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.

We are responsible for the debts of the Bank and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received, and interest paid when the money is left for a fixed time.

Paper discounted at six per cent as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the bu-

siness men of the county is respectfully solicited.

As president, cashier, and officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said Bank to be presented for redemption Jas. T. LEONARD, RICHARD S RICHARD SHAW A K. WRIGHT, G. L. REED.

WM. PORTER W. A. WALLACE June 17, 1865. The business of the Bank will be conducted by John M. Adams, Fsq., as Cashier.

RELIEF NOTICE .- The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of

July, 1865 The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t. waship in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for

berself and children who are dependent upon he Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in sotual want, and that all the facts set forth in her

application are correct and true Forms containing these requisitions can be ebtained at the Office of the Board of Relief. when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly preven

will excuse personal attendance.
July 12, 1865. WM. S ERADLEY, clerk.