amounting almost to a state of open rebellion. Armed patrols were maintained on the islands, to prevent any white man from landing. Some gentlemen from Pennsylvania, who attempted to land, (improperly, I must say,) were arrested by the freedmen; I had placed a guard on each wharf to prevent them being molested, but they chose to make a landing on a part of the Island where no guard was stationed. The negroes had been told, and believed, that a large force of rebel cavalry still occupied the woods on the mainland. Utter lawlessness prevailed, and cattle-stealing raids on the mainland were of frequent occurrence.

"I went over and broke up their military bands, and told them the war was over. I then set to work to organize a system of labor. I found the forty-acre allotment under General Sherman's order of the most elastic dimensions; the largest I saw was three hundred and fifty acres in extent, and the smallest three and a half acres. Many freedmen who had land-orders for John's Island had settled on James Island, and certificates for Edisto Island were plentiful. On Wadmelaw Island scarcely any attempt had been made to cultivate the land. There were not more than two acres listed out of any one patch on Edisto Island. I had to discontinue the issue of rations before I could get them to work at all. I had nearly succeeded in getting them to work when the bill securing their land titles passed Congress, and everything was again thrown into confusion. Matters are now, however, getting straight again."

An important comparison of the relative condition of the freedmen on the South Carolina Islands, and those in Florida and Southwest Georgia, clearly demonstrates that the freed people who have remained on the plantations, and have been aided by the advice of sensible and practical military and Bureau officers, are infinitely better off than those who have been assisted with rations and clothing by the government. In our opinion the most equitable solution of the question of the occupation of the said islands and the coast, under the order of Gen. Sherman, will be to surrender the lands to their former owners on the first day of January next, requiring the owners to pay the freedmen in money the value of all improvements made by them while occupying the lands; this to be determined by a commission appointed by the government. Of course we do not mean to suggest by this an interference with any of the freedmen who may desire to surrender the lands they are now occupying, at any time prior to that period, by arrangements between themselves and the owner of the land. Generals Tilson and Scott both concur with us that this arrangement will give general satisfaction to both the freedmen and the land owners. Should this recommendation be adopted by the government, we respectfully suggest that the order be issued before the 1st Sept. next, so as to give both parties time to make their arrangements for the next season's planting.

The Right of Suffrage.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just pronounced a decision on what is familiarly known as the "deserter's law." The decision does not take cognizance of the question as to the constitutionality of the law, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that *the judge of elections could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion*; while Justices Read and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of elections were the proper persons to decide the question.

This is an important judicial announcement. The law in question put into the hands of any political officer making up the list of voters the power to disfranchise a freeman by writing against his name the word "deserter." The amount of proof necessary to substantiate that charge rested solely with the persons who were to prepare the official enumeration and names of voters for the different election divisions of the State. They could say what constituted a desertion, and what was to be called by a milder name. If a man failed to respond to a draft at precisely the time designated in the notification, no notice need be taken of any extenuating circumstances, and his name could be marked in such a manner as to close the ballot-box against him and load his character with false imputations. In the hands of unscrupulous politicians, this power could be used in such a manner as to work incalculable mischief. They could exempt friends and punish enemies. They could usurp the prerogatives of the judges and inspectors of elections, and in this manner decide important issues connected with the welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the free institutions of the country.

But the Supreme Court has decided that, under the law of Congress, a man must be legally "tried and convicted of desertion" before the officers of election are justified in refusing his vote. The mere circumstance of the word "deserter" being placed opposite his name is no ground for disfranchisement. The right of voting, of participating in the affairs of the nation, is of too much importance in a political and governmental point of view to be interfered with for partisan purposes. If men have been guilty of desertion, they can be arrested and tried, as they were after the war of 1812, and then, if the law of Congress be constitutional, the punishment will follow. But until that course is pursued, the officers of elections are to follow the law of the State, and disregard the action of those who have been preparing the lists to suit the framers of the "deserters' law" and their Radical masters. The action of the Supreme Court in this case is a just and proper vindication of the right of suffrage, and will do much to insure a fair expression of the will of the people at the coming election.—*Age.*

The Clearfield Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::July 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR

HESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Constitutional Amendments.

We call the attention of our readers to the special message of President Johnson, in this issue, on the subject of Constitutional amendments. The principles laid down are so broad and Democratic, that we cannot see how the President continues to associate with such knaves as Stanton, Holt & Co. Probably if we were behind the scene we could justify him in his course. The reading of this Message gave occasion of much comment in both houses, and fresh demonstrations of hatred was manifested against the "government," on the part of the radicals. This was to be expected, because the principles enunciated in the message can never be successfully contradicted, as they are the very foundation of our system of government. That the people have the right to pass upon every change of the fundamental law, either through the ballot box or the bayonet, is so plainly expressed or implied in the Constitution itself, that none but a fanatic or a fool ever denies it. If, however, their servants deny them the former, they must, in self defence, accept the latter. This political cholera—Radicalism—must be eradicated from the body politic, or, as a Republic, we will die, and become a race of mongrels and slaves, liable to be swallowed up by some knavish despot.

THE NEGRO BUREAU AGAIN.—We publish this week the report of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton, in reference to the conduct of loyal generals, clergymen, and their "pet lambs" in South Carolina. The Rev. Messrs. French, Campbell and Tiffany, seem to be engaged in the laudible business of cheating the negroes out of their rations, superintending their "marriage relations," and trading them whisky for their cotton and rice. This Rev. French is the same loyal scoundrel whom Rev. Dr. Bachman charged during the war with robbing the people of their silver-ware and pianos. Now, that the war is over, he seems to have turned his clerical mind to robbing the loyal negroes—his own brethren. Grand moral ideas!

"SHAM" LOYALTY.—That notorious dis-union journal, the New York *Tribune*, which during the war, constantly howled "on to Richmond," and favored the hanging and quartering of every "rebel," seems now—like all dogs—to be about nine days old. If Greeley never had his eyes open until now, it is no wonder he has acted in such a manner heretofore. The imprisonment of Jefferson Davis has sent an idea of economy through his brain, and Greeley boldly demands his release, in order that the government may get rid of his boarding bill. It is strange that the boarding bill of one *white* man should annoy him so much, while thousands of *black* persons have been eating government rations for years, yet he has never denounced it as expensive or a sham. Hear what he says in a late issue in reference to Davis:

We welcome the news from Fortress Monroe of the assignment of spacious and comfortable apartments for the house-keeping of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. By-and-by, the farce will have become *too* glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use of persisting in a cheat whereby nobody is cheated? Mr. Davis is not to be tried—at all events, not with intent or expectation of convicting him—then why is he longer subsisted at the public cost? Let us have an end of the sham.

If some "Copperhead" would thus speak, it would be denounced as treason in its worst form.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* say:

The appeal which has been made to the Governors of the loyal States to hurry through the ratification of the article proposed as an amendment of the constitution is not responded to in any quarter. The subject requires more deliberation than the dog-days will permit.

President's Special Message.

The Rump Congress being desirous of obtaining an expression from the President, on the Constitutional amendments, adopted a resolution inquiring whether the amendments had been forwarded to the several States; to which Mr. Johnson replied in the following Democratic style:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th instant, respecting a submission to the legislatures of the States of an additional article to the constitution of the United States.

It will be seen from this report, that the Secretary of State had, on the 16th instant, transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution, passed on the 13th instant, proposing an amendment to the constitution.

Even in ordinary times, any question of amending the constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is, at the present time, enchanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States, which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the national capital by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for, and have been refused, admission to the vacant seats.

Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts therefore may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the executive department to the legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment to the State legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a due defference for an enlightened public judgment, may, at this time, well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866.

A SAVING PHILANTHROPIST.—The *Pennsylvania Freedman's Bulletin* contains a letter from Theodore Tilton which, as it occupies but small space, we reprint:

THE INDEPENDENT, April 30, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. MCKIM:

I have just fallen on a golden sentence in the *American Freedman*. "Our Commission," says its official organ, "is pledged to the maintenance of the doctrine of Equal Rights." That sentence is worth volumes of idler appeals for a less comprehensive philanthropy. I give you my heart and hand, *and if I had a purse I would give this too!*

Ever yours, THEODORE TILTON

This is cheering to the poor blacks. It is as full of heat and nourishment as the "Be ye warmed!" and "Be ye fed!" with which the Pharisees of Scripture economically liquidated the claims of charity. Mr. Tilton's lack of a purse prevents him from throwing one into the passing hat, just as his lack of a musket constrained him to put in a substitute when he was drafted during the war. He could not fight for the negroes then and cannot feed them now, but his prayers and blessings he lavishes on them with an ostentatious munificence which is both "cheap and nasty."—*Age.*

BANK ROBBERY.—The Village National Bank of Bowdenham, Me., was robbed on the 22d ult., by a party who followed the cashier home, gagged his family and placed a guard over them. The robbers then took the cashier to the bank and after robbing the vaults of $67,000, they locked him in the vault and made their escape with their plunder. They have been traced to Topham, and it is supposed are now making for Canada.

MURDER.—Kate Smith, a courtezan, was brutally butchered on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 139, France street, N. Y., by Jerry O'Brien, a returned Fenian, whose mistress she was. O'Brien was actuated by jealousy, and after the murder attempted to cut his own throat. The wounds he inflicted upon himself were serious, and he was removed to the Bellevue hospital.

Primary Election.

In obedience to the requirements of Rule 4th for conducting the Primary Elections of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, the Democrats of the several boroughs and townships are required to meet at the election house in each district *on the second Saturday of July next*, (being the 14th day of the month) at such hour as shall be named by the Vigilance Committee for each seperate district, and to close at such hour as said Committee shall name—for the purpose of expressing by ballot, their choice of candidates for the respective offices, viz: one person for Assembly, two persons for Associate Judges, one person for Commissioner, and one person for Auditor, to be voted for and elected in October.

The following rules, 5th and 6th, are given for the information of those concerned.

RULE 5TH.—No person shall be permitted to vote at such Primary Election, except those who have voted with the Democracy at the preceeding general election, or shall be of known Democratic standing, and no candidate shall be placed upon the return unless he shall have his card as a candidate inserted in the Democratic papers during at least *three* weeks preceeding the primary election.

RULE 6TH.—The townships committee or the election board shall designate one of their number to act as return judge, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the returns of votes cast, after having been duly certified to as being correct, and signed by a majority of the board, and carry to them to Clearfield Borough on the Tuesday following the election, and produce them at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Court House, when said judges will be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, who shall preside. The votes shall then be counted and the persons receiving the highest number of votes casts at said election, shall be declared nominated for the respective offices for which they have been voted for: *Provided* said persons voted for shall have complied with the requirements of rule 5th; in case the person having the highest number of votes has failed to comply with said rule, then the person having the next highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee for said office.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

In accordance with the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield County, the county Committe have selected and appointed the following named gentlemen, to act as a Committee of Vigilance, for the respective boroughs and townships, the ensuing year. Heretofore the committee has consisted of but three persons, and it has often been demonstrated that through causes impossible to control, a majority of this number could not always be present, to discharge the duties enjoined upon them, and thus the duty of holding the primary election devolved upon those not designated. The County Committee deeming it no violation of our rules, have enlarged the committee, selecting *seven* persons in the large districts, and *five* in the small. They would suggest the propriety of these committees to hold a meeting a few days previous to the day of the election, and select from among, and designate, three of their number to attend and hold said election, and at the same time appoint the return judge, so, that each may understand his duty, when the time of action arrives. It is hoped that all will take a lively interest in maintaining and upholding the rules and organization of the only party that has, and will, govern this country according to the Constitution, and the laws enacted in harmony therewith, and thereby restore as Union and prosperity to our distracted country, which has been so terribly afflicted by demagogues and traitors, under the guise of patriotism and "loyalty."

G. B. GOODLANDER, Chm'n,
T. J. MCCULOUGH, Sec'ry.

Beccaria.—A. W. Lee, Samuel Hindman, Wm. Dotts, John W. Davis, Christian Groom.
Bell.—Wm. T. Gilbert, Henry L. McGhee, Adam Breth, A. J. McClincy, Wm. Mehaffey.
Bloom—John H Rowles, Francis McBride, George Bloom, Wm. Lines, Wm. Henry.
Boggs—Charles Sloan, Wilson Hoover, John Bish, John W Kyler, John Miller.
Bradford—Samuel P Wilson, Jacob Pearce, Robert Lounsbery, Alexander Livingston, Thos Riley, Mark Kyler, James L Stewart.
Brady—Lever Flegal, Samuel Postlethwait, E G Hays, Daniel Rishel, Jesse Lines, John F. Oswalt Joseph H Kirk.
Burnside—Daniel Gorman, Matthew Irvin, Fred Shepherd, Joseph L. Neff, John Weaver' Thomas Young, Otheio Smead.
Chest.—Wm. Tucker, John Wood, John Connly, Lawrence Killim, John Hockenbery.
Covington.—Francis Coutriet, F. F. Vallemont, John Briel, John J. Pinkard, Christian Brown.
Clearfield.—Wm. Porter, J. M. Kettleberger, J. P. Kratzer, Daniel Connelly, R. Newton Shaw.
Curwensville.—James Thompson, W. P. Chambers, Benjamin Broome, Frampton Bloom, Henry Kerns.
Decatur.—Richard Hughes, Dr. D. Kline, W. A. Reams, Cyrenius Rowe, David Gearhart
Ferguson.—Wm. Wise, George E. Tubbs, J. A. Rowles, H. D. Straw, Lewis McCracken.
Fox.—Joseph B. Heath, J. T. Himes James McClellan.
Girard.—Justin Pie, Daniel Krise, A. S. Dickinson, Francis Tearny, Charles Mignot.
Goshen.—Wm. L. Shaw, A. A. Read, George A. Morrison, A. N. Marks, E. K. Shirey.
Graham.—John Turner, Amos Bubler Samuel Flegal, C. W. Kyler, M. V. French.
Gulich.—Elijah Conrad, Edward Flanders, A. R. Height. Joseph Fry, Benjamin Stevens.
Huston.—Lewis Berdell, Samuel Conoway, Chreighton Wandall, Elijah Burns, D. Burkey.
Jordan.—D. W. Wise, Isaac Bloom, Michael, Gilson, Robert Patterson, Robert M. Johnson.
Karthaus.—George Heckendorn Isaac C. McCloskey, Joseph Gilliland, Charles Schuars, R. J. Haynes.
Knox.—Robert Witherow, Lewis Erhard P. A. Rowles, H. J. Sloppy, Levi McCracken.
Lawrence.—Clark Brown, R. H. Shaw, G. L. Reed, J. M. Rowles, James McGlaughlin, Richard Carr, Zac Ogden.
Lumber City.—Anthony Hile, Andrew Wertz Jno. A. McDivitt, Wm. M. Henry, W. W. Kelly.
Morris.—Wm. Johnson, Jeremiah Hoover, Dr. O. P. Reese, Jacob Wise, Nicholas Fullmer, David Beam, David W. Holt.
New Washington.—J. M. Cummings, Jos. H. Breth, Jno. P. Heath, H. D. Rose, Henry Neff, jr.
Osceola.—George M. Brisbin, L. G. Lingle A. J. Lypher, Daniel Bennett, D. R. Good.
Penn.—Grier Bell, James B. Clark, David Lee, J. B. Rafferty, John S. Johnson.
Pike.—Levi Bloom, D. D. Ritter, Richard Freeman, H. W. Mullen, James R. Caldwell, Isaac Haney, John Owens.
Union.—Wm. P Johnson, David Welty jr. Fred Hollepeter, John Dressler, Henry Whitehead.
Woodward—Thomas Henderson, C. J. Shoff, Wm. Kline, Henry Baughman, Wm Luther

PRIMARY ELECTION.

To be Held Saturday, July 14, 1866.

PRINTERS FEE—Assembly $10. Associate Judge $5. Commissioner $4. Auditor $2. The Cash must invariably accompany the notice to insure insertion.

ASSEMBLY.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Dr. J. W. Potter, of Covington tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas J. McCullough, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Lawshe, of Osceola borough, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of James Cleary, of Penn tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Wilhelm, of Graham tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuel Clyde, of Lawrence tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of George Erhard, of Knox tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Vincent B. Holt, of Bradford tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of William L. Rishel, of Lawrence tp., as a candidate for Co. Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Stone, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of Frederick Shoff, of Beccaria township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of John A. L. Flegal, of Goshen tp., as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic party, at the Primary Election.

Married,

On the 24th of June, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. SEMOWER, Mr. JAMES NORRIS, to Miss MARTHA A., daughter of JOSEPH CALDWELL, Esq., all of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa.

Died,

At the residence of her son, A. H. REED, in Lawrence township, on the 22d of June, 1866, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of JAMES REED, in the 74th year of her age.

The death of this estimable lady deserves more than its simple announcement. She was the daughter of Benjamin Jordan, who was among the first four or five settlers within the present limits of Clearfield county. She was the mother of nine children—only five of whom are now living. Her whole life was one of the most exemplary character—a kind neighbor, affectionate and dutiful wife and mother, and pious Christian. R.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

L. W. TEN EYCK, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned, having become proprietor of the above hotel, wishes to give notice to the citizens of this county, as well as to the travelling public, that the house has been refitted and refurnished for the entertainment of his guests. His table will be furnished with everything the market affords. At his Bar will be found the best brands of all kinds of Liquors.

GOOD STABLING attached, and none but careful hostlers employed.

jy4-tf L. W. TEN EYCK.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Manufacturers of

REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States Service.

Also, Pocket and Belt Revolvers, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Canes, Revolving rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun barrels, and gun materials generally. Sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars, containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No. 40, Courtland street, New York.
jy4-1y

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parisian DRESS and CLOAK Making. Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats and Basquines handsomely made and trimmed, at the shortest notice, at the old-established stand, 1031 Chestnut street.

Fancy and plain Fans, Mantilla Ornaments, dress and cloak buttons, Ribbons, Cluny and Guipure Laces, Bugle and Gimp Dress Trimmings, with a large variety of Staple and Fancy Goods, from 25 to 50 per cent less than elsewhere.

Also, receiving daily, Paris Fashions in tissue paper, for Ladies and Children's Dresses. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S,
jy4-2m 1031 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with one red cow, three stoves, four beds, one hog, one table, a set of chairs, and a lot of other household furniture, left in care of JOHN LYONS, Brady township, subject to my orders.
je20-3t JOHN HOOVER, Jr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the estate of Francis Pearce, Esq., dec'd, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., have this day been duly granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay. HANNAH PEARCE,
je20-6t-pd Adm'x.

Feathers—A lot of prime Feathers for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
H. W. SMITH & CO'S,
A Fresh Lot of
PEAS AND CANNED FRUIT
Also, a superior article of
GENT'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS
All sizes and extremely low. (je

CARD.—LASH'S Improved Five Dollar WASHING MACHINE, is now offered to the public as the cheapest, simplest and most efficient Washing Machine in the country.

The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county can be secured by applying soon at our store, 727 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. J. S. LASH & Co.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market. Wholesale and retail.

☞A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. je20,

TO ALL BOOK BUYERS.

JAS. K. SIMON, 33 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, is agent for the following valuable books:

Appleton's New American Cyclopedia—16 vols.
" History of the Rebellion—1 large vol.
" Dictionary of Mechanics—2 vols.
Rebellion Record, by Frank Moore—9 "
Washington Irving's Works, 22 "
Cooper's Novels. Dickens' Works.
Merivale & Gibbon's Rome.
Macauley's Works.
Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.
Bancroft's United States—8 vols. &c., &c.

I furnish all Books published for public and private Libraries, at wholesale prices. Send list of any books wanted, with a stamp, for prices, which will be sent by return mail. [je20-3

BITTER WINE OF IRON.—An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine, with the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts, Citrate of Magnesia, Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste, and will not discolor the teeth.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the action of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

MAGNETIC CITRATE OF IRON is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of Protoxide of Iron, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.

CALISAYA BARK is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.

Retails in $1 and $7 bottles, quarts and gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL,
je20-1m Apothecary, 1410 Chestnut st., Phila.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William S. Smiley, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement, to the undersigned. SARAH E. SMILEY,
je20-6t-pd Adm'x.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment.
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. [June 13, '66-1 yr.
For sale at Hartswick & Irvin's, Clearfield Pa.

STUDY YOUR INTERESTS.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE AT LOW PRICES.

The undersigned is prepared to manufacture everything in his line, at the lowest figures, and will warrant his work to be as represented. Give him a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the Post Office, and he will do all in his power, to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops, extra French calf skins, &c., on hand, ready to be finished on short notice at low prices. DANIEL CONNELLY.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—I will give a liberal chance to a boy 16 or 18 years of age, to learn the business of Boot and Shoe making, if application be made soon. D. C.
June 13th, 1866-1 yr.

GUNSMITHING, ETC.

I WOULD just inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that I have opened a shop in said borough, near Mr. C. Kratzer's store, for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing

GUNS, PISTOLS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

I guarantee all my work, and expect to secure my patronage by promptness and attention to business, and executing my work in the best style of the art. Give me a call and test my capacity. JAMES D. WITHEROW.
June 13, 1866—tf

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Ross, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. D. E. MOKEL.
Knox township, June 13, 1866—6t-pd.

Disabled Men, Attention!—Wanted, one or two men in Clearfield county, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell Wadsworth's water proof Arnica Healing Plaster, the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. April 25, '66 3m.

Ground and unground spices, Citron, English Currants, Ex. Coffee and Vinegar of the best quality. For sale by H. & I.
Clearfield, January 10th, 1866.

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, about the middle of June, one year ago, a small brindle BULL, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
je27-3t LYDIA LEONARD.

SCHOOL HOUSE LETTING.—The School Directors of Graham township will let to build, by public outcry, at Grahamton, on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, two new School Houses. Contracts to be given to the lowest responsible bidders. Plans and specifications to be seen on the day of letting. By order of the Board of Directors.
Attest, C. W. KYLER,
June 20, 1866-3t Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.—I would hereby inform the public, that I have been appointed sole Agent, for Clearfield county, for the COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This is one of the best Machines now offered to the public. I keep them on hand. Any person calling at my residence can see them operate. Price only $20. THOMAS READ,
May 2, 1866-3 mo-pd. Near Curwensville.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE, Main St., Philipsburg, Penn'a, ROBERT LLOYD, Proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand the choicest of liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the Market affords. The traveling pulic, will do well to give him a call. Nov 1st, 1865.

THOMAS M CRISMAN,
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines.
Philipsburg, Centre co., Penn's.
Oct. 11th, 1865.-tf