THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Amnesty and Reconstruction. Raftsman's Journal.

We publish, on our first page to-day, the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, and on the inside his Reconstruction Pohcy. These two proclamations are important documents and are intimately connected, and will be read with interest.

to establish rules and regulations for adminas to insure the benefits to the people, and guard the Government against fraud. Purdirects that the oath may be properly "prescribed before any commissioned officer, civthereof will be kept in the Department, and gated. on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the custo-

mary form of official certificates.

Affairs in Virginia.

It is reported that the rebels had a majority in the Virginia House of Delegates. or members elected by rebel votes. In many of the election districts there were few, if any, Union soldiers, and rebel civilians had it all their own way. According to orders only loyal men were entitled to the elective The closing passage of the address thus el franchise. No person who had ever given "aid and comfort" to the rebellion was to enjoy the privilege of voting; yet it is a notorious fact that these men were more numerous at the polls than any others, and elected whom they pleased. Under the eircumstances it is doubtful whether the returns of the Secession members will be regarded as valid, or whether President Johnson or Governor Pierpont will permit the assembling of such a Legisluture ; notwithstanding the rumors of difficulty in case the action of the rebels is set aside. The siturtion is not a very pleasant one, and is calculated to embarrass the Governor in his efforts to establish law and order in Virvinia; but, if no other resort is left, he must be backed by a military force to enable him to get the machinery of the State again in motion.

New Jersey.

in his able par

From Alabama.

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Montgomery, Alabama, details the march of the First Division of the Sixteenth Corps from Blakely, opposite Mobile, to that place. They passed through a part of the country not visited before by a Union army, and the By a clause in the Amnesty Proclamation, people were greatly excited and terrified. it is made the duty of the Secretary of State The wealthy planters tried to hide their stock and supplies in vain. Mules and loads istering and recording the Amnesty oath so of bacon were dragged out of the swamps and hiding places to replenish our scant commissary. The negroes hailed us as their suant to this injunction, Secretary Seward | deliverers, and the number that followed us to Montgomery is estimated at 5,000. One old man seventy-eight years of age, born il, military, or naval, in the service of the in the North a freeman, had been kidnapped United States, or any civil or military offi- at the age of fitteen, and been held in slavecer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the ry sixty-three years-said he was deterlaws thereof, may be qualified for adminis- mined, this being his first opportunity, to retering an oath." All officers who receive gain his freedom. On one of the plantasuch oaths are also authorized "to give cer- tions an overseer shot and killed a nogro tified copies thereof to the persons respec- and wounded one for not hurrying to tively by whom they were made," and such work after looking at some of our soldiers officers are required to transmit the originals passing. The overseer's house was burned of such oaths at as early a day as may be down, but he succeeded in making his es. convenient to the State Department, where cape. The refugee negroes are rapidly enthey will be deposited, and remain in the listing. The people of Montgomery are archives, of the Government. A register very sullen, not realizing their being subju-

Sympathy and Congratulation.

The Workingmen of Europe sent an"Address' to the President of the United States, in which they tender their heartfelt sympathy to our people for the suffering in which they are engulphed by the assassination of the late Chief Magistrate, and in which they also congratulate the American Government on the glorious termination of the struggle for liberty, law and Christianity. oquently appeals to President Johnson :

"Yours, sir, has become the task to up root by the law what has been felled by the sword-to preside over the arduous work of political reconstruction and social regeneration. A profound sence of your great mission will save you from any compromise with stern duties. You will never forget that, to initiate the new era of the EMANCI-PATION OF LABOR, the American People de volved the two responsibilities of leadership upon two men of labor: the one Abraham Lincoln, the other, Andrew Johnson.

South Carolina.

The Charleston Courier of the 31st ult. says: "Ensign Neil, who was sent to consult the planters on Cooper river concerning the making of contracts with freedmen, reports that the planters are willing to do all in their power to promote the interests of the common country. They suffer from the

BECONSTRUCTION POLICY OF PRES-IDENT JOHNSON.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America :

WHEREAS, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and lomestic violence;

And whereas. The President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the U nited States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

And whereas, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent way and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carohna of all civil government;

And whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obliga-tions of the United States to the people of North Carolina, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, In obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of the said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the U nited States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Wm. H. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and

regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore the said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government. and to present such a republican form of State Goveroment as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence

Provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention unless he shall have previously taken and subdepredations of idle, roving people, mostly | scribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in colored, and are anxious to secure farming the President's Proclamation of May 29th,

Summer Fruits.

Acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing disease of summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of . fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every discription. It is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood. that is aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens, and lettuce, and salads, in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour-for lemonade-on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even with sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state-fresh, ripe. perfect-it is almost impossible to eat too many-to eat enough to hurt

us-especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

A Good Sign.

The universal acquiescence of the Southern people in the issue of the war is shown in the fact that, though small detachments of our troops are now penetrating all parts of the Southern States, we have not heard of any of them being in any place molested. Small detachments have gone out and garrisoned various important points in Virginia and have entered all parts of North Carolina with perfect freedom. A negro regi ment has gone as far as Orangeburg, in South Carolina, and no one has meddled with them. Steamboats and troops penetrate the Savannah river as high as Augusta, and a few hundred Union soldiers uccupy Milledgeville, and the Georgians make no protest. Our steamers and soldiers go up the

Alabama River as far as Montgomery and Selma, without molestation. And so it is all over the South. The Southern people had quite enough of a war in the interests of Jeff Davis and slavery, and are now disposed to be peaceful.

South Carolina and Her Taxes.

A memorial has been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by property holders resident in Charleston, South Carolina. who have taken the oath of allegiance, asking that the collection of the taxes for the sea coast parishes of South Carolina shallbe suspended until the first of next January. Their case is put, of course, in strong colors, such as those South Carolinians know how to use. They say that their city is in ruins, its population dispersed through the interior of the State, the cry for food is heard in the streets, penury and want are everywhere prevalent, their cotton and tobacco, in which they had invested their available means, have been seized and taken away, and that two thirds of their people being absent, can-

not look after their property.

Titles of Rebels.

It does not seem to be quite the proper thing that men whose titular importance has been acquired by their crimes against the certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) peace and safety of society, should be greet- must set forth that the applicant is the person she

On the night the President was assass nated, John M. Botts was attacked by party of seven guerrillas. They arrived about midnight, and Mr. Botts and a friend of his had not yet retired. They went to the door with loaded revolvers in their hands and seeing that this was the condition of af. fairs, the guerrillas withdrew.

The report that Jeff. Davis has be brought to Washington is incorrect. He is still in close confinement at Fortress Mon roe. It is not positively known yet wheth er he will be tried before a eivil court or a military commission.

Dan Maginnis, a guerrilla who had been released on taking the oath, was found dead, n Ballard county, Kentucky, a short time ince, his body pierced by six balls.

One hundred and twenty-two thousand troops came within the order for immediate mustering out of the service.

A.a Advertisements.

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

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor or Conveyancer. Office at his residence, t mile east of Pennville Postoffice address. Grampian Hills. Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 7th, 1863-1y

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.-WILLIAM M BLOOM, of Pike township. desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a License as an AUCTIONERR and will attend to the crying of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable charges. Address, either personally or by fletter, either at Curwensville or Bjong. May 1. 1861 tf.

IS T OF LETTERS unclaimed and remain. day of June, A. D. 1865.

owdoin, Henry A.	Kirk, Lenis
oy, Augustus	Kneadler, Wm. F.
ue. Thomas	Morse, E. G. 3
preoran, Henry 2	M'Closkey, J. C.
ouser, James B.	Nickel, A.
Hey. S. B.	O'Donnell, Miss Annie
ans, Mrs. Wm. B.	Pierce, Charles E.
indie. Jacob	Slearet, Miss Evaluat
raburn. James	Shute, Charles E.
Ililand, David	Stafford, Chris opher
teen, George 2	Thompson, Mrs. Geo. W.
een. Miss Levina	Wilson, M. O.
ywood, Benjamin	William s. Thomas
ckson, A. K.	Woods. John
nes. Henry	Wigon Miss Tohitha

Two cents due on each letter advertised Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

RELIEF NOTICE .-- The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th days of June, 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 enlis-ted; the number of children, with age and sex of each ; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose ed with their titles, now that they stand dis- represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circamstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be ob-tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proven will excuse personal attendance. June 7, 1865. WM S BRADLEY clerk

in the way of building up a naval power on in the June number of the Atlantic Monththis side of the Atlantic.

to let Europe see what we have been doing

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 7, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Legislature of Kentucky persists in

its opposition to the Constitutional Amend-

ment abolishing slavery. On the 31st of

May, the friends of the measure istroduced

in both branches a resolution reconsidering

that rejecting the Amendment. The vote

showed that the good cause had gained a

considerable number of converts among the

members of the Legislature since its last

meeting, but not enough to carry the point.

The proslavery party was still found to be in

the majority, and refused permission to have

the bill entered. The Unionists yet hope

that ato the approaching State election, in-

August, they will be able to carry the State

and thus secure the ratification of the A-

Concerning the fast day, the N. Y. Times

says: An incident in the solemnities of the

day deserves emphatic mention. The rebel

prisoners (rank and file) on Hart's Island

made special interest with the military au-

thorities to be permitted the privilege of

joining in the religious observances. And-

the request being granted-the poor delin-

quents mustered to the number of twenty-

five hundred, and reverently took part in

the solemnities of the appointed worship.

The act may well help to obliterate the re-

Troops are being rapidly started home-

ward from Washington. A number of West-

ern regiments left yesterday morning. The

Sanitary Commission is doing excellent

work in distributing fresh vegetables among

the men in camp, and still better work in

assisting in settling their accounts and sav-

It is said that a fleet of fifty vessels, in-

cluding the Ironsides and the double turrat-

ed monitors, is preparing to visit Europe,

under Admiral Goldsborough. It is partly

to test the the qualities of our ships, and partly

ing them from the wiles of sharpers.

cord many public misdeeds.

mendment.

Col. W. H. Taylor, Lee's Adjutant General, Surgeon W. J. Moore, and about fifty vote of New Jersey only was wanting to rebel soldiers, now in Norfolk, were summoned to appear before U. S. District Court in Norfolk, with the view of testifying against Gen. R. E. Lee and other prominent rebel officials, on a charge of treason.

Mr. Charles O'conner has asked permission of the War Department to tender his professional services to Jeff Davis. The application has been granted, to the end that the Constitutional provision which secures to an accused person the assistance of counsel may be fulfilled.

The Government contemplates colonizing all the Indian tribes between Minnesota. Iowa, and the Rocky Mountains, in a reservation on the Northern border of Montana and Decotah, with the British possessions adjoining, as an unlimited hunting ground.

The story that Jeff. Davis had been manacled, it seems, was correct. The reason for so doing, was on account of his throwing his rations into the face of the guards, and for other unruly demonstrations. The irons were removed after being on two days.

A portion of the bluff above Columbia, Kentucky, fell into the river on June 2d, carrying with it a part of Fort Halleck, and several buildings. The casualties are not known, but it is thought a number of lives were lost.

It is said that the rebel Gen. Longstreet's presence in Washington is to make special application to the President for pardon, and restoration to full civil rights. He has already taken the Amnesty oath.

The rebel Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, is roaming in the woods back of Staunton determined to fight it out if it takes all summer. He has a body-guard of guerrillas with him.

The President, it is said, is opposed to military tribunals, and hence, Jeff. Davis will be tried before a special term of the District Criminal Court, with a full bench of. total am't outstanding, \$2,635.205,753 50; judges.

The war is said to have left the arsenal at Macon, Ga., in good order, and with ample machinery for the manufacture of large and small arms of every description.

Both branches of the Kentucky Legislature sustain the charges of disloyalty against Chief Justice Bullitt, and request the Governor to remove him from office.

The Eagle Brewery, in Chicago, with 50, 000 barrels of beer, has been seized by the Government for a deficiency in its income returns of \$18,000.

Since the 3d of April last, 14,557 citizens, soldiers and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the city of Richmond.

A large number of Mosby's men, it is said, are still running at large in the mountains of Virginia.

Hon. George Bancroft. by, refers to the action upon slavery of the fathers of the republic, and says that "the have sustained the proposition of Jefferson. by which slavery would have been excluded not only from all the territory then in the possession of the United States, but from all that they might gain." New Jersey went for the continuance of slavery in 1787, and does the same thing now, by choosing a Legislature which has recently rejected the antislavery constitutional amendment. No other free State stands with New Jersey in this action ; and what is more than all this, New Jersey never changes in her attachment to

the dogma of Democracy.

Indemnity Due by England.

The N. Y. World says that the "Memo rial Diplomatique'' of May 14th makes publie the important fact "that the Government of President Johnson has instructed the American Minister in London to require of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by rebel cruisers, such as the Alabama and ot ers, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war." The Memorial says "President Johnson only renews a demand several times made by President Lincoln, and denied by England, but he accents it with more vigor and energy than

Our National Debt.

The following is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books. standing, \$60,158,384 52; interest debt on which interest has ceased, \$786,270 09; debt bearing no interest, \$472,829.270 57; total amount of interest, \$124,638,874 02.

SIGNIEICENT-the fact that certain politicians in this place did not observe the day appointed by President Johnson as a day of prayer, yet within the last few weeks they Andrew Johnson belonged to their party. They claim the man, but won't obey his reasonable requests. It will be well for the people to remember these facts.

Many of the business men in Newberne, North Corolina, favor the proposition to pay the National debt by voluntary contributions, and say they will do their part,

The disturbance among the miners in Schuylkill county has subsided, and many larly to our commissary at Petersburg to have gone to work again. The presence of draw the rations designated for the poor of paring an official announcement of the resthe military healed the troubled waters.

The implements, mules, horses, &c. Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor M'Grath, of Columbia, S. C. on the 27th ult., for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and will soon be sent North for trial. He surrendered himself to Lieut. H. Breck, who had been sent to ar rest him. Wade Hampton escaped, and his whereabouts is unknown. Columbia is garrisoned by the 158th Ohio regiment. The citizens are taking the oath of allegiance in crowds. The other towns in the interior of the State are properly garrisoned.

Prospects in the South.

The Richmond Republic of the 26th ult. says : "From gentlemen who left Danville Tuesday morning, we have late intelligence from that section of the State. Peace and quiet reign supreme throughout the country. Under wise regulations, adopted by the mil itary authorities, the negroes are returning to their homes and to their work. The wheat corn and oat crops are most promising, a fact which we chronicle with the more satisfaction since the settling down of the negroes to work insures their being properly cared for and harvested. The recent heavy rains extended as far as Danville; and being unaccompanied with hail, as was the case in the country north of Richmond, were most acceptable to the farmers."

From New Orleans.

Advices from New Orleans give the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. but the main facts have already been stated. The report says that some of the rebel Generals requested permission to be allowed to The Treasurer's returns and requisitions in take 20,000 men across the Rio Grande to the Treasury Department on the 31st of the assistance of Juarez. The rebel Gener-May, 1865, are: Debt bearing interest in als were very anxious to obtain permission coin, \$1,108,113,841 80; outstanding, \$64,- to ship and sell cotton enough to pay their 480,489 50; interest debt bearing interest troops, but the scheme fell through. The in lawful money, \$1,033,476,371 04; out- rebel General Price has gone to Galveston on the transport Clinton, and Generals Buckner and Brant have returned to Alexandria, accompanied by General Herron, who will arrange for the occupation of the country by the Union forces.

Legal Tender Notes.

The circulation of one and two years, 5 per cent. notes, is \$50,856,380 United States; old issue; \$473,603 United States notes, new endeavored to convince their adherents that issue; \$432,987,966 compound interest notes; Act of March 3d, 1863, \$15,000,000 compound interest notes : Act of June, 30th. 1874, \$160.143.620; total amount, \$659. 160,569, and the uncalled for pay requisitions amounted to forty millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the amount in the treasury was \$25,148,702. There was \$24,667,403 of fractional currency in circulation

> Mrs. Gen. Roger A. Pryor comes regu-I the city.

A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as pre scribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediatey before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. the date of the so-called ordinance of seces

And the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature which may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States comprising the Federal Union have rightly exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time; and I do hereby direct :

First. That the military commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proeed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the district where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be

appointed. Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving the local residents the preference of appointment: but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States. Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within the said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the several courts. Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belong-

ing to the Navy Department within the said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having applica ion to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws in relation to the Interior Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United tates to be affixed. Done at the city of Washinton, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United Sates the eighty-ninth.

By the President, . ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. It is stated that President Johnson is pre-

toration of peace.

comfited and disgraced. We approve the nice taste that designates the once Hon. Jacob Thompson, in his present character as Jake Thompson. Generals, Colonels and Captains who have borne the honorable

titles, in hostility to their country, should be by common usage, stripped of the distinctions which they have disgraced. If they have their bare names left to them it is as much as they deserve. Who speaks of General Arnold? Benedict is the name that identifies the character.

A Worthy Example.

There will open at the city of Milwaukee on the 28th of June; a grand fair, under the auspices of the people of the whole State, for the purpose of realizing a quarter of a million of dollars, to establish and endow a permanent home for Wisconsin's disabled soldiers. This is the first effort of the kind made in any State, and the object is so praiseworthy that the people of Wisconsin are taking hold of it with an unanimity and enthusiasm that is surprising to see, even in the wholes-ouled generous West.

General Hooker.

This officer, says the Cincinnati Commercial has been charged with showing incapacity when in command of the Army of the Potemae, and with intoxication at the battle of Chancellorsville. The report of the committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War concerning General Hooker, is, we are glad to say, decidedly favorable to that officer. The blame for the failure of the Army of the Potomac, when Hooker was its immediate commander, is chiefly thrown upon HALLECK and the charge of intoxication is, after a close investigation, pronounced untounded.

A Truthful Sentence.

Victor Hugo writes : "The Thunderbolt which has broken on Washington has shattered the world. Darkness of this kind occurs in history. After the dawn the night. But the American people is a collossus of Bronze. Traitors can scratch it, but they know not how to destroy it. If Liberty should fall in America, there would be a shiprweck of humanity.'

Sentence of Harris.

The N. Y. Herald's special says: Congressman Harris, of Maryland, who was tried for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding but remitted the sentence.

Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has come out decidedly in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment by that State. So learns the Louisville Journal, which says further: "We understand that Gov. Magoffin is so fully impressed with the importance of immediate action on this great question, that he intends to take the stump in behalf of the amendment.

A National Bank is about to be established at the promising city of Austin, Nevada Territory, with a capital of \$150,000, all of which has been subscribed. This will be the First National Bank West of the Rocky June at 10 o'clock A. M. ountains

IST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Do-A mestic Merchandize in Clearfield county in the year 1865, subject to the payment of Lice

the year 1865, sub	ject to	the pa	vm.nt	of Licens
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Mercantile Appraiset

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