

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 20, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

SENSELESS.—The N. Y. Times says: "We do not think that the restoration of the Union depends on the overthrow of the Union party and the reinforcement of the Democratic party. It is possible members of Congress from the South might be more speedily admitted, but disloyal members would come in quite as promptly as those who are loyal, and would probably be more warmly welcomed." The Democrats who have been so intent for the past few months on their mission of mischief, will draw but little consolation from this kind of talk. They can see but little hope of disintegration in the Union party. It stands in solid column, ready for the next encounter. The party is massed and loyal to the cause, and will continue to fight democrats and traitors whenever they take the field against it.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 15th.—The World's Mexican correspondence says: "The first movement of the French troops will take place in the month of November next, when about five thousand will be shipped. All the contracts have been signed. These movements are made not only with the consent, but at the express desire of Maximilian, who has signified to the French Emperor that he is now satisfied of the loyal support of the land proprietors and industrial classes of Mexico, and that the French troops may be withdrawn at any time, the sooner the better. The Mexican finances are in a most deplorable condition.

It is found that under the present policy of \$6,000 salary and mileage some members of Congress receive \$18,000, while others receive only a few hundred over \$6,000. It is proposed to increase the salary to \$10,000 and actual traveling expenses. That looks like making the business of serving the people a profession which certain persons are to follow for life—and these persons men of wealth who can afford to spend three times their salary for two years in electioneering! It won't do. Oh, for a little Ben Franklin on this subject!

WHO SOLD THEM?—It is charged that the Fenians purchased their arms at the U. S. Arsenal. This allegation is substantiated partially by the fact that the arms borne by the Fenians, are mostly Springfield rifles, as bright and new as when they came from the armorer. The question is, who sold them? If the U. S. Agents, is it just to recapture them without returning the purchase money? This matter will bear investigation.

A GOOD HIT.—The Philadelphia Ledger perpetrates the following: In 1861, when the vote was taken in Memphis upon the ordinance of secession for Tennessee, but six votes were cast against it and in favor of the old Union. Now, however, Union sentiments have suddenly become so popular that there are not less than six hundred honest and truth telling citizens of Memphis, each of whom claims to have been one of the original six.

IN FAVOR OF DESERTERS.—A leading Copperhead of Bedford county has openly declared that if the election boards of that county refuse the vote of a deserter on the plea that the retusal is in conformity with the act of the Legislature, he will prosecute such officers. The man who made this assertion is a Mr. Shannon, the appointed Democratic candidate for Prothonotary in Bedford county. Will he do it?

The cholera is slowly working its way into New York, although it does not appear to cause extraordinary excitement. Cases, occurring mostly among the poorer classes, living in crowded localities teeming with filth, are reported daily, while at intervals deaths take place which are clearly the result of the cholera.

The boiler in the steam saw-mill or Mr. James Young, near Ebensburg, exploded recently with terrible force. The building and machinery were destroyed, and the engineer, fireman, and two others were injured. One man was blown fifty feet, but was not hurt.

A few days since a young man, named Cunningham, fell from the tower of the new Lutheran church, in Greenville, a distance of sixty-five feet, without sustaining any material injury.

Gen. Lewis Cass died at Detroit on last Sunday morning, in the 84th year of his age.

Reconstruction. The Constitutional Amendment which has been under discussion for some time past in Congress, has finally been passed by both Houses. It will now be submitted to the several State Legislatures for ratification, and should two-thirds of the States concur therein it will become a part of the Constitution. The amendment reads as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for any elector of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Democrats claim credit for Heister Clymer because he advocated payment of soldiers' wages in gold. That this was a mere hypocritical pretense of friendship to the soldier was clearly proved by an article from a "Pennsylvania Reserve," which we published a week or two ago. Mr. Clymer well knew that the measure he advocated would, if adopted, swamp the Treasury, and prevent the suppression of the rebellion. His argument, comparing the salary of foreign ministers with the pay of soldiers, had a direct tendency to create dissatisfaction in the army. It was a scheme to embarrass the administration and aid the rebels. That the speeches of Clymer did give aid and comfort to the rebels is proved by the statement of Col. Harry White. He says that, while he was detained from his seat in the Senate in a rebel prison, a Richmond paper was brought into the prison with a column headed, in staring capitals, "BOLD WORDS FROM A YANKEE! SPEECH OF HON. HEISTER CLYMER!" Then followed a long extract from his speech in the Senate. Col. White says no words can express his feelings as he read those blasting, withering words, from a northern man while he was suffering rebel torture. Thousands of our soldiers suffered more than Col. White. Heister Clymer, by his words and votes, encouraged the rebels to prolong the war. The people remember him; and as the frosts of October shrivel the leaves of summer, so will the indignation of an outraged people crush the political hopes of this Heister Clymer. —Laporte Free Press.

HARK!—A lady, formerly a resident of New Orleans, but now en route to Europe, has recently written an interesting letter to a female friend in Washington city, detailing an account of an interview she had at Havana with Robert Toombs, ex-Union States Senator from Georgia. Mr. Toombs still avows his intention of yet calling the roll of his former slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, and defiantly asserts that the invincible giant of secession is not dead, but only taking a quiet snooze in order to invigorate himself for another and, as Mr. T. hopes, a more successful attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States.

General Fisk has made an elaborate report to General Howard upon the condition of affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. He says that during the month of May 77,177 rations were issued to white persons, and 7,409 to freedmen. He has ordered the distribution of an aggregate of 30,000 rations for June, at least two thirds of which will go to the whites. The people of Kentucky, he thinks, are indisposed to properly care for the aged and infirm freedmen, and their support will, for a time, be a burden upon the Government.

Serious apprehensions begin to be entertained concerning Mr. Thaddeus Stephens, whose complaint is dropsy in the chest. Private letters speak gloomily, for while his intellect is yet untouched, his physical frame is rapidly breaking down.

About 4000 soldiers have been interred in the National Cemetery, at Hampton, Va.

The ladies wear mohair dresses and more hair head-dresses.

Some time ago the Petroleum Bank of Titusville and the Venango Bank of Franklin deposited in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg \$1,500,000 in United States securities to protect their circulating notes. Auditor General Slenker ordered Culver, Penn & Co., to get possession of these securities, take them to New York, and apply them to the uses of their house. The persons implicated in the transaction, except the late Auditor General, have been arrested for the fraud. The question is already started whether the persons holding circulating notes of those banks have a valid claim for indemnity against the State.

CLYMER AND THE SOLDIERS.

He Votes Against Giving Them Increased Pay.

The opposition of the Copperhead leaders to the soldiers during the war is well known. It amounted to intense hatred. They could not look upon a blue coat without stigmatizing the wearer as one of "Lincoln's hirelings." They opposed every measure for the increase of the Union army, or for the comfort, protection, and increase of remuneration of those in the service. Hon. Heister Clymer, not merely as an individual, but as a Senator of Pennsylvania shared this feeling. On the 21st of April, 1864, on a vote to secure increased pay to the soldiers every 'Democrat' Senator Clymer included, (except Kinsey of Bucks,) voted nay. We reprint the resolution and the vote as published in the Harrisburg Telegraph at the time. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be requested to vote for, and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States.

On the final passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Beardslee and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Donovan, Glutz, Hopkins, Lambert, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace.—15.

Every Democrat but Kinsey, of Bucks county, voted against increasing the pay of the soldiers.

He "Dodges" the Soldier's Constitutional Amendment.

Among the Amendments to the Constitution before the Senate and the people the same year was the following section:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in any military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

The vote on the final passage of this amendment stood as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Donovan, Latta, Beardslee, McSherry, Montgomery, Smith and Wallace. Messrs. Bucher, CLYMER, Glutz, Hopkins, Lambert, Reilly, Stark and Stein, all Copperheads, dodged the question. Democratic soldiers bear this in mind, and when you put in your ballots for Governor, return the compliment paid you by the ex-Senator and now candidate for Governor, by dodging Clymer and voting for Gen. John W. Geary.

He Votes Outright Against Their Voting.

The Constitutional amendment, giving the soldiers the right to vote having passed the Legislature, in spite of Copperhead opposition, they next tried to cheat the soldiers out of this right by voting against the law regulating soldier's elections. The bill for this purpose passed the Senate finally on the 31st of March, 1864. It was carefully drawn and well guarded against abuse and fraud in every shape. The law was to take effect from and after the ratification of the amendment by the people. Upon the final passage of this bill in the Senate the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—for the Bill, Messrs. Connell, Champneys, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, McCandless, McSherry, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker.—18.

NAYS—against the Bill, Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Glutz, Hopkins, Lambert, Latta, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace.—15.

Messrs. Lowry of Erie, and Donovan of Philadelphia, did not vote, having paired off. The vote therefore stood:—For the bill, sixteen Union Senators and two Democratic Senators—Kinsey and McSherry; against the bill, thirteen Democratic Senators, including Senator CLYMER of Berks. This vote shows, conclusively, who were the friends of the soldier and who were not. The same course was pursued by the Democratic members of the Senate and House at every step of the legislation necessary to enable our absent soldiers to participate in the election.

How Clymer's District Voted.

The Constitutional Amendment giving soldiers in the service the right to vote, was submitted to the people of Pennsylvania at a special election held August 2, 1864. As Senator, so Constituents. As Clymer lead,

his supporters followed. Here is the vote of the people of Berks county, by districts, on the question of giving the soldiers a vote. We advise our readers to cut out this table and put it by for future reference. Let it be kept before the people to the lasting honor of the districts that stood by our gallant soldiers, and the lasting disgrace of those districts that opposed them. Here is the vote:

Table with columns: Union Districts, Soldiers' AMPT., For Agt., Reading 1st W 198, 24, 31, 31, 34, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, Amity, Caermarvon, Casuru, Marion, Ontelaunee, Robeson, Union, Womelsdorf, Total, 2,915, 822.

Table with columns: Copperhead District, Soldiers' AMPT., For Agt., Reading 9th W 121, 159, 47, 188, 52, 114, 65, 184, 58, 206, 33, 35, 21, 90, 37, 168, 93, 191, 18, 131, 49, 122, 22, 135, 108, 183, 32, 274, 76, 114, 31, 103, 27, 77, 8, 117, 34, 161, 42, 64, 148, 215, 53, 133, 17, 156, 50, 135, 135, 171, 27, 187, 27, 188, 14, 153, 52, 249, 50, 164, 49, 132, 97, 167, 18, 181, 74, 173, 28, 131, Total, 2,101, 612, 2101.

Maj. against in 38 Cop. districts, 4024

It will be observed that all the Wards of Reading, save one, gave handsome majorities in favor of the soldiers, and that all the country districts save eight, gave majorities against the soldiers. The heaviest so-called Democratic Districts in Berks gave the heaviest majorities against the soldiers! We ask our gallant veterans to scan this vote closely, and when they come to vote, next October, let them pay back ex-Senator Clymer and his friends in their own coin.

The Unfairness of our Opponents.

The copperhead organs have commenced early to pervert the objects of the amendment lately passed by Congress. In this their action accords with that which made them infamous and repugnant in public estimation at the precipitation of the rebellion. When the slave masters revolted these same political demagogues asserted that the object of the South was only and merely to right their wrongs. They did not intend to impair the system of free government. They had no objects antagonistic to free institutions. It was not their purpose to abridge the rights of men. But the very moment the rebellion looked like a success, the disguise was cast off and the Southern leaders declared their purpose to be the establishment of a government whose corner stone should be slavery. They proclaimed the war to be for the destruction of free government, for the final and complete overthrow of the American Union. Now, when the object is to punish these men—when Congress proposes to hold those accountable who engaged in this horrid work, and to secure guarantees for the Republic in the future, the politicians in the North who defended treason as merely an effort of a people to right their wrongs, denounce the action of Congress as a wrong on the white man, as a mere enterprise to elevate the negro to a level with the white man. Every man who has read the constitutional amendment knows that such is purely not the fact. There is no design in that amendment to establish an equality of races which shall affect in the least the social relations of the white man. But there are thousands of men controlled by the copperhead leaders who will not read that amendment, and it is such as these who are to be controlled by appeals to their prejudices on this subject.

The Philadelphia Age has taken the initiative in this game of deception. It is only necessary, however, to refer to the record for facts sufficiently explicit to explode all these attempts to mislead the masses in estimating the true objects of the Constitutional Amendment. What is sought first of all is to make treason odious and traitors infamous. This is the cardinal principle involved in the amendment. When it does this it secures the rights of all men, as treason affects every man's rights. It puts a bar on any future attempt to pay the debts of the rebellion. It opens the courts of justice to all men. It makes all men responsible to the Government which protects them. It leaves no room for class legislation. It fixes the equality of loyalty, which means that a loyal man, whatever the color of his skin, who faithfully supports the Government, who is willing to die to enforce its authority, is the superior of a traitor, be he white or black.—Telegraph.

Dr. T. W. Bell, an eminent physician of Louisville, makes these observations in regard to cholera:—"The cause of this disease acts alone at night and upon sleeping persons. No amount of exposure in the worst localities of the distemper, imperils the wakeful, moving, individual. I have seen hundreds of instances of this fact without one aberration from the statement of the proposition. I have myself spent many a night in these localities during the ravages of the epidemic, and never felt that I was in any peril while I kept awake, and the best security for that is to keep in motion."

Gold has been discovered at Canisteer in the township of Vernon, Sussex county and at Wynockie, in Passaic county, New Jersey. A ton of ore taken from the mine of Mr. S. D. Brown, in Canisteer, about five feet below the surface, and apparently of the average quality has been worked in New York, and the yield was \$88 in gold and \$16.91 in silver, or \$104.91 in all.

The Legislature of Tennessee will be convened in special session, and will ratify the Constitutional Amendment. That done, loyal members from that State will be admitted to seats in Congress.

The Auditor General has appointed Messrs. H. C. Alleman, E. C. Williams and Thomas J. Jordin, of Harrisburg, a commission to examine the affairs of the Venango Bank. The Auditor General, in the official paper announcing this appointment, declares that this bank has committed an act of insolvency, of which he has been furnished with satisfactory evidence. The members of the commission have proceeded to Venango county to discharge the duty devolved upon them.

Prof. H. D. Rogers, the celebrated geologist, is dead. He was born in Philadelphia of Irish parentage, in 1808. His chief work was an elaborate survey of Pennsylvania; which caused his recognition abroad, and procured for him a Professorship in the University of Glasgow, in Scotland. He was in this country last year; but his health commenced failing soon after his return to Glasgow.

The late Jacob Foss, of Charlestown, left \$2,000, the interest to be spent in firing salutes, decorating and ringing bells on the anniversary of Bunker Hill battle; \$2,000 to be spent for the benefit of the poor; \$2,000 to purchase United States flags, for the proper celebration; \$2,000 to Cornish, N. H., his birthplace, the interest to purchase flags, and \$2,000 for the poor.

The returning Fenians make a poor return for the free transportation given them by the Government. On Wednesday night three car loads of them on the Hudson River Railroad committed a series of outrages. Besides destroying freight on the train, they robbed a hotel at Trivoli, and threw one of their number out of the window while the train was in motion.

It is reported that Col. Eli Slifer, of Lewisburg, has declared in favor of Mr. Clymer for Governor.—Bucks Co. Dem.

It is only reported in unscrupulous Copperhead newspapers like the Democrat. Mr. Slifer has authoritatively denied this report.

It is announced that Governor Curtin has made a proposition to the Governors of the several States to call together the Legislatures to ratify the Constitutional amendment just passed by Congress, and that it meets with general approbation.

The news from Europe leads to the inference that general war is inevitable. France, Prussia, Italy, Russia, all see, or think they see, a path opening through war to territorial aggrandizement, and are willing to take the chances.

The emigration to Denver this year is unprecedented since 1861. Large parties, mostly of farmers and laborers, are arriving daily. The crops promise an extraordinary yield. Mining operations are unusually active and encouraging.

A despatch from Buffalo announces that "Fenianism is played out for the present," and that most of them are returning home—2,000 having left that city on the 14th.

At least twelve hundred Mexicans were executed in one month, at Zacatecas, under Maximilian's decree condemning to death those opposed to his Government.

Nine acres of corn planted by two gentlemen in Pickaway county, Ohio, were recently devoured by rats in a single night. They both eat the grain and the blade.

In Richmond, Va., a white man was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years, for shooting and robbing a colored man, named Hawkins.

The Democrats of Illinois confess themselves "dead broke," and their Central Committee have decided not to put a State ticket in the field this year.

Two extensive woolen factories were burned in Frankford, Philadelphia, on the 14th. Loss, \$150,000—insurance on the same, \$85,000.

Walter A. Watson, the murderer of Capt. Kenfer, in Cincinnati, was sentenced, on Saturday, to be hung on the 31st of August.

The Fenians, in various convocations, are denouncing the President for the rigor with which he has enforced the neutrality laws.

In London, the other day, a ferocious game cock flew at a child and pecked it so severely on the head that death resulted.

Mortimer Gibbony, one of the murderers of Abraham Deems, was hung at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Friday, 15th.

Although labor is scarce and wages high in every part of Ireland, the exodus to America is rapidly on the increase.

Gold advanced to 158 1/2 on Saturday, in New York, on the receipt of the news of a probable war in Europe.

In Honduras, in a fight which lasted 24 hours, the government troops were defeated by the insurgents.

James W. Patterson, was elected U. S. Senator, on June 15th, by the New Hampshire Legislature.

Mahoney, the victim of "Military despotism," is about starting a Democratic paper in St. Louis.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, is so ill that little hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Hot water satisfieth no thirst, angry words mend no broken cups and saucers.

Since the beginning of the year, 82,992 immigrants have arrived in New York.

It is expected that the sugar crop of 1866 will reach twelve thousand bushheads.

The birds are the most successful of agriculturists, as their crops never fail.

All may marry happily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty; and the love of the opposite sex can be gained by following simple rules. Send a directed envelope to SARAH LAMBERT, Greenpoint, New York.

Lovely girls and festive boys, send an addressed envelope and 25 cents and I will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address, MISS JANE BRYAN, 823, Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Stray notices, \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.00 each; Dispositions, \$2.00; all other transient notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

KEATING ESTATE.—Mr. Cha's Schenck has no authority to sell lands or receive money belonging to this estate. Persons having paid him money will please inform us of the date and amount. WM. A. WALLACE, June 20, 1866. 31p. Attorney at Law.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with following property, now in the hands of John Briggs, of Ferguson township, to wit: 1 bay horse, 1 bay colt 2 cows, farming utensils, 6 sheep, 2 hogs, stoves, beds and household furniture; as the same belongs to me and has only been left with said Briggs on loan, and subject to my orders at any time. June 20, 1866. 5t. p. LEWIS J. HURD.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!!

J. Shaw & Son,

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Candies, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, is of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON.

H. F. NAUGLE,

WATCH MAKER,

GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public, that he has on hand, (and constantly receiving new additions) a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery.

CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Manufacture, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, strike and Alarm clocks.

WATCHES—a fine assortment of silver Hunting and open case American patent Levers, plain and full jeweled.

GOLD PENS, an elegant assortment of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk holders.

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass.

JEWELRY of every variety, from a single piece to a full set.

Also, a fine assortment of Spoons, Forks, butter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabaster. All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired and Warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solicited. Nov. 25th, 1865. H. F. NAUGLE

CLOTHING!!!

GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,

where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co.,

Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash: Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.

Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864

R E M O V A L !

J. P. Kratzer,

Has removed to his new ware rooms on Market Street, and opened a large stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, etc.

FOR LADIES, he has Cashmere, Merinos, Repelaines, Parmetto, Brilliant, Poplins, Alpaca, Berge, Lowns, Prints Silks, Dusteroloths, Ginghams, Nankens, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet, Trimmings, Collette, Braids, Belts, Dress-bonnets, Hosiery, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Goliars, Hooded, Nubias, Scarps, Hoop-skirts, Balmoral, Cost's Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Notions, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumage.

MEN'S WEAR, Such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannel, Jeans, Tweed, Cottonades, Madras, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drilling, Linen Crash, Serge, canvas, Padding Linsey, Vestings, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys' Jackets, Overalls, Drawers, Gaiters, Caps, etc. He has Cashmere, Merinos, Coffee-jackets, Linen-shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Such as Carpet, Oil cloth, Blinds, Curtains, Tassels, Cord, Hooks, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Churns, Tally Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Butter-buckets, Seives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mills, Bed-covers, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cotton yarn, Candle-wick, Work-baskets, Lanterns, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet-Bags, Axes and Ambers, &c. &c. &c.

MUSICAL GOODS, Such as Violins, Flutes and Fifes

HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Store-ware, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Medicines, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Grain, Fruit, Canned Goods, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spoons, Powder, Shot, Lead, Grin-stones, Rafting Rope, etc. etc.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and at the highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce. J. KRATZER, Dec. 15, 1865. Clearfield, Penn.