## Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 4, 1866,

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

What Should be Done!

The importance of thorough organization must be apparent to every Republican who has the success of General Geary at heart, and we trust our friends in every township will go to work with as little delay as possible. The necessity of moving early is made more manifest by the activity of the Demoeratic leaders, who are marshaling their forces in every "nook and corner" of the State. In our own county they have been busy for several months in arranging preliminaries for a simultaneous formation of Demceratic Clubs in every election district. The following copy of a circular, which has been furnished to us by a friend into whose hands it came by proper means, will best show the mode of procedure by which this organization is to be effected:

CIRCULAR.-[Private.] Clearfield, Penn'a, April 7th, 1866. To \_\_\_\_\_\_; Dear Sir: The Democratic uniform plan of organizing the party, in every Borough and Township, in the State; it becomes our duty as members and officers of the County Committee, to proceed at once to organize our county, fully, and as speedily as possible. Having an abiding confidence in your integrity as a citizen of this Republic, and your reliability as a Democrat, we address you upon this important subject, with the hope of receiving your approbation, energy and influence; to accomplish this work.

You will, therefore, please, without consulting any one, and as soon as convenient, transmit us the names and Post Office address of (6) prominent, reliable and active Democrats, in your township; from among whom we can select a Vigilance Committee, and to act as officers in the formation of a Democratic Club, one or more, of which, we will organize in every Election District in the county, upon a day designated in the future, and of which you will receive due no-

You will also at once, transmit me by return mail the names, Post Office address, and language of every doubtful voter in your township. Yours Respectfully, G. B. GOODLANDER, Chairman.

THOS. J. McCullough, Secretary. The plan is not a bad one, and we are not sure but that our Republican friends can take some hints from it, which may be useful in getting up Geary Clubs. Be this as it may, our object in publishing the circular is to show our friends that the Clymerites are "busy as nailers," and that it behooves us to be up and doing also.

N. B. If the managers of the Clymer Democracy do not wish us to have the benefit of their little private party arrangements, we would kindly suggest that they revise their list of confidential friends before sending out any more circulars of a character similar to the above.

That same Old Scare-crow. We observe that the Copperheads have brought out their old scare-crow and standing bug-bear in good season this year. They evidently think the fools are not all dead yet. Witness the following from a published call for a Clymer mass meeting of "allwho are opposed to committing the destinies of thirty millions of white men to eight hundred thousand negro voters." Here is a chance for a little figuring. Eight hundred thousand subtracted from thirty millions leaves a majority of ONLY twenty-nine millions two hundred thousand! Yet, we think, with that majority to fall back upon in case of emergency, the white race may feel tolerable easy over its "destinies," for a short time at least. But, picture it! Think of it! Thirty millions of white men in a population of thirty millions! Oh! horrible! an't it? | their taxes, of not having been naturalized. Not a handsome woman, nor a beautiful girl in all this great and glorious Union. Oh! shades of Jackson! whither are we tending! A-HEM! the Clymerites will have to try some other dodge. This one is played out. School-houses have become too plenty in Pennsylvania.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Wilkesbarre in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad vs. the Catawissa, Great Western and Atlantic, and Reading Railroads, entirely reverses that of Justice Read, delivered in Philadelphia in December last. The practical effect of this setting aside of the previous judgment will be to allow the defendant companies to connect, and thus give two through routes to the West from Philadelphia. As Sir Morton Peto, who is so largely interested. has resumed his business, having overcome his financial difficulties, we suppose that his heart will be cheered by the news from this side of the water, and his powerful monetagal sanction accorded.

The German Confederation.

The doings of the German Confederation are just now of so great importance with reference to the unpending war in Europe, that it may be worth while to refresh the minds of our readers with reference to the structure and functions of that unique association of States. The German Confederation is composed of thirty-eight sovereign and independent States. The chief of these in extent and population are a part of Prussia, containing a population of 12,445,000; a part of Austria, population, 12,208,000; the Kingdom of Hanover, 1,819,000; the Kingdom of Saxony, 1,987,000; the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, 1,733,000; and the Grand Duchy of Baden, 1,365,000. The total population of the Confederation, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, is about 20,-000,000. The ordinary Federal army numbers 303,403 men, furnished in proportionate contingents by the several States. About 175,000 of these, however, are furnished by Prussia and Austria.

The declared object of the Confederation is the maintenance of the security of Germany and the independence and integrity of its respective States. Its affairs are managed by a Representative Assembly, called a Diet. In this body each State has one or more votes, according to rank, the whole number being sixty-nine. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, Luxemburg, and Limburg, each three; Brunswick, Mechlen-Schwerm, Nassau, two; and each of the other twentyfour States one vote each. When it acts. however, as the "Minor Assembly," or 'Committee," each of the larger States has one vote, while the eight smaller States are grouped together and vote fractionally.

It was in this Diet that, on the 11th inst., Austria moved for the immediate mobilization of the entire Federal army; whereupon State Central Committee, having adopted a | Prussia notified the minor States that upon the passage of such a measure she would regard the confederation as at an end. Nevertheless, the measure passed. If Prussia acts according to her threat, we do not see how she can avoid giving Austria the support of all the other members of the Confederation. If such should prove to be the case. Austria's proper military force would be increased by over 200,000 men, while she would enjoy other advantages from cooperation of the minor States that would tell largely in the struggle. But it is not improbable that some of the minor States may be speedily occupied by Prussia, and their resources turned into her own channels. In the event of a great war, such as this promises to be, it is impossible to foretell the complications that may arise. Should Prussia prove successful, she will probably absorb many of the smaller States, thus increasing her standing and influence as one of the first powers of Europe. The days of the German Confederation, in its present form, are evidently numbered.

Judges of Election. If the principle laid down by the majority of Justices of the Supreme Court is correct, then we have all been wrong in the manner of conducting elections. The maority of Justices decide that before a deserter can be disfranchised, as provided in the law, he must be tried and convicted before a competent tribunal. The judges of an election are not competent to dispose of such cases. Now, in all other cases involving questions of residence, age, and payment of taxes, judges of election have power to de-It is left for them to determine whether a man has paid his tax-how old he is-whether he has been naturalized, and how long he has resided in an election distriet. On any of these points, an election officer can distranchise a man. If a voter fails to qualify himself on all the requirements involved in these questions, a. judge of election has power to reject his vote. If the tax collector has written opposite to a citizen's name on the assessment list that he has failed to pay his tax it debars him from a vote. If a man's name is not on the assessment, and he has paid neither State nor county tax within two years it disfranchises him. Judges of elections have discretionary power in all these cases. They are made competent to decide on the qualifications of a citizen to vote. And yet a majority of Justices of the Supreme Court have decided that judges of elections have no power to decide on the qualifications of deserters to vote, when the law defining the rights of deserters is as plain and as positive, and as constitutional as any law regulating elections and fixing the rights of electors. If a man must be tried and proven to be a deserter, before he can be disfranchised, why not try and prove men guilty of not having paid of a deficiency in the period of residence, before debarring them from voting? These seriers. Election officers can decide upon them all. Why then should they not be able to decide upon the right of a deserter to vote? - Harrisburg Telegraph.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY .- The July number of Beadle's Monthly has been received, and maintains the reputation of being one of the best literary publications in the country. Besides the usual variety of interesting stories, the Monthly contains many entertaining and instructive articles relating to every day business pursuits, which afford benefit and pleasure to the practical reader. Subsribe for it. Price, \$3. Address Beadle & Co., 118 William street, New York.

BANK NOTE REPORTER. - Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter for July 1st, is on our table. The facility with which coun- such an issue, all they have to do is to supmakes a reliable Bank Note Reporter a necessity in the counting room, and hence we commend this work to business men ry aid be extended to hasten the company's everywhere. Price, monthly \$150; semiseizing all the advantages gained by the le- monthly \$3. Address Imlay & Bicknell, 45 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. National Mass Convention to be held in Philadelphia.

Washington, June 25th.—The following call has just been prepared, and has the approval of gentlemen of prominence in addition to those whose names are appended. It may therefore be regarded as possessing much political significance.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the district of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The Union of the States is in every case in dissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof. supreme and constant, and universal in their

The rights, the dignity and equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow much blood an I treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Inion, or to seperate States from the Union. either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of of arms, or by Congressional action; neither by the secession of the States nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Gevernment in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualification of its own elections, and no external power ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of that right, the maintenance inviolate of the right of the State, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment. Exclusively subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essenrial to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political future depends, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution langerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust

and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which, upon moral, social and material interest at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious, like war

The purposes of the war having been to the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebelhon having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased. war measures also should cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry.commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their consti-tutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the Republic to the maintenance of the public credit.

All delegates elected in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the district of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal sectional consideration, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together on the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger to the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a part in such convention who does not loyally accept the national sitnation and endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25th, 1866. A. W. RANDALL, President. J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Charles Knap, Edgar Cowan, Executive Committee National Union Club. We recommend the holding of the above

Convention, and endorse the call therefor-James Diekson, T. A. Hendricks, Daniel G. Norton, J. W. Nesmith.

A Printing Office Mobbed.

On Monday evening, June 18th, at York, Pa., the Copperheads mobbed the office of the True Democrat, a Republican paper. The only cause for the attack was the pubcases are all analogous with that of the de- lication of a card signed by a number of the "boys in blue" repudiating all connection with the Clymer Club in that place, pronouncing the use of their names a forgery. and showing that many other names thus published were of dead soldiers, who lost their lives on the field of battle. The course of the "Democrats" of York, on this occasion, only serves to show the hopelessness of the cause in which that party is engaged, and presages the certain defeat of Heister Clymer, the pretended "soldier's friend."

> Some of the Democratic organs are specially exercised because the Union party professes to make the Constitutional amendment the great issue in the coming fall elections. If the Democrats are opposed to being an issue.

The Constitutional Amendment has been ratified by both houses of the Connecticut legislature, and by the New Hampshire Duchy. House of Representatives.

of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-The President to-day sent the following message to the

Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the stitution. Even in ordinary times a questation in either House of Congress, aithough, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their funcgamzed law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for, and been refused, admission to the vacant seats; nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions 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 amend-

Waiving the question as to the constitu- are not at this moment the most important tional validity of the proceedings to Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Execu tive 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 a blow for the liberation of that province be considered purely ministerial, and in no and the unity of the Kingdom. As soon as sense whatever committing the Executive it became probable that the negotiations beto an approval or 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 interest of national order, harmony and Union, and a | make terms with Austria, and Italy joyfuldeterence for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitu- to Italy. In maintaining a great army for tion ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several | treasury had strained its resources to the States for final decision until after the admission of such Senators and Representa- agreed it was better to hazard everything in tives of the unrepresented States as have a war which had a reasonable chance of sucpeen or as may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of bankruptey. The Italy which believes in

the United States,
(Signed) Andrew Johnson,
Washington, June 22, 1866.

Appended to the above message is a comnumication from the Secretary of State, addressed to the President, in which he reports that on the 16th inst., the Hon. Amasa Cobb, of the committee of the House of Representatives on enrolled bills, brought to this Department and deposited therein an enrolled resolution of the two Houses of Congress, which was therefore received by the Secretary of State and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which is hereunto annexed. Thereupon the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst. in conformity with the proceeding which was adopted by him in 1865, in regard to the then proposed, and afterward adopted, Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States concerning the prohibition of slavery transmitted certified opies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the States, together with a certificate and circular letter. A copy of both of hese communications is hereauto annexed. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. (Signed)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, June 16, 1866. To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of -

SIR: I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States, a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the subject are required by law to be communicated to this Department. An acknowledment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's obedient servant, W LLIAM H. SEWARD.

The accompanying papers are the certificates of a true copy of the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and the Secretary's note of circular addressed to the Governors of the respective States.

The European War. No single cause can be assigned for the war

which has just burst upon Europe, but the pretext upon which Prussia and Austria fight is a very simple matter. By the defeat of Denmark, whom England encouraged to quested to make settlement without delay. go to warand then deserted, the two great German Powers became in 1864 joint possessors of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Less than a year afterward, Austria sold her rights in Lauenburg for 2,500,000 thalers, and by the Convention of Gastein it was agreed that the joint occupation should terminate, that Austria should take possession of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig. This was one step in the negotiation by which Prus-ia expected ultimate- supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and ly to become master of both the Duchies, but beyond this point Austria refused to go. and rejected every proposition for the final cession of her rights to Holstein-a province of little value to Austria, but of great value | Adams, James H. to Prussia on account of its nearness to her frontiers, and of its seaport, Kiel. As the diplomacy of Prussia grew more and more Byxbee, Hulbert urgent, Austria, on the first of June last, | Carr. Peter handed over the question to the Federal Diet of Germany. This step Prussia instantly denounced as a violation of the Convention of Coine, Patrick O. Gastein, since by that Convention it had | Connelly, G. N. been agreed that all matters relating to the Cotton, A. H. Duchies should be settled between Austria terfeiters imitate our Bank Note circulation port the amendment. That will prevent its and Prussia independently of the Confederation. Prussia, therefore, declared that Convention at an end, and insisted that, as a consequence, her right to the joint occupation of Holstein was revived. She prepared, therefore, to march troops into that

Long before the dispute had reached this

President Johnson Disapproves the Course | point, the menacing tone of the negotiations between these two great Powers had warned Europe that the Continent was on the eve of war; and the rest of the States were not less interested in the approach of war than Austria and Prussia themselves. There are, in the first place, the minor States of Germany, forming with Austria and Prussia concurrent resolution of the 18th, respect- the Germanic Confederation. In that Coning a submission to the Legislatures of the federation, two struggles have long been States of an additional article to the Consti- proceeding side by side; first, the strungle tution of the Unit d States. It will be between Austria and Prussia for a controlseen from this report that the Secretary of ling influence on the whole Confederation; State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to second, the struggle of the people, including the Governors of the several States certified the people of Austria and Prussia as well as copies of the joint resolution passed on the of the minor States, toward a German na-13th, proposing an amendment to the Con- tionality, which should embrace under one government all German-speaking population of amending the Constitution must be tions. No war could occur which should justly regarded as of paramount importance. not have an immense influence upon these This importance is at the present time en- two issues. Austria has succeeded in athanced by the fact that the joint resolution | taching temporarily to her side a majority was not submitted by the two Houses for of the minor States, and the Federal Diet. the approval of the President, and that of representing a population of 19.000,000, exthe thirty-six States which constitute the clusive of Austria and Prassia, has declared Union, eleven are excluded from represent in favor of the former. Neither Austria which still obeys the despotic traditions of the House of Hapsburg, nor Prussia which is ruled by Bismack, a minister whose politions as States in conformity with the or- cy is nothing by the people, has any sympathy with the aspirations of the German Liberals, but both have conciliated and used the popular feeling as one instrument in their struggle for supremacy. In point of fact, it is this desire for leadership in Germany which drive Austria and Prussia to arms, and by no means their misunderstand ings about the petty State of Holstein. All the Holstein difficulties could be readily enough arranged were it not for the irrepressible conflict between the two great German Powers, either to establish an ascendency in the present councils of the nation, or to become its recognized head whenever its political reorganization shall take

place. The minor German States, however,

element in the situation.

More than any other European power, Italy welcomes the coming war. Since the Peace of Villafranca, in 1859, left Venetia in the hands of her Austrian tyrants. Italy has watched, and waited, and prayed for the moment when it might be possible to strike tween Austria and Prussia must end in war, Italy sent an envoy to Berlin to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the enemy of Austria. Prussia bound herself not to make peace till Italy should be able to ly pledged herself to stand or fall with Prus-War, indeed, had become a necessity the defense of her Venetian frontier, her utmost, and her most provident statesmen cess, than to sink slowly into a hopeless Garibaldi was impatient for an opportunity to redeem its pledge to its brothers in Ve netia. Victor Emanuel's sympathies were on the side of the people, and his personal influence had been thrown, whenever it was possible, in favor of the party of war. The enthusiasm for war was general, and as soon as the probability of an alliance with Prussia was made known, the preparations for war proceeded so rapidly that, even if Prussia and Austria had made peace, it would have been scarcely possible to restrain the volunteers under Garibaldi from crossing the Venetian frontier. On her side are the sympathies of the world. America might care little for the quarrel between Austria and Prussia, but the emancipation of Venetia is to us the most interesting question of European politics, and whoever fights on the side of Italy we welcome as an ally of

Behind Italy stands France. Napoleon may or may not mean to put his sword in the scale at the first outbreak of war, but he is, in some contingencies, the inevitable antagonist of Austria. If the war went Villafranca could not look on while the Aushard with Italy, the author of the Peace of trian eagle again flew over Milan. His cooperation amounts to a virtual security that Italy cannot come out of the centest any worse than she goes in. He will choose his own time to fling down his gauntlet and announce his terms, but from the moment the first shot is fired on the Silesian border, the Emperor of the French is the arbiter of the situation. Austria may conduct a contest against Prussia and Italy with some hope of success. Let France join the alliance, and there is no future for the Haps-

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, arout of plain stule will be charged double price for space occupied

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Jury, late of Girard tp . Clearfield county dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are re-

G. F. HOOP, Adm'r July 4th, 1865. Philipsburg, Pa.

CCOTT HOUSE MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., RROPRIETORS.

This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and en tertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is wine. July 4th, 1866.

IST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed IST OF LETTERS remained Pa on the 1st Jenkins, C. Lynch, Orrin McMahon, Catharine

Ball, Ebenezer Carson, William Carson, Lydia J. Mrs. Pagan, Lawrence Griffith , Richard

Harvey, Stephen

McCormick, Emma W. McGivney, Meck, F A. 2 Miller, Exckiel Myers Ruey Mrs. Nethling, Mary Mrs. Pilpheset J. Reilly, Matthew Roovens, Ada Miss Smith, E. P. Williams, E.

Smith, Hortense B Miss Sleckley, William Whelock, Annie Misa Wrigglesworth, Benj'r Zimmerman, William

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. M. A. PRANK, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S O'L. Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at June '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S

ARNESS, Trimmings, and Shoe findings to MERRELL & BIGLER'S GUNS, Pistols and sword canes to be had a MERRELL & BIGLER'S

S TOVES of all sorts and sizes, constantly a MERRELL & BIGLER'S RON! IRON! !-Bar ivon. for sale at the MERRELL & BIGLER

MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Haraver, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheeting ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 6

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautions against purchashing or meddling with the following property; to wit: All the interest and claim in ten acres of land, one set blacksmith tools, five hogs, 3 head of cows and cattle, one cook stove, all the beds and bedding, and all the household and kitchen furniture in the house and on the premises now occupied by Jonas Markelthe same having been purchased by me and have only been left in the care of said Markel, and are Subject to my order at any time.

June 27, 1866 JONA, WESTOVER

TARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber of his farm of 53 acres, situate in Union tag, Clearfield county, at private sale. Thirty acres of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the halance is well timbered, with a good vein of coal underlying the whole trace. The improvements are a log house, bank bara, and other on buildings, with a good spring d water near the house, and convenient to school hou e mills. Ac There is also growing on the premises about 250 fruit trees, all bearing equal to any in the county. Terms will recease for further information call on the subscriber resident on the premises, or address him at Rockton P. 0 Clearfield county, Pa. June 27, 1866. P. H. BOOZE

NEW STORE !! NEW STORE !!!

## J. Shaw & Son.

Have just returned from the east and are new pening an entire new stock of goods in the room ormerly 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 he

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

LOTHING GOOD AND CHEAP !!!

Men. Youths and Boys can be suplpied with fall suits of seasonable and fashionable clething at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,

where it is sold at prices that will induce them purchase. The universal satisfaction which has s'ock, which is now not surpassed by any estab lishment 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 : t reduced

prices they can sell cheaper than others For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BRO'S & CO

Produce of every kind taken at the highest parket prices. May 18, 1804 · 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 Cashmeres, Merinos, Rep-Delaines. Parmetto, Brilliant, Poplins, Alpaca, Rerege, Lawns, Prints Silks, Dusterclothe, Ginghams, Nankeen, Linen Lace, Edging, Velrettrimming Collerette, Braid, Belts, Dress-buttons, Hostery, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Collars, Hoods, Nubias, Scarps, Hoop-skirts, Balmorals, Coats, Shawls, Manties, Furs, Notions Bonnets, Hau,

Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

MEN'S WEAR, Such as Cloths, Cassimere, Satttinett Flannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Muslin, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drilling, Linen Crash, Serge, canvass, Padding Linsey, Vestings, Coats. Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys Jackets, Over-alls, Drawers, Castmere shirts, Linen-Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Cars. &c . &c

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Such as Carpet. Oil cloth Blinds, Curtains, Tassels. Cord, Clocks, Looking glasses. Lamps, Churns Tube Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Butter-bowels, Seives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mill,

Bed-cords, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cotton yarn, Candle-wick, Work-baskets, Lanters, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet Bags, Azes, and Augers. &c., &c., &c. MUSICAL GOODS, Such as Violins, Flutes and HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Stone

ware, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Medicines, Flour, Bacon, Pish, Salt, Grain, Fruit, Carriage, Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil. Vinegat, l'obacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot Lead, Gring-stones, Rafting Rope, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold on the most reasons ble terms and the highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce J. P. KRATZER. Dec. 13, 1865. Clearfield, Penc.

OME INDUSTRY BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the

attention of the citisens of Clearfiel Jand visin-ty, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line. Orders entrusted to him will be executed with

promptness, strength and neatness, and all work varranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french

calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures. June 13th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY. POR SALE.—A Shifting Top Buggy. Apply to H. W. SMITH & CO. Clearfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.

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