# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

# Raftsman's Journal.

S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 11, 1866, UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

The Republican Convention.

Last week we published a call for a Republican County Convention to nominate a County ticket, to which we direct the attention of the friends of Gen. Geary. As the coming political campaign is one of great importance, it is incumbent upon the Republican party to fully organize for the contest, and hence, as a means to accomplish a thorough organization, it is necessary to put a full ticket into the field. We would, therefore, urge the Republicans in every election district in the county, or as many as can make it convenient, to attend the Convention, so that a good and acceptable ticket may be selected. It will be remembered, also, that every member of the party, who may see fit to attend the Convention is a delegate from his district, and entitled to a vote in making nominations. Then, let there be a good turnout from every part of the county. The Convention will be held in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Thursday, July 19th, 1866.

## Foreign News.

The resignation of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry in England, had been accepted by the Queen. On Friday evening, the 26th June, Earl Russell in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons stated that they had that day had an interview with her Majesty, and had pointed out to her that resignation was, under the circumstances, inevitable. She had consequently accepted their resignations, and they hold office only until the appointment of their successors. To afford time for the formation of a new Administration both Houses adjourned for two days. There was great ment on the evening in question, and political agitation was beginning to run high in different parts of England on the question of Reform. It is believed that a Tory Government will be unable to carry on the Government, and that there must be eventually a dissolution.

Democrats and the Constitution. The opponents of the Union party never

tire of changing us with violating the Constitution in not admitting, at once, and without guarrantees, the late Rebel communities to power in the Union as States. But it is well to bear in mind, that our Democratic census are quite ignorant of the true scope and bearing of the Constitution. This was shown very satisfactorily at the commencement of Rebellion. These men then maintained, quite as vehemently as they do now, that the Constitution was being violated by the Union party. They maintained that we had no right, under the Constitution to coerce a State ; and hence, that we could do nothing but sit still with folded arms and see the Government overbut the sport of an hour. Had we adopted this Democratic interpretation of the disrupted and lost. Republican government would have been overthrown on this

continent, and a great slave empire erected upon its ruins. It is manifest that the Democratic leaders failed utterly to comprehend the

spirit of that noble instrument, the Constithat of human liberty-of political freedom -of equal rights. It is impossible for a sham Democrat to understand such an instrument. His idea is that of a totally difterent order of things. He fails to understand the simplest elements of the Constitution. He goes to its interpretation with blind eyes and a beclouded judgment. To his view, the Constitution ought to be an instrument of aristocracy and inequality. He expects to find slavery fortified in all its provisions. What can such a man's interpretation be worth?

Throughout the war, all our national efforts were unconstitutional in the opinion of habeas corpus was unconstitutional; the suppression of Rebel newspapers was unconstitutional the aarest of Rebel spies was unconstitutional; the freeing of the slaves was unconstitutional; the enlistment of black soldierswas unconstitutional; the draft was unconstitutional; the greenbacks were unconstitutional; in short, everything the nation did to save itself from destruction was unconstitutioual. Of course, these men now think it is unconstitutional to keep Rebels out of Congress.

But the question arises. What are their excitement outside the Houses of Parlia- do not understand the instrument, as we have clearly seen throughout the whole war. They do not comprehend its spirit. They do not see the scope of its various parts. Had we followed their vagaries we should have ruined the country. Secession and treasupplanted our glorious Stars and Stripes. in Spain, connected, it was supposed, with and our brilliant and once promising national history would have gone out in the night of the Constitution, "Good Lord, deliver

Address to the Democracy. The following address, endorsing the socalled National Union Convention to be it will, of course, appoint a National Cenheld in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, tral Committee, with the usual power to 1866, has been issued by the Democratic 1866, has been issued by the *Democratic* its party machinery by appointing local com-Senators and Representatives in Congress, mittees in the several States. If it chooses and is signed by all of them except Bucka- to hold its conventions at the same times lew and Saulsbury. This fact plainly shows the general drift and object of the Convention, and will enable all to act understandingly in regard to it.

To the People of the United States : Dangers threaten the Constitution. The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed. The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril "Na-tional Union" should be the watch-word of every true man. As essential to national thrown. This was the Democratic idea of union we must maintain unimpaired the the Constitution-an idea that made our rights, the dignity and the equality of the Union a rope of sand, and our Government States, including the right of representation in Congress and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the U-Constitution, our country would have been nited States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, in the assumption of new and arbitary powers, the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of liberty. A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union.

At present eleven States are excluded tution. The spirit of the Constitution is from the national council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistentdenied any right of representation to the lv cople of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyality and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The Representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse beof these men. The suspension of the writ tween the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect

In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General: "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever. Therefore to preserve the Union. to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed. and for these great national purposes only, opinions of the Constitution worth? They we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of tenance ; while, on the other hand their ad-Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, four- versaries have, to a man, made haste to ratteenth day of August next, and endorse th principles therein set forth: We, therefore, respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State and Territory and Congressional district in the United States, in the interest of union son would have triumphed. The black and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct banner of a slave confederacy would have reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to of revolution. From such interpretations their practical relations to the Union, the upheld the Rebellion to the last are nearly Constitution maintained and peace bless the whole country. Signed by W. E. Niblack, Anthony Thornton. Michael C. Kerr, G. S. Shanklin, Garrett Davis, H. Grider, Thos. E. Noell, S. J. Randall, Lewis W. Ross, Stephen Taber, J. M. Humphrey, John Hogan, B. M. Boyer, U. G. Bergen, Chas. Goodyear, Chas. in trade generally, and, it would seem, is to be regarded as an important element to suc-Note that the suc-Rousseau, Philip Johnson, Chas, A. Elcess in business. A late number of the Thos. A. Hendricks, Wm. Wright. James Reading Gazette, for example, contains an Guthrie, J. A. McDougall, Wm. Radford, advertisement in which it is announced that the citizens of Kutztown stand in need of greaves. S. E. Ancona, E. N. Hubbeli, a doctor, and that to one of "Democratic B. C. Ritter, A. Harding, A. J. Glossbrenner, E. R. V. Wright, A. J. Rogers, H. political sentiments a good opening is offer- McCullough, F. C. Le Blond, and W. E. L. S. TRIMBLE. Washington, July 4, 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. | due time, the Democratic National Conven- | tion, will be held precisely as if the new

movement had not been inaugurated. If the proposed Convention proves a success, and places as those of the Democratic party, mutual committees of conference may bring their actions, as distinct bodies into harmony. If things shall take this turn, and reach this result, the new movement may serve a good purpose. It will then riding on horseback a short distance from form an important branch of an allied army the city, by an assassin who lurked in a against the common enemy.

The political value of this new movement depends upon two possibilities. President Johnson may identify himself with the party it proposes to organize, and give it his vigorous support. This is one possibility. The Union loving people of the United States may regard with great partiality and Advertisements set in large type, cuts, wrout of plain favor a party organized in oppositian to the radicals, and of which the President acknowledges himself as the head. This is the other possibility. If both of these possibilities should ripen into facts, the movement now inaugurated may prove of great public utility. The reluctance thus far evinced by the President to separate himself from the political party by whose votes he was elected, has been the chief difficulty of the political situation. But for this, the Democratic party (and with it his policy) would have triumphed in the spring elec ions. In consequence of this, the influence and prestige of the President have been used to elect radical governors and legisla tures. So far as the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to construct a bridge on which the President can retreat from the party affiliations by which he has thus far een bound, all conservative citizens must approve of it. We presume this will be practical effect of the Philadelphia onvention, if the numbers, courage, en-husiasm, and geographical distribution of E members shall furnish evidence of a trong popular support.

It is not in the power of a few public men inaugurate a political party at their will. Parties are not made, but grow. Political onjurors may "call spirits from the vasty ep," but it avails nothing if the spirits will not come. If the people shall regard this movement with favor, nothing can obstruct its success. It is their prerogative to form new parties; and on them it depends whether the new movement shall be a success, or the futile effort of leaders who have no following. The ends it proposes make it respectable; and the favor and indorsement of the people will render it important. For ourselves, we shall be gratified by all indications that it is likely to receive a strong opular support.

#### [From the N. Y. Tribune, Republican.]

The Union party of 1861-5 disowns this onvention-repudiates the authority of Randall & Co. to call it-refuses to attend or countenance it. Not ten of the 180 members of Congress chosen by the Unionists of 1864-5 give this Convention any sort of counify and second the call, and to urge their

THE RHETT MURDER.-The Charleston Courier says that the Dhett assassinated a few days ago near Charleston, S. C., was was not ex-Senator Robert Barnwell Rhett. the former well-known secession and nullification leader referred to by the Associated Press telegram, but his younger brother, Benjamin S. Rhett, a well known cotton factor of Charleston, who has always been engaged in planting and commercial pursuits, and who has never figured in any way in political life. He was shot dead while hedge by the roadside. At last accounts no

traces of the assassin had been discovered.

New Advertisements.

## style will be charged double price for space occupied

loinsure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows - All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2,50, each ; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insections. Ten lines (or less) count a square

ARASS SCYTHES, Patent Snaths, Scythe-G stones, rakes and forks, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, French calf skins moroccos, trimmings and bindings at July 11, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S.

CAUTION.-All persons are hereby caution-dling with two cows-one large.black with white spots; the other, white, with mottled sides and dark horns-left in the care of Christian D. Tubbs, of Penn tp., as the same belong to us, and subject to our order. Lumber City. July 11. '66 KIRK & SPENCER.

AGLE HOTEL CURWENSVILLE. PENN'A. LEWIS W. TEN EYCK, PROPRIETOR.

Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling pub-lie. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11th, 1866.	
QUARTERLY REPORT of the First Na tional Bank of Clearfield, July 21, 1856.	-
RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills discounted 597,391   Over Drafts 2.033   Furniture 1.015   Furniture 1.015   Expenses and Taxes 1.681   Remittances and cash items 273   Due from National Banks 13.497   "Banks and Bankers 5,123   U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer 6542   Bills of other Banks and Specie 6,542   Legal Tender and Compound int. notes 25,846	951578 08
Total	
LIABILITIES.	۰,
Capital Stock paid in   \$100,000 0     Surplus Fund   1,000 0     Circulating Notes   85,093 0     Individual Deposits   49,690 0     Dividends unpaid   328 7	007
Due National Banks 9.007 4	9

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PALMER'S P	atent unloading hay forks, to be MERRELL & BIGLER'S.
OIL, Putty, Pa June '66,	ints Glass and Nails, for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER's
HARNESS, 7	Frimmings, and Shoe-finding for MERRELL & BIGLER'S
GUNS, Pistols June, '66.	and sword canes to be had a MERRELL & BIGLER'S.
	MERRELL & BIGLER'S
IRON ! IRON store of	MERRELL & BIGI FP
CARRIAGE whips, raw-h	WHIPS, Wagon whips, Ridin tides, lashes, etc., in great varie J. P. KRATZERS

ADIE'S GLOVE KID GAITERS & Ba dren's fancy shoes, fine calf boots and gaiter, cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S

CAUTION. - All persons are hereby cautioned 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 Markel-the 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.

FARM FOR SALE .- The subscriber ofen his farm of 53 acres, situate in Union twp. Clearfield county, at private sale. Thirty acres of the land is cleared and in a good state of cul-tivation-the balance is well timbered, with . good vein of coal underlying the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring of water near the house, and convenient to school house mills, &c There is also growing ou the house mills, &c Inere is all bearing, equal premises about 250 fruit trees, all bearing, equal premises will see asy. For to any in the county. Terms will e easy. For further information call on the subscriber residing on the premises, or address him at Rockton P. O. Clearfield county, Pa. June 27, 1866. P. H. BOOZE.

NEW STORE !! NEW STORE !!!

## J. Shaw & Son,

Have just returned from the east and are car 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

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 case. or exchanged for approved country produce.

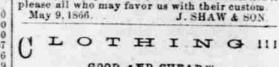
Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON J. SHAW & SON

#### GOOD AND CHEAP !!!

Men. Youths and Boys can be suplpied with full suits of seasonable and tashionable clothing at

procured to order.

- 8.284 52



There had been a serious military revolt Gen. Prim's late conspiracy ; but the vigorous measures adopted by the Government had prevented the spread of the insurrection. A portion of the populace joined with the insurgent soldiery.

#### The European War.

Three days later European news, than that published on our outside, has been received. A great battle has been fought at Custozza between the Italians and Austrians in which the Italians under victor Emanuel were repulsed, with a loss of two thousand prisoners. The Austrian loss in prisoners was six hundred. At latest dates the Italians had recrossed the Mincio, but that they were undaunted and ready for the fray. The Austrian army greatly outnumberd the Italian corps that was repulsed. The Austrians are invading Lousbardy, while Gen. Garibaldi is invading Tyrol. The Prussians are still successful. Their main army is advancing into Bohemia, and Hesse-Cassel is to be annexed to Prussia. The Hanoverian army is ready to capitulate, and nearly all the Northern States of Germany have withdrawn from the Confederation, and accept the Prussian plan of Federal reform. The next arrival from the seat of war will be looked for with great interest.

#### From Mexico.

Late arrivals from Mexico announce that the Liberals had captured Tampico and Santiago-that Maximilian's troops have lately met with a number of severe defeats -that the desertions from the Imperial to the Liberal army are frequent-that the Mexicans are becoming more and more nuited in the course of independence-and that the idea of annexation to the United States is widely fostered in the Liberal ranks. This looks as though Maximilian's situation was becoming more precarious every day.

#### Another Convention.

A Washington dispatch states that "The Southern Unionists, under the lead of such men as Col. Stokes of Tennessee, and Gov. Hamilton of Texas, are preparing an address to the true loyal and unconditional Union men of the States Intely in rebellion, ing a Convention to assemble in Washington city in September next. It will be extensively signed by the leading Union men of the South."

The Republicans of Warren county held their Convention on July 2d. and declared in favor of the renomination of Hon. G. W. Scofield, for Governor.

"A Good Opening." Berks county is proverbial for its unadulterated Democracy. A strict adherence to the tenets of that party is not a bad stock ed!" The most eminent and worthy disci- Finck. ple of Esculapius, we presume, "need not apply," if his "political sentiments" are not of the stripe indicated. Nothing short of a "Democrat" will answer their purpose. Democratic salts will alone move their bowels-Democratic ipecae only will cause them to heave-Democratic sudorifies will be required to sweat 'em-and Democratic sedasound slumbers! We hope some "Demo- a cratic" physician will at once come to the relief of the suffering Kutztowners, well rélief of the suffering Kutztowners, well supplied with the proper "political senti-ments," pills, emetics, and such other med-The probable purpose of the Philadel-

icamenta as they undoubtedly require. THE FOURTH IN PHILADELPHIA. -- The

elebration of the National Anniversary in

A most destructive conflagration occurred of the city, and the entire loss is estimated doned. at not less than ten millions of dollars.

#### Opinions of the Press. [From the N. Y. World, Democratic.]

The Democratic Senators and Representatives who have signed the address favoring the Union Convention are obviously acting not in their character of Congressmen, not even in their character of Democrats, but in the character of tives to calm their nerves and insure them of simple citizens. As citizens, they have perfect right to favor or participate in any political movement they choose ; but having been delegated with no authority for

phia Convention is to form a new political party. The political views expressed both in the call and the address are such as no true Union man can take exception to; and the Philadelphia, was attended with the most means, or a desirable adjunct to other means, question whether a new party is the fittest impressive ceremonies, and witnessed by for giving them effect, is a fair topic of dismany thousands of people from all parts of cussion. 'Even if, after full discussion and the State. The occasion was the transfer of consideration, it should be decided in the the flags of the Pennsylvania regiments and dissolve the Democratic party. The from the military to the State authorities. Philadelph Convention, most obviously, Among the prominent personages present will have ... commission to do anything of the kind. Whatever may be its success, it staff, Gen. Geary, Gov. Curtin and staff, no authority to speak for the Democratic is not called by the Democratic party, has and others, both military and eivie. Gen. party ; it cannot in any way bind or restrain Geary was cheered wherever he made his the free action of the Democratic party, exappearance, as also was Gov. Curtin. Up-the relation of the made his erted through its customary channels. The Democratic party is a patriotic, compact, on the whole this was the most grand and and time-honored organization. It made interesting display ever witnessed in the the history of the country so long as that State, and will long be remembered by all history was glorious. It has consistently who participated therein. in Portland, Maine, last week. Two thous-and houses were burned in the business part that this honored organization can be aban-

Lindsley, the Presbyterian preacher, who whipped his child to death at Medina, N. Y., because it would not say its prayers, is reported to have escaped to Canada.

party to be fully and ably represented there-

Forty of their chosen representatives and Gen. L. H. Rosseau have united in this recommendation; and we presume the halfdozen whose names do not appear were absent from Washington, and will sign on their return. Thus the Randall Convention will be essentially a gathering of those who resolved, at Chicago in 1864, that the War for the Union had been a failure, and nominated accordingly. The journals which all urging that "the South" shall be fully and strongly represented ; so we shall have at Philadelphia a full Convention of those who maintained the Rebellion, and those who insisted that it should not and could not be put down, but a very small percentage of those who insisted that it could and should be. Meantime, the cooing and billing of the predestined compatriots of 1867-8 goes on with ever-increasing fervor and reciprocal delight.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Republican.]

The address of the Democratic members of Congress to the country is a weak affair. It lacks the vigor and bitterness of Democratic speeches against the war and against the Government during the Rebellion, and fails to make up in argument what it lacks in spirit. Of course, it assails the policy of the Union party; but that we expected. We have not succeeded in pleasing these gentlemen since the war first broke out. It is too late to hope to do so now. "Dangers to require constant attendance, the sum, per We have not succeeded in pleasing these threaten the Constitution," they tell us, and so they have told us periodically for the last five years. They said so when we com-menced to "coerce" the Rebels, when we treed the slaves, and when we put arms into the hands of the blacks, with which to fight for the country. "The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed," theyery. We think we heard similar remarks from Mr. Vallandigham and other Democrats when the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by President Lincoln, and when the Rebel spies at the North found themselves somewhat arbitrarily arrested. In short, we have heard all this talk before. It has lost the charm of novelty. It is as stale as a last year's almanac

The Union people understand the Constitution of this great country truly better these pensions. than these Democratic politicians do. They have quite as much interest in preserving "citadel of our liberties" as the men the have who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and declared the war a "failure." The Union party saved the country, when the leaders of the Democracy had plunged into Rebellion. They are fully competent to attend to its affairs now. The Constitution is safe in the hands of the men who saved it from overthrow. The "citadel of liberty" is guarded by those who love liberty, and who know how to defend it.

Tennessee-on the north line of that State. cherished all the aims proposed by the lead-ers of the new movement; and up to the present moment has been the chief hope of the country. It is not a supposable case t that this honored organization can be aban-that this honored organization can be aban-

from the quarterly report mad ler of the Currency. A. C. FINNEY, Cash.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract

Interest and exchange - - - -

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on the morning of July 2d, 1826. RESOURCES

Notes and bills discounted. \$109,494 08 Overdrafts. Banking House and Lot. 2.441 67 Furniture and Safes 1,402 19 279 00 779 27 Expenses, &c. ; Taxes paid : : Cash Items. 1.454 3 Due from National Banks. 36.009 14 S. Bonds deposited with U 81.000 00 to secure circulation. -30 Notes on hand. 3.350 00 State Bank Notes, 1.100 00 Specie 600 00 Legal Tender Notes 13.090 00 Compound Int. 16.200 00

Total. ::::::::: 5267,258 32 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in. : \$75,000 06

Surplus fund, : : 7,500 00 Circulating notes, outstanding 67.500 0 Individual Deposits : : Due Nat. Banks and Bankers 105.44.2 89 : 4.331 82 Due Discount, Interest and Exchange 7,483 61 Total Liabilities : : : : : : \$257.258 32

I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 2d, 1866. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash.

I Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1866 gives MPORTANT TO PENSIONERS .- The

month, of \$25.00

2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, \$20 00 3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot,

or so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum. per month, of \$15 00 4. Persons deprived of their pensions under Act of Murch 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civil service are restored. 5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died af-

ter application for their pension had been filed and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner.

6. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters. In all of these cases, new applications must be nade The undersigned is prepared, with the made

proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and

claims for local bounty under State law, promptly collected. H. B. SWOOPE, Att'y at Law, colineted. July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY REV P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, September 10th 1866 Pupils can enter at any time. They will be

charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything

included in a thorough, practical and accom-plished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures pa-rents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral

energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TURENS: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (1) weeks.) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Histo

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geogra Latin and Greek, with any of the above \$9.00

branches, \$12,00 No deduction will be made for absence.

For further particulars inquire of REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. N. Feb. 28, 1866. Principa Principal.

#### REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,

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

Reizenstein Bro's & Co.,

Sell goods at a very small profit, for eash 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 tl an others For these and other reasons persons should buy

their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BRO'S & CO

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

· 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, Berege, Lawns, Prints Silks, Dusterolothe, Ginghams, Nankeen, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet-trimming, Collerette, Braid, Belts, Dress-buttors Hosiery, Veils, Nets. Corsets. Collars. Hoods. Nubias, Scarps, Hoop-skirts, Balmorals, Coats, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Notions, Bonnets, Hais, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

MEN'S WEAR, Such as Cloths, Cassimere, Satitinett. Flannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Musin. Intell. Flannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Muslin, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drillinz, Linen Crash, Serge, canvass, Padding Linsey, Vestings, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys Jackets, Over-alls, Drawers, Cast-mere shirts, Linen-Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hau

and Caps. &c. &c. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Such as Car-Oil cloth Blinds, Curtains, Tassels. Cord, Clocks, Looking-glasses. Lamps, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboard, Butter-bowels, Scives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mill, Bed-cords, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cot ton yarn, Candle-wick, Work-baskets, Lanterns, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet Bags, Axes and Ausora & A. & Ka Augers. &c., &c., &c. MUSICAL GOODS, Such as Violins, Flutes and

Fifes HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Store

ware, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Med-icines, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Grain, Fruit, Carriage, Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil, Vinegat, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot,

Lead, Grinc-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, Penr's. Clearfield, Penn's

HOME INDUSTRY

### BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicin-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. in his line.

Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted 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

FOR SALE - A Shifting Top Buggy. AF ply to H. W. SMITH & CO Cleasefield, Pa., June 6, 1866.

Oil has been struck in Overton county,

If the new movement should have the oil per hour. Another, only 23 feet deep, yields to a hand-pump fifty barrels per day.