

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 1, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY: Lt. JOHN M. OHASE, of Woodward Twp.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Ball township.

COMMISSIONERS: Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

JOAOB HOOVER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.

JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

Olymer's Prospects.

A few weeks since, the Reading Gazette, the home organ of Mr. Clymer, in commenting upon the prospects of Mr. C's election in October next, made the following declaration:

"He (Clymer) will undoubtedly poll the full vote that was given to George W. Woodward in 1863, and that vote will elect him by a majority of at least 20,000."

This, certainly, must have been a very encouraging item of news to the friends of Mr. Clymer, and it is almost a pity to spoil their anticipations of success by so large a majority. But let us examine the figures and see upon what foundation the Gazette built its hopes—taking the Presidential vote of 1864 as the basis:

Total vote in 1864, 572,702

Woodward's vote in 1863, 254,171

Leaves a balance of, 318,531

Deduct Rep. vote equal to Woodward 254,171

Leaves Geary's majority, 64,360

From the declaration of the Gazette, and the figures here presented, the people can form an idea of the hopes the Democracy have of electing Clymer, and the probable majority of Gen. Geary in October next—especially when they remember that, in 1863, Gov. Curtin was elected by a majority of 15,325 over Woodward.

Appointed Again.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh has been nominated by the President for collector of the Port at Philadelphia. Mr. Johnston has heretofore been rather a prominent politician, and was recently rejected by the U. S. Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue in the 23d District. The present incumbent, Col. W. B. Thomas, is an excellent officer, high toned gentleman, and most ardent patriot, and the public generally is much surprised at his removal. During the rebellion, Col. Thomas placed two regiments in the field, through his personal exertions. He did even more to sustain his own and family reputation. Assuming the obligation of a defaulting brother-in-law, who had held a subordinate position in the Custom House, he made good, out of his private resources, the loss sustained by the government, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. And while Col. Thomas has faithfully stood by the principles of the Union party to the end, Mr. Johnston was among the first to abandon the Republican party and enroll himself in the Doolittle-Cowan clique.

The Atlantic Cable.

It will be a matter of general congratulation, that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid, and that the two continents are now in daily communication. The enterprise was completed by the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, New Foundland, on Friday, July 27th, 1866, at 8 A. M. The distance run is 1,664 miles, and the length of cable paid out 1,864 miles. A congratulatory despatch from the Queen of England to the President of the United States has been received over the cable, and President Johnson's answer returned. But the most gratifying feature in this new enterprise is, the simultaneous announcement, with the laying of the cable, of a treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia—the former having acceded to all the propositions of the latter. European advices are up to the 27th, and were published in the New York Tribune on the morning of the 30th. Thus the ancient prophecy, that "the ends of the earth will be brought together," is virtually fulfilled.

Sworn In.—Messrs. Maynard, Stokes and Taylor, of Tennessee, on Tuesday, July 24th, were sworn and took their seats as members of the House, and Mr. Fowler as Senator. Mr. Patterson was also qualified and took his seat as Senator on Saturday.

Gen. Sherman was confirmed as Lieutenant General, vice Grant promoted as General, under the late act of Congress; and D. D. Porter was confirmed as vice admiral, and Farragut admiral under the same law.

ANOTHER REBELLION THREATENED

For some time past the Copperhead leaders and papers have been indulging in insinuations, that some startling events were about to transpire, but these insinuations were too vague to determine their precise import. The "Great Democratic Meeting" at Reading on July 18th, however, seems to have been the auspicious moment when their intentions were to be made more manifest, as will be seen by the following extracts from the telegraphic reports of the speeches and resolutions, to wit:

"I warn my hearers that they are on the eve of another civil war, the battle-fields of which will be in the North, while the South will remain united." "Should the Radicals carry the election in October, the result will be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses."—Speech of Montgomery Blair.

"The President is sworn to enforce the laws, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution and imperiled Union, to make the Congress what the Constitution requires it to be—the representative body of the whole people, and we adjure him by the memory of the immortal Jackson, to convince the Radical disunionists by word and deed, that the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."—Reading Copperhead Resolutions.

Here we have the position of the so called Democratic party clearly defined. Should they be defeated at the October election, (of which we have not the slightest doubt,) they threaten to inaugurate "another civil war"—that they will "call upon him (the President) to make Congress" do their bidding or they will again rebel, and "the result will be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses." But lest our readers may think that this feeling is not becoming general throughout the State we quote the following:

"The irrepressible conflict may as well be renewed again. If it opens now, the people can soon rid themselves of a great burthen that is tied around their necks, in the shape of green paper. Revolution is what the Radicals are working for, and they will get it as sure as the sun shines, UNLESS THEY DRY UP."—Clearfield Republican of July 25, 1866.

Here the threat of "revolution," or rebellion, is so plainly made that there is no misunderstanding it. It is positive and unequivocal. It is also a significant fact that the declaration is made by the home organ of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, under the auspices of which a secret political society—the "Mystic Circle"—is being organized all over our State, the ostensible object of which is to "ensure the success of the principles of the Democratic party," but the real, hidden purpose of which is dimly shadowed forth in that part of the "pledge," or oath, which says:

"I, [A. B.] before these witnesses, do solemnly pledge my honor as a man, and my character as a citizen, that I will sustain the Democratic party, obey the orders of the officers of this society, work fully to attain its objects, and will never reveal its formula, its proceedings, its name, its numbers, or its officers. All this I do most solemnly promise."—Oath of the Mystic Circle.

In this oath the members are pledged to keep secret the existence of the organization—are to keep silent as to its formula, name, and numbers—are to be strictly obedient to the "ORDERS OF THE OFFICERS"—and are diligent in promoting the "objects of this society." Now, the particular point in this oath to which we desire to direct the attention of the people, is contained in the words "obey the orders of the officers." If the party leaders intend to inaugurate another rebellion, all they have to do is to call upon the officers of this society for aid, and the members, according to their solemn pledge or oath, are bound to obey and take up arms in defence of the objects of the Democratic party. This is truly a lamentable state of facts, and only pertinent to the party leaders who so strongly sympathized with Southern rebels in their late attempt to destroy the Union.

Thus we have pretty clearly demonstrated that the Copperhead leaders favor another rebellion (not in the South but in the North) in case they are beaten in the coming fall elections, and that they are perfecting an organization to aid them in case they resolve to precipitate such an event. Previous to the late war, the same leaders urged rebellion in case their candidates were defeated. The result is known. They appealed to arms; but they most signally failed in their attempt to dismember and ruin the Union, simply because they had failed to corrupt the great body of their own party; and the nation lived. Now they again talk ominously of rebelling should their candidates be defeated. Will they do it? Time will tell. Should they make the attempt they will meet with the same ignominious defeat as in the past. They will find that the sentiment of pure patriotism and the instinct of true National unity will prove too potent for them even among those whom they count as their followers. That which happened heretofore is likely to happen in the future. But, be this as it may, the leaders of that party may as well understand now, as at any other time, that the patriotic and loyal men of the nation—the men who stood but so recently in the front ranks of the Union army, and their friends who supported them at home—will not be intimidated and cowed by the threat of another rebellion.

ADJOURNED.—Congress adjourned finally on Saturday, July 28th, after a protracted session of nearly eight months.

The Pennsylvania Delegation to the 14th of August Convention.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have resolved that they will be fully represented in the 14th of August Convention, to be held in Philadelphia. What will become of the delegation appointed by the Johnson Convention held in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of July, remains to be seen. The latter body appointed as delegates from the State at large, Wm. F. Johnson, Jos. R. Flanigan, H. W. Tracy, and Edgar Cowan, with four alternates. It also appointed a State Central Committee, which was empowered to "do all things essential to the success of the Administration of President Johnson," and was also authorized to appoint Congressional delegates as soon as recipients for those positions could be found. Meanwhile the Democratic Senators and Congressmen endorsed the movement, and the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania took "time by the forelock" and appointed a delegation, which, as will be seen by the annexed list, is composed of leading members of that party:

DELEGATES AT LARGE. Ex-Governor David R. Porter, Ex-Governor William Bigler, Ex-Governor William F. Packer, Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

- CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES. 1st District—Hon. James Campbell, George M. Wharton, Esq. 2d District—Col. W. C. Patterson, Hon. Richard Vaux. 3d District—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Hon. John Robbins. 4th District—Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Charles Brown. 5th District—Gen. W. H. Davis, John G. Brenner, Esq. 6th District—Hon. John D. Stiles, Col. Owen Jones. 7th District—Hon. George G. Leiper, Hon. John A. Morrison. 8th District—Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Charles Kessler, Esq. 9th District—Hon. Isaac M. Heister, H. M. North, Esq. 10th District—Hon. F. W. Hughes, Dr. C. D. Gloninger. 11th District—Hon. Asa Packer, Col. W. A. Hutter. 12th District—Gen. E. L. Dana, John Bladine, Esq. 13th District—Col. W. H. Ent, Hon. C. F. Ward. 14th District—Edmund S. Doty, Esq., Hamilton Alicks, Esq. 15th District—Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Samuel Heppburn. 16th District—William McLellan, Esq., Hon. Wm. P. Schell. 17th District—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, Hon. C. S. Pershing. 18th District—Col. Phalon Jarrett, Hon. James Gamble. 19th District—Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, Hon. James T. Leonard. 20th District—Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, Hon. Gaylord Church. 21st District—Hon. Henry D. Foster, H. W. Wier, Esq. 22d District—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, George P. Hamilton, Esq. 23d District—Hon. George W. Cass, Col. William Sirwell. 24th District—Hon. Jesse Lazer, Hon. William Hopkins.

Another War Predicted.

The Winchester (Va.) Journal publishes the report of a meeting held in Frederick county, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. One of the speakers, Mr. Urial Wright, said he was willing to endorse all the Philadelphia call but one paragraph, concerning the abandonment of the right to secede. To this he objected. It was not abandoned. He still held it as a right; and he knew that the South held it. Their opinions were not changed by the adverse results of the war, and he was opposed to a wholesale indorsement of the call. He was opposed to war; but he asked, what would be the result if in the next presidential election, the united votes of the Northern Democrats and the Southern States should give a majority of the presidential electors to their candidates, and, in the official count, the Southern States be excluded? Then, with the President at our head, and a strong party at the North to support us, the case would be different—the tables would be turned. He saw war in the distance, and advised all to be prepared for it.

Philadelphia Convention.

There may be a few unthinking people who have failed to discover the true character of the so-called National Union Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, but the fact that such men as Vallandigham, Geo. H. Pendleton, Ben Wood, Wm. Bigler, Geo. W. Woodward, Geo. Wharton, Frank Hughes, Jeremiah S. Black, and others of that ilk, have been chosen delegates, will be sufficient, we should think, to open the eyes of the most obtuse.

THE PROGRAMME SPOILED.—The "Democrats" of Green county recently managed to get up a call for a soldiers' meeting, evidently for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Clymer for Governor. The convention met at the County Court House, organized and passed resolutions strongly endorsing Geary and the congressional plan of reconstruction, and also protested against Clymer. About fifteen "democrats" succeeded from the meeting.

The nuisance of the Assassination Rewards is at last abated in Congress by the gift of \$15,000 to the principal captor; \$3,750 to Mr. Lafayette Baker; and the remainder to others in proportion to rank. Several of the beneficiaries earned their money easily, but the mass of the awards have been too long withheld. Congress was wisely indisposed to grant Detective Baker his superb claim of \$17,500.—Tribune.

RESIGNED.—Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, has also resigned his portfolio, and O. H. Browning, of Illinois, has been named by the President as his successor.

From Harper's Weekly. THE CASE STATED.

The rupture between the President and Congress is lamentable, but it is decided. As his policy failed to command the approval of the Union party, it can not be denied that it has, his only alternative was to relinquish it or to await other support. That would come from one quarter only, from the Democratic party. It was not to be expected that the President would relinquish what he deemed the sole constitutional sagacious policy; and therefore the elected candidate of the Union party of 1864 has no other party support than that of the Democracy.

Regrets and recriminations are equally vain. It is too late to wonder whether, had the wise and patient Lincoln lived, the party which sustained him and the war would not have settled without serious opposition the great question of reunion. It is vain also to blame the President or to asperse him. Men act from mixed motives, and it is both unmanly and unwise to traduce those with whom we profoundly differ, and whom we most steadfastly oppose. The welfare of the country, through the triumph of the fundamental American principle, which Mr. Speed well defines in his letter of resignation as "the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law," this is the end which every thoughtful citizen will constantly bear in mind, and it is therefore of very little importance whether the President is influenced by the desire of re-election; by the wish to live his future years peacefully in Tennessee; by an ineradicable "Southern" proclivity; by an inextinguishable hostility to what is called "Radicalism"; or by incapacity to comprehend the situation, or by the most conscientious desire to do his duty faithfully. It is vain to turn upon him the fire of his own words when he was military Governor of Tennessee, or when he succeeded to the Presidency; for a man of ardent temperament and of utterly undisciplined mind says many things under extraordinary excitement for which he can not fairly be held responsible. Whatever the President's motives may be, he has distinctly declared his policy. That policy will be sustained by the Democratic party, and must be estimated not by his personal character, but by its own merits and by the necessities of action which the new coalition will impose upon him.

This is true also of the policy of Congress. Our judgment must be determined not by our opinion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, or of Mr. Ingersoll, or of any other ardent or unwise declaimer; nor by the ill-humor of debates, or by the occasional folly of certain acts. Neither is it of present importance whether Congress has been too slow or too fast in arriving at its conclusions. Congress has been maligned, derided, and denounced as the President has been. It is enough that each has declared its policy of reunion. Upon those policies the country will decide at the autumn elections; and every sensible man will weigh them well.

The exact point, then, is this: "The President holds that the States lately in rebellion, having accepted certain conditions which he has imposed without consultation with the representatives of the people, have now the right to be admitted to Congress upon the same terms as the other States. Congress holds that the Legislative and not the Executive department of the Government is the rightful judge of the situation, and that the public safety requires another condition as the necessary complement of those already accepted, and opposes admitting any late insurgent State to an equal share in the Government until it adopts the amendment proportioning representation to voters, and excluding from office at the pleasure of Congress certain conspicuous offenders. The object of this amendment is of vital importance. To state it is to prove it; for it proposes merely that no State which has tried to destroy the Government shall, as a result of its abortive effort, gain increased power in the Government.

There is thus no difference of principle between the President and Congress, although there is that difference between him and the Democratic party which denies the right to impose any conditions whatever. But the President has done it. It was the necessity of the case, and he could not help it.

Either South Carolina had the right to demand to resume her old share in the Government without accepting the Emancipation Amendment, or revoking her act of secession, or repudiating her rebel debt, or she has no right to demand it until she has satisfied any other condition which the Government may require for the same purpose of security to the Union. The President, indeed, claims that his conditions are the only constitutional terms that can be asked. But that is merely his opinion. No body denies that every State enjoying equal rights in the Union is entitled to representation. But the very issue is, when and upon what terms a State which has just failed in a conspiracy to destroy the Union may safely resume its equality of rights within it. The President insists that his terms are a sufficient security. Congress insists that something more is necessary to make them secure. The country will decide between them.

We believe that Congress will be overwhelmingly supported; we do not doubt that the country feels its proposition to be wiser, and knows that the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party would be an incalculable disaster. It is neither extravagant, nor unfriendly, nor dangerous, nor impolitic, to insist that no State engaged in the late rebellion shall resume its national relations until care is taken that it shall not have gained political power by the rebellion. If any such State refuse to accede to a condition so intrinsically just and so unprecedentedly moderate, can it fairly accuse the loyal Union men of the country of wickedly excluding it from Congress and dangerously delaying reunion? The almost universal testimony of the best witnesses of the condition of the late insurgent section—the tone of its leading and popular newspapers and addresses—the evidence of conspicuous insurgent leaders before Congress—their frank, private avowals and conduct, and the result of the local elections, all show that the hostility to the Union, in which the Southern citizens of this generation were bred, has not—and it is not surprising that it has not—been torn out of them by a terrible war which has devastated their homes and ruined their properties. Justice, humanity, every wise and generous consideration, demand that they be not, therefore, harshly repelled and denied the fellowship of the Union. But the same conclusion reasons certainly require that they shall not have gained increased power in the U-

nion. They and their purpose and policy are not new to the country. They are devoted, wily, audacious. A great party stands ready organized and eager to act with them. They are, indeed, for the moment prostrate, but they are not powerless; and as the Union takes them into its bosom again to renew their life, it is not unkind nor unwise if it seeks to guard against their sting.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT HAYRE DE GRACE.

The destruction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad six span stone bridge, over the Susquehanna river, at Hayre de Grace, on July 25th, by a violent tornado, involves the loss of a very considerable outlay of money, besides the probable death of two persons who were on the bridge at the time and have not since been seen.

The spans are the largest, probably, of any bridge in the country, measuring 250 feet each, and thirteen in number, the entire length of the structure being 3,250 feet. At the time of the disaster the bridge was nearly finished, there being one span and a draw yet to complete it.

The piers of the bridge were not the least damaged, having been sunk in deep water and built in the most substantial manner. The tornado struck the bridge and almost instantly swept it away. The company expected to have the work on the bridge completed by the 1st of November, at which time the cars would run over it.

The New York News gives the following advice to the rebels with whom it cordially sympathized throughout the war:

We say, therefore, that the first thing for the South to do is to secure a foothold in Congress. They must get into the arena before they can expect to strike effectively for their cause. Let them march in with flying colors, by virtue of their rights, if possible. If not, let them crawl in, climb in, push in, buy themselves in, bribe themselves in, or steal in, get in what way they can, so that the next session of Congress finds them there.

What the News means by striking effectively for "their cause" is not distinctly stated here; but every loyal man knows full well what it typified during the last five years. And the direct tendency of the August Convention will of course be to help this movement.—Press.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.—The Detroit Tribune's correspondent at London refers to our Minister at the Court of St. James in the following complimentary terms: "The respect of Mr. Adams in this country, both among Americans and Englishmen, cannot be overestimated. The very qualities which may prevent his personal popularity with the many—his coolness, delicacy and reserve—are the very ones which have made him so successful in diplomacy. His distinguished ancestry, his moderation, the refinement and courtesy of his bearing, have given him a prestige in the social world of England higher than that occupied by any of his predecessors. He was cut out for the position he has occupied during the war. Had he not possessed the exact qualities of person and of social consideration which he does, he would surely have failed to keep the two countries at peace.

A DESERTED CITY.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writing from Germany, thus speaks of Antwerp: "It is melancholy to see a city once so wealthy and powerful as Antwerp, now so decayed and deserted. Miles of streets are empty and silent as the campagna; the churches have half a dozen worshippers; shopkeepers all wear a depressed and hungry look, as if customers were rare articles, and I certainly believe there were more streets than horses. I dressed myself for the table d'hote dinner at the hotel, expecting to meet a large company, but to my astonishment I saw only a forlorn and solitary Englishman eating his soup. He told me that for two days he had had the table d'hote all to himself, and was rejoiced to have some one to talk to besides the waiter.

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.—In three districts of South Carolina, the number of white people, by the census of 1860, was 120,000, and that of the blacks 223,000. The number of voters, all white, was 19,400. These districts had three members of Congress and three Presidential Electors. One would be their number if it was strictly a white man's Government. But as the South depended for its political status on the darkies, it must have a representation of them in Congress and in Presidential elections. One of the three in the above districts represented the white population and two stood in Congress for the negroes. A white man's Government should have things fixed in a different way.

The Admission of Tennessee opens up a practical method of reconstruction that robs the complaints of the exclusion of Southern delegations of all their force. Senators and Congressmen can be admitted from the rebel States as soon as they submit to conditions manifestly just and necessary. What they demand is, that each rebel should have twice the power over the Federal Government that is possessed by its defenders, while we concede that as soon as equality of representation, civil rights for the freedmen, and the security of the national debt are firmly established, the doors of Congress will be thrown open to them.

The contingency which constrained the Government to levy the present heavy National taxation sprang from the necessity of calling out large bodies of troops and maintaining them in the field, to crush a rebellion organized under Democratic auspices. This is one of the important facts of the times of which no business or laboring man should lose sight. It is calculated to cast a flood of light on the present position of political parties.

The Democrats profess to grieve that certain loyal claimants are not admitted to seats in Congress. They may as well spare their sorrow. Loyal claimants from the South profess great satisfaction with the present arrangement. They are the other sort who are discomfited. Any lamentation over them is thrown away.

A father and daughter, residents of Chicago, took too much tod a few days since, and commenced fighting. Dad got muchly wholoped.

The People's Candidate for Congress.

COL. DAN RICE: DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of Girard and Erie county, in view of the patriotic services rendered the Government, and the many thousands of hard earned dollars you have expended to sustain and carry on the war against rebellion; having proved yourself the true friend of the soldier and knowing you to be a true friend and supporter of Andrew Johnson and his Administration in their efforts to restore the Union and having confidence in your integrity and ability to discharge the duties of Representative of the 19th District in Congress, we therefore request that you allow your name to be used as the people's candidate for that office at the ensuing election.

- Geo. Senyard, John H. Guilford, A. G. Ely, E. K. Smith, J. Gulliford, Frank McCreary, W. L. Traut, Wm H Edson, Wm Platt, F. M. Costa, J. Benham, John Robertson, D. Olin, James Brawley, Henry Ball, John Keasel, E. B. Knapp, A. M. Osborn, W. D. Wagner, Chas. B. Grant, H. L. Carr, W. D. Martin, Louis Yeager, S. D. Cockett, John Brecht, S. E. Mason, J. W. Atwater, L. B. Chevalier, E. Jewell, Jas. L. Thayer, E. W. Clark, S. T. Williams, William Tyler, Geo. C. Martin, G. S. Gulliford, C. W. Noyes, John Hay Jr., D. Nason, J. L. Hart, Maxon Godfrey, G. W. Stines, H. Kittleberger, Jr., A. Martin, Michael Schumaker, Jr., Robert Wilcox, Heinrich Kittleberger, J. E. Pettibone, Robert Carter, A. Stone, J. M. Hart, James Cullan, L. M. Murphy, C. L. Phelps, C. L. Bender.

ALTOONA, PA., June 26th, 1866.

To the CITIZENS OF GIRARD AND ERIE COUNTY, PA.—Your letter, proposing to run me for Congress, is received. I would indeed be inexpressibly to the commonest impulses of humanity were I not filled with the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and persons' regard that your letter contains, signed as it is by Republicans and Democrats, whom I know to be staunch supporters of the Government, and many who have risked their lives for the preservation of the Union. Such distinguished consideration overcomes every natural objection I may have for political honors, consequently I do accept of your kind invitation to allow my name to be used, but with the understanding that I am not to be the standard bearer of either political party (Republican or Democrat) but if nominated it must be by a People's Convention, as I belong to the people. I have my friends and neighbors, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades of political opinions, I must continue to live in their esteem, and labor to promote their happiness and interests which has been the height of my ambition for the last five years.

Respectfully Yours, DAN RICE.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors' Administrators and Executors' notices, \$2.50; such Disolutions, \$2; all other notices, \$1.50; at the same rate for other advertisements, at \$1.50 per line for 25 less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stencils Tools. No experience necessary whatever. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1866—Jm.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with three horses, not top barres, and one two-horse wagon, now in the possession of Thomas Kyler of Morris township, as the same belong to me and have only been left with said Kyler on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. August 1, 1866—Jd. JACOB MOCK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The new Bill of Equalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President. It is now a law. A three year's soldier gets \$100 and a two year's soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your applications. J. McNEALLY, Atty. at Law. Clearfield, Pa. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. Hester Campman, Plaintiff, vs. Geo. W. Long, Defendant. The undersigned Commissioner appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. Geo. W. Long, Plaintiff, vs. The undersigned Commissioner appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.—The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public and the patrons of the late Wm. Chubbins, of Bellefonte, that he is carrying on the MARBLE BUSINESS in the Borough of Clearfield, in all its various branches and will hold himself always in readiness to furnish those who call upon him, with all kinds of Carrara work, such as Monuments, Box Tombs, Grand Tombs, Spires, Obelisks, Grecian Temples, Table Tombs, Head Stones, carved, sculptured or plain, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be had at any other establishment in the country. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned solicits an increase of patronage. JOHN W. GAHAGAN. N. B. Persons who reside more convenient to Tyrone, will please call there, as he has also opened a shop in that place. July 25, 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to Israel Cooper on book accounts or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately, as the books have been left in the hands of Squire Lee, of Glen Hope, Pa. and all persons claiming are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned at Samuel Widemire, Acting Agt., Grandplain Hills July 18, 1866—3d. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.

LOST.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with a certain promissory note, dated on or about the 20th of May, 1866, given by Jacob E. Snyder to A. H. Pearce & Bro., and calling for \$25.75, the same was lost, and payment thereon has been stopped. July 18, 1866—Jd. A. H. PIERCE & BRO.

LADIE'S GLOVE KID GAITERS & Ballerinas. Kid velvet and lacing slippers, children's fancy shoes, fine calf boots and gaiters cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES. SOUTH'S, Ac. &c at Metz's, Glen Hope Clearfield county, Pa. May 10, 1866.

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