THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 8, 1866, UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co. REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET. Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp. Subject to decision of conferees. REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township. Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

COMMISSIONER : JACOB HOOVER. Esq., of Lawrence Twp. JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

Showing their Hands.

Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina has written a long essay to prove that the new Constitution of the State, adopted by the Convention assembled under the requirements of the President of the United States while the State was under a Provisional Government, is illegal and void. He declares that the Convention was not a legitimate body, and that the act of the President in suggesting or ordering the call, as the case may be, was an act "of despotie usurpation." He says that the Convention had no right to make a Constitution, or to alter that which we had and have." Brought down to a plain point this means that the old Constitution which existed before the Rebellion is the only valid one; that the consent of the Convention of 1865 to the abolition of slavery, and that the repudiation of the Rebel debt, are all void. The consequences of such a doctrine would go as far as to revive slavery, reaffirm the right of Secession and revoke the repudiation of the Rebel debt. In fact, Chief Justice Ruffin affirms that affairs are in statu quo ante bellum. With that principle, also, will go the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, because it was adopted by a Legislature acting under an illegal Constitution. If Chief Justice Ruffin is right, everything that has been done towards restoration since the overthrow of the Rebellion is wrong. All the Southern States were reconstructed according to the President's policy, in the same way as North Carolina. If the proceedings in that State have been illegal, they have been so elsewhere. Slavery is not abolished ; the right of secession is not resigned and the Rebel debt will have to be paid. We should not wonder if the doctrines Chief Justice Ruffin would immediately become popular throughout the South. The people of that section would willingly restore the old state of affairs if they could, and now that they are told by a high judicial officer that they may do so, they will exclaim "Oh, righteous Judge ! a Daniel come to judgment ; aye ! a second Daniel !"

The Olymer Soldiers' Convention. In accordance with the published catl, the Clymer Soldiers of Pennsylvania assem-Men. the Clymer Soldiers of Pennsylvania assem-

bled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1866. From the published reports of the Convention, it would seem that the gathering was rather a slim affair. The Harrisburg Telegraph, of August 2d, in commenting on the Convention, says:

"It is not our intention to consume any more room than is barely necessary to expose the utter and complete, if not really ridiculous failure of the Clymerites of Pennsylvania to make political capital at the expense of the men who they reviled during the war and have misrepresented since they crushed the rebellion and thus ruined the hopes of the Democratic party of the country. There were not three hundred men, delegates to, or in attendance at, the Convention. The procession which was formed the colored people. Gen. Baird has forsain marching to and from the Capitaldid not ken them; no troops as yet have arrived. contain over two hundred men and boys. Gen. Sheridan is absent, but expected to contain over two hundred men and boys. The house of Representatives will not contain five hundred people. At no time during the session of the Convention was that half full-so that, taking the Clymerite soldiers from abroad, and the Copperheads of Harrisburg, this mighty demonstration did not number, in all its hosts, five hundred people-did not contain, in fact, three hundred votes for Hiester Clymer ! We submit these facts to our cotemporaries of the State. With Berks county within two hours' ride of Harrisburg-with the Cop-perhead counties of the Cumberland Valley with the blood of our best Union men. just over the river-with York county close at hand-only three hundred voters could be induced to rally for Hiester Clymer in a State Soldiers' Convention ! OMINOUS !"

In giving the proceedings of the Convention the Telegraph says that "a committee was appointed to wait on Hiester Clymer and invite him to address' that body-that he "flatly refused to go to the Capitol and address the Convention"-and that "he assigned no reason" for his refusal to speak to his soldiers constituents; but, it is presumed, he "shrank from sharing" the responsibility of the "fizzle."

After the adjournment of the Convention, however, the "crowd," not being satisfied with Mr. Clymer's refusual to address it. proceeded to the Balton House and called him out. The Telegraph refers to his speech, thus:

"Mr. Clymer began his harangue with an illy-concealed emotion of mortification and shame. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was not an object of consideration in this campaign-he must be keep entirely out of view-he was not to be voted for-it was the party-that wonderful Democrat part (which as a Whig he once spat upon, but which, from its comfortable local majority in old mother Berks, he now adored)that wonderful Democratic party which now eats dirt at the feet of whipped rebels, must now be sustained. Still, asserverated Hiester, he was ready to take any responsibility which would make him Governor of Pennsylvania. He endorsed the platform of the party which nominated him for Governor. and that platform adopts the resolutions passed at Chicago when McClellan was nominated for the Presidency, wherein the war was declared a failure, the national taxation and debt a fraud, and by implication. at least, the cause of the South held up as just and honorable. Mr. Clymer endorses all this. He made this endorsement before 'Democratic Soldiers," and they applauded him. That's enough. We can afford to let Hiester stand on this record for the advised that you have issued a proclamation present.

MASSACRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

The Military Called Out.

A most fearful massacre of Union men occurred in New Orleans, on Monday, July 30th, 1866, of which we collate the following particulars from our daily exchanges:

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 3 P. M. :- The riot is progressing with frightful results. President Johnson telegraphed the military to support the civil authorities. Mayor Monroe and his police force, sympathizing with the rebel element, have broken up a peaceable assemblage of loyal men, killing and wounding a number of the Convention. Gov. Hahn is dangerously wounded and locked up in jail. An indiscriminate massacre of Union men is going on. God help return to-night. Two Confederate flags have been raised and the city is in their possession. Gov. Wells is a prisoner in their hands.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 9 P. M. :- The troops have been marched into the city, and martial law proclaimed. Gen. Kautz has been made Military Governor of the city. I have just visited the State House, where the members of the Convention and Union men were slaughtered ; it presents a ghast-Comparatively, quiet has been restored, but it is regarded as the calm before the storm. Many Union men are known to have been murdered. Gen. Baird is responsible for this, inasmuch as he had no troops in the city, although warned of what has transpired. Gen. Sheridan's staff have behaved most gallantly. All Union and peaceable citizens pray for the return of Gen. Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31 .- Thanks to the military authorities, from 8 o'clock last evening to this writing (4 p. m.) the city has been comparatively quiet. Dr. Dostie is not dead. I have just seen him ; but it is impossible for him to live twenty-four hours. He is riddled with bullets, and pierced through the side with a sword-cane. Gov. Hahn, the Hon. John Henderson, Dr. Hare, the Hon. S. S. Fish, the Hon. George Haares, the Rev. Mr. Hanson, Hon. Alfred Shaw, Mr. Enhurst, Capt John Burk and others were dangerously wounded. When Gov. Hahn was taken to the Station house, he was covered with blood. These men were shot while in the hands of the police. Capt. Loup, 1st New Orleans Infantry, was brutally murdered by a policeman while standing inoffensively on the corner of the street. There was a preconcerted plan to massacre all Union men. The fire bells gave a signal, and the firemen, armed with knives and pistols, rushed through the streets to a general rendezvous, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of colored men. I cannot ascertain the name of a single policeman killed. Mayor Munroe boasts that the President will restore him, and replace civil law within 12 hours. If he does, God help Union men.

Alfred Shaw and Judge Warmuth were av notified by Col. Boyd, manag the St. Charles Hotel, that they would have to leave his house instantly, as he could not board Black Republicans.

one of the most horrible pictures it has ever been our ill-fortune to witness." A mil-itary commission, of which the gallant Ma-jor General J. A. Mower is President, has been organized to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the riot.

Gen. Baird telegraphed to Washington, from New Orleans. "The riot has been sup-pressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About 40 persons have been killed, and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention. The wounded number about one hundred and sixty.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1866.-To H. D. Ogden, Chairman Democratic Central Committee : DEAR SIR : After the scenes of yesterday, which I witnessed, I must respecfultly decline acting as a member of the delegation appointed by your commit-tee to attend the Philadelphia Convention. I believe the fate of the State to be settled by yesterday's action, and any attempt to help matters just now would, in my opinion, be useless. Yours, J. HERRON. John Ray, John E. King and other dele-

gates decline going.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. History of the Trouble.

To the majority of our citizens, who it is to be presumed, pay but little attention to the politics of the State of Louisiana, the recent riots in the city of New Orleans seems inexplicable, further than that they are indexes which show a disturbed state of public feeling. Passion must have had much to do with those melancholy events, but there are mixed up with them political considerations which render the subject of the contest one of considerable importance. The riot took place among the opponents and the advocates of the re-assembling of the State Convention of 1864. That body was originally convened under the auspices of General Banks, and it was composed of loyal men, elected by white voters from the few districts in the State, in the neighborhood of the Mississippi river, which were under Federal control. The Convention assembled, deliberated and formed a State Constitution, under which there was an election for Governor which resulted in the choice of Michael Hahn. The latter was atterwards elected a Senator to represent Louisiana in the United States Congress and he resigned his Gubernatorial office in the anticipation that he would be admitted to his seat, in which idea events proved that he was mistaken. He was succeeded in the Governorship by J. Madison Wells, who still holds that office. The Convention, although loyal, was quite liberal to the Rebels who were at that time in the Southern army. It made no provision which would disfranchise the blacks. The consequence has been that since the close of the war the paroled soldiers who were in the Rebel armies have returned to Louisiana, and are disposed to assert that they are as good citizens as they ever were. Although the Constitution was made in their absence they all uphold it, and are, in defense of the When instrument, strictly "conservative." the Convention had concluded its labors it did not adjourn sine die. A resolution was passed to the effect that it might be called together by requisition from the President. The latter power had not been attempted to

be exercised until now. It is obvious that the men who originally held the Convention

Soldiers' Conventions.

A Soldiers' Convention, in support of the Union, is a natural, respectable and pleasing thing. But a Soldiers' Convention, in behalf of the party that denounced soldiers as hirelings, marauders and murderers, deserves to be ranked among psychological curiosi-ties. When the call for the Convention was issued, it struck us as such an insult to the brave men whom the Copperhead press had habitually libelled, that we compared the list of names appended to it with the Adjutant General's Report, and with some other documents. The result of the comparison was not particularly complimentary to those who resigned their commissions and gave up soldering in the first year of the war. That those who shrank from field service, and sickened at the smell of gunpowder, should sit lightly with General Geary, and feel their hearts warming towards the pacific Mr. Clymer, is not surprising. Their taste for war was more than satisfied when they sniffed the battle from

That some good soldiers and honest men may be deluded into this movement is not at all unlikely. And it is easy to discover how fondness for conspicuity and distant hopes of office may lead some to go into it. But after all, if they were true to the service of the country as soldiers, their present position, where they are sure to have all the bounty-jumpers, stragglers and deserters for their comrades, is not the one that they should occupy. Every good soldier will blush to see them in it. If they were merey mercenaries, and served for their pay, that alters the case. - Pitts. Com.

The People's Candidate for Congress. COL. DAN RICE ; DEAR SIR :-- We, the undersigned eltizens 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 Con gress, we therefore request that you allow your name to be used as the people's candidate for that office at the ensuing election John H. Guilliford. Geo. Senyard, E. J. Kenyen, A.G. Ely. E. K. Smith, Frank McCreary, J. Gulliford, J. Martin, Wm. H Edson, F. M Coats, W. L. Traut, Wm. Platt. H. Benham, John Robertson, D. Olin, John Kessell. James Brawley, Henry Ball, B. C. Ely, A. M. Osborn. E. S. Belknap, W. D. Webber Chas. B. Grant, H L. Carr. Louis Yeager, S. D. Cockett, W. D. Martin, J. T. Simmons John Brecht, White, Hiram Daggett, S. F. Mason. L. B Chevalier. J. W. Atwater, E. Jewel. E W. Clark, Jas. L. Thayer, S. T. Williams,

Geo. C. Martin, C. W. Noyes,

Maxon Godfrey,

Robert Calder,

L. D. Hart, J. M. Murphy,

J. Bender.

ALTOONA, PA., June 26th, 1866.

H Kittleberger, Jr. Michael Schumaker, Jr

Heinrich Kittleberger,

D. Nason,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.]

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with s15-Stencil Tools Noexperience nocessary whatever. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of th ree banks indorse the circe. ar. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stenell Tool Works, Springfield, Verment August 1st, 1863.-3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with three horses, three set tug harness, 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.-pd JAC JACOB MOCK

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The' new bill Sequalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years' soldier gets \$100 and a two years' soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring

collected by me for takens. forward your applications. J.B. McENALLY, Att'y. at Law. Clearfield, Pa.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clear.

Frederick Campman vs. Hester Campman. No. 1674 June Term. 1866. The undersigned Commissioner appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the du-ties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, the 24th 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, August 1, 1866. Commissioner

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clear-Wallace Long vs. Phœba Long. No. 109 June Term, 1866.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open Court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the du-ties of his appointment, at his office, in the bor-ough of Clearfield, on Saturday 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, August 1, 1866. Commissioner

HOME INDUSTRY

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfiel 1 and vicinty, 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 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

NEW STORE !! NEW STORE !!!

J. Shaw & Son,

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the owest 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., TO THE CITIZENS OF GIRARD AND ERIE COUNTY, in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order. Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, is of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Choose Ye!

The editor of the Clearfield Republican in his issue of August 1st, copies from the Raftsman's Journal what purported to be the form of organization of the Democratic "Mystic Circle," and, in so doing, does not pretend to deny the genuineness of the documents, but effects to treat the "exposure" as a mere joke; and then indulges in certain ambiguous and pusillanimous insinuations of a slanderous nature, entirely foreign to the subject matter, and beneath the dignity of a gentleman. Now, if the editor of plainly, unequivocally, so that he can be this, let him publish a full and acceptable retraction of his insiduous aspersion. The facts in the case demand such an alternative : and the editor of the Republican must public as a vile and malicious falsifier and slanderer of private character. Neither siwill do. Let him choose which "horn of next. the dilemma" he please?

How IT WAS DONE .- We have been reliably informed that the Clymerites, in order to get the signature of a one-armed soldier to the call for their Soldier's meeting recently held in this borough, promised him the office of Sheriff for the next term. Well, "we'll see what we shall see."

An Impression prevails, to some extent, that the Senate modified the test oath to suit the situation of Mr. Patterson, of Tenseee, son-in-law to the President. Such is not the fact. The oath was distinctly insisted on, in all its fullness, and was taken.

At Louisville, on the 4th inst., at a democratic meeting, three hearty cheers were given for Gen. Lee, after an extravagant speakers.

How They Love the Soldier's.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania just now make strong professions of love for the soldiers; but how stood they during the rebellion-in 1864. They vote on the Amendment to the Constitution to allow soldiers the privilege of voting while in the army. will explain their true position. as is manifested by the result in the following strong Democratic counties:

1	Counties.	For Amdt,	Against Amo
1	Berks,	5,016	5,947
1	Clearfield,	1,368	2,087
1	Columbia,	1,533	2,553
3	Elk,	260	382
1	Fulton,	493	645
ł	Lehigh,	2,614	3,637
1	Monroe,	458	1,644
1	Northamptor	1, 2,476	3,164
1	Pike,	167	841
	Wayne,	1,444	2,221

Such is the record of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Scan it closely and see how the Republican has any charge to prefer they loved the soldiers in 1864. According against any one, let him do it manfully, to the statutes of this State, convicted felons and paupers are not allowed to vote, answered as he deserves; or, failing to do and here we have the humiliating fact presented that the Democracy of Pennsylvania voted, in 1864, in favor of putting the brave defenders of the Union on a level with convicts and paupers. Soldiers ! how do you | ter a thorough examination is made by the do one or the other, or stand before the like the record? Are you no better than felous and paupers? Will you vote for Hiester Clymer who used his influence, in lence nor equivocation shall avail him. A and out of the Senate, to thus degrade positive charge, or a frank retraction alone you? Answer by your votes in October

Senator Cowan is engaged drumming up

Union men to take the stump for Clymer. It was only a short time ago that his great anxiety was to save the Union party-the object of his special love. Having landed in the Copperhead camp, there is no longer any occasion for the false pretense. The difference between him and some others is, he got there before the Philadelphia Convention. All others in the movement are then and there to be made over to the new faith.

TAKEN IN .- The Meadville Republican gives an amusing account of a Johnson meeting held in that city on Saturday night last. Hon. W. F. Johnston spoke at great length sustaining the President, after which eulogium on that officer by one of the a set of resolutions endorsing Congress were almost unanimously adopted.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself :

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1866.-To His Excellency, Gov. Wells: I have been convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Governor's reply is as follows :

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DE-ARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.-To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, Presi-dent of the United States : Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the convention of 1864. The Convention was reconvened by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution au-thorizing him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the convention.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

The telegram of the President to Attorney General Herron is regarded as a virtual overthrow of the Constitution of the State, superceding the Governor, who, by Article 59 of the Constitution, is charged with seeing the laws executed. The rebel Gen. Herron is therefore military dictator, and, by President Johnson's order the troops are placed at his disposition. Union men are preparing to leave the State en masse, under the impression that the Government will not protect them. Gen. Sheridan has returned, and will sustain martial law until afcommission, unless, as is feared, the City Government is given back to the rebel murderers of our Union men by the President's orders

Mayor Munroe's letter of the 25th ult ... to Gen. Baird, in reference to the Convention, is published. He says it is his intention to disperse this unlawful assembly. Gen. Baird replies in a lengthy letter, and

"I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action

Gov. Wells has applied for military protection, his life having been threatened.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, August 1, 6 P. M.-Thanks to martial law and the presence of troops, the city is comparatively quiet. The Rebel Press, afraid of the consequences of the riot, are attempting to shift the blame on the negroes, when it is well known the police, the fire department, and things generally were organized for the purpose of massacreing the members of the Convention and other Union men. The Times, a notorious rebel sheet, says :

"To see negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape was

have settled all the terms upon which the absent Secessionists could be admitted to their forfeited rights of citizenship while they had authority to do so. The attempt to call the Convention together now is, of course, calculated to arouse a bitter opposition and the result is shown in the late disorders. Previous to the meeting, a Judge, acting under the authority of the Constitution of 1864, and professing to be obedient to it, charged the members of the Grand Jury of New Orleans, pointedly upon their duty to prevent "unlawful assemblies," inferring that the Convention would be such and certainly intending to prejudice men's minds against it. There may be great doubt whether a sovereign convention of the people of a State, which it is universally agreed had authority to act, could, upon reassembling, by virtue of a power asserted when

it was in session, be correctly called "an unlawful assembly." There may be great objections to a convention constituting itself a permanent body, but they may be tested, if necessary, by law. A sovereign convention can certainly adjourn to meet again or to be assembled together when called by the presiding officers. There is an objection in this case that the President of the Convention did not call it together. The act was done by a member who was elected President pro tem. at a caucus of the members. His right to issue the call might be contested, but a new trouble arises in consideration of the question, in consequence of the recognition of Governor Wells of the summons, and the issuing of writs to fill up vacancies by election. If the Convention assembles, it seems difficult to say what it may legally do. It had framed a Constitution which was submitted to the people and ratified, in which was a provision usual in many State Constitutions, to the effect, that proposed amendments to the instrument should be agreed to by the Legislature and submitted to a vote of the people, when, if ratified, it would become a part of the Constitution. It is claimed by the opponents of the Convention that hereby it has parted with all its power. On the other hand, the members of that body assume that they represent the people in their sovereign capacity, and have full right not only to amend the Constitution altogether, but to set it aside. It is said further, that this Convention will attempt to ratify the Reconstruction amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a matter only to be done by State Legislatures. The controversy, therefore, involves some very interesting and important questions, and the outbreak consequent upon the reassembling of the body adds to the profound impression which must be produced upon many minds, by the extraordinary circumstances connected with the affair.

On Saturday last, the Republican Congressional Conference was still in session at Meadville, with no more prospect of agreeing on a candidate than when they first met, ten days before. HARNESS, Trimmings, and Shoe-findings for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES

NOTIONS, &c. &c at Metz's, Gien Hope field county, Pa May 20, 1866. Clearfield county, Pa MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron sare, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '66.

the men who originally held the Convention PA. :- Your letter, proposing to run me for Con-find that they made a mistake. They should gress, is received. I would indeed be insensible to the commonest impulses of humanity were not filled with the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and personal regard that your letter contains, signed as it is by Re-publicans 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, with the understanding that I am not to be the standard-bearer of either political party (Repub-licans or Democrats) but if nominated it must be by a People's Convention, as I belong to the people. They are my friends and patrons, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades f political opinions, I must continue to live in their esteem, and labor to premote their happi-ness and interests which has been the height of

William Tyler, G. S. Gulliford,

John Hay, Jr.

A. Martin, Robert Wilcox,

James Callan

C. L. Phelps,

J. E. Pettibone,

J. L. Hart, G. W. Stines,

A. Stone,

my ambition for twenty-five years, DAN RICE. Respectfully, Yours,



Advertisements set in large type, cuts, erout of plain style 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, each : Dissolutions, \$2: all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 persquare, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square HOOP SKIRTS-the latest style (all sorts and sizes.) at J. P. KRATZER'S SUMMER SHAWLS-Lace Mantles, Silk coats, closing out for cost at August 8, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S. COFFEE-Prime Rio, Laguyra, Java, selling August 8, 1866 - 1m. J. P. KRATZER'S. TOBACCO-Natural leaf.cavendish.congress. Spun roll, navy, fine cut, choice brands of igars. for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S. igars, for sale at SUGARS-Cuba, sugar bouse, refined, white, crushed, granulated, pulverized, always on hand at J P. KRATZER'S. ESTRAY .- Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber in Altoona, Blair county. about the lat of August, 1866, a light red cow with star in face, and ends of horns battered off Any information as to her whereabouts will given, R. L. MILES,

Aug. 8, 1866. Altoona, Pa.

NOTICE.-The co-partnership heretofore ex-isting between A. B. Long & Sons and A. S Sturtevant in the manufacture of sawed shingles, planing business, etc., at Osceola, is this day dis-solved by mutual consent of the parties—A. S. Sturtevant withdrawing from said firm.

A. B. LONG & SONS, A.S. STURTEVANT. August 1, 1866. N B The business will be continued by A. B. Long & Sons, at the old place. All accounts will be settled by the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle and save trouble.

August 8, 1866. A. B. LONG & SONS. NEW HARNESS MANUFACTORY. IN The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has established a Harpess Manufactory, in Tylertown, on the corner of cross streets, and adjoining Cardon's Hotel, where he is prepared to turn out all kinds of work belonging to his branch of business on the most reasonable terms to suit the customers and times. The cash must invari-ably be paid when work is called for. All work made to order. The public account fully invimade to order The public are respectfully invi-ted to give him a trial before ordering elsewhere, as he will do his utmost to accommodate those who will patronize his establishment. All work furnished as cheap as by any other country estab-ment. Come and see for yourselves August 8, 1866.-3m. J. E. MOORE.

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. 1 J. SHAW & SON May 9, 1866.

LOTHING GOOD AND CHEAP !!!

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

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 s'ock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co.,

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

They having purchased their stock : t reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others

For these and other reasons persons should buy

For these and only in the second seco

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS .- The Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1866 gives additional pension to the following class of persons :

1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per month, of \$25.00 2. To those who have lost both feet, or are to

tally disabled in the same, so as to require con stant attendance, \$20 0 3. To those who have lost one hand or one fool \$20 00

or so disabled as to render them unable to per-form 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 March 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civ-

il service are restored. 5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died at ter application for their pension had been fiel, and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be enti tled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner.

6. Pensions are extended to dependent father and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters. In all of these cases, new applications must be

made The undersigned is prepared, with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of these pensions. Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under State law, prempty collected. H. B. SWOOPE, Att'y at Law, July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa 200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHON. OIL. Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at Jane '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S. GRASS SCYTHES, Patent Snaths, Soyther stones, rakes and forks, for sale at July 11, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S. PALMER'S Patent unloading hay forks, to W had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S FOR SALE.-A Shifting Top Baggy AP Cleaarfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.