

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 15, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

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

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp.
Subject to decision of conference.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township.
Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

JACOB HOOPER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.
JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Dastardly Outrage on Soldiers at York, Pa.—Railroad Train Fired on by Concealed Rifles—Car containing Gov. Curtin, Gen. Geary, and Ladies Fired into.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 10.—The particulars of the attack on the Geary soldiers, at York, last night, are as follows: The train was moving off when the soldiers in the open gondolas were attacked by a party secreted in a cornfield, whence came discharges from fire-arms, stones, and other missiles. Half a dozen soldiers were badly bruised about the head, and one was shot in the leg. Six shots were fired at the closed car in which were Gov. Curtin, Gen. Geary and the ladies and children of the party. One ball entered and is still imbedded in the wood of the car. Of course the ladies were much frightened, and their screams were heard by the boys on board, who caused the train to stop, and went back after the attacking party, who immediately fled in all directions. A special policeman appointed by the Democratic authorities of the York is said to have fired several shots.

The Spirit of Copperheadism.

That the Copperhead leaders have been canvassing the subject of precipitating another civil war for revengeful purposes, seems almost certain. In evidence of this, we will state the declaration of a not over-cautious member of that party, made in this borough recently. He said: "The day is not far distant when the Republicans will be paid up for arresting Democrats during the war and imprisoning them." The individual who made this assertion, no doubt, reflects the sentiments and utterances of more cautious minds, as his bump of originality is rather too meagerly developed to enable him to come to such a conclusion unprompted. But, be this as it may, this threatened revenge on the Republicans, is in perfect accord with the threat of civil war made by Montgomery Blair in his Reading speech, and the threat of the editor of the *Clearfield Republican* to "RENEW the irrepressible conflict" by another "revolution."

"To be fore-armed is to be fore-warned," is an old but true adage; and we take this opportunity to caution all true and loyal men—the patriotic men of all parties who stood by the Union during the late rebellion—to keep aloof from all entangling alliances with these insidious revolutionists; and then, should that party attempt to carry their base declarations into effect, you will be fully prepared to maintain the integrity of the Union and the flag of your country, untrammelled by party ties or the oaths of secret political societies.

TRY TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Copperhead papers throughout the country, fearful of the stigma of the New Orleans massacre attaching to them, try to shift the responsibility of that horrid affair from the shoulders of the rebels, by styling it a "negro riot." Mayor Monroe's letter to Gen. Baird, however, plainly indicates its origin. The rebels are guilty of attacking and murdering a peaceable assembly of Union men in cold blood, and all the sophistry and perversion of facts, by the Copperhead leaders, will not shift the responsibility from the guilty party.

The managers of the Harrisburg Clymer Soldier's Convention, would have the people believe that the "boys in blue" are very enthusiastic in the support of their candidate for Governor—especially in "old Berks." The last *Reading Journal*, however, puts a slight damper on this, by publishing the names of nearly 800 soldiers in the City of Reading, who have enrolled their names to "train" with the friends of Gen. Geary.

THE N. O. MASSACRE.—On the first page of to-days *Journal*, will be found Mayor Monroe's letter to Gen. Baird and the General's reply, and on the inside Gov. Wells' address, relating to the New Orleans massacre. We ask a careful perusal of these documents, as they fully show the cause of the horrible deeds that were perpetrated in New Orleans, on the 30th of July.

Geary Soldiers in Council.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Geary Club in Curwensville, held on Saturday, August 11th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, those who endeavored by rebellion and armed resistance to destroy the glorious institutions of our government—who by starvation and every other species of savage and barbarous treatment killed our prisoners, and who endeavored to introduce infectious diseases into our populous towns and tried to destroy our cities by applying the midnight torch and thereby endangered the lives of defenseless women and children—who, (when the valor and patriotism of our soldiers and the wisdom and prudence of our generals had made the vile reptile of rebellion bite the dust and hide his accursed head,) in the last throes of their vindictive struggle sent the midnight assassin and struck down the man who stands side by side with Washington in the heart of every truly loyal citizen of the republic, thereby demonstrating to the world that their hellish malignity to our free institutions is but the natural result of that foul blot, human slavery—are now seeking to again control the government: AND WHEREAS, those who during the bloody struggle in which the best blood in the loyal States was shed on more than a thousand battle-fields, not only held aloft but opposed every well-directed effort of the government to sustain itself, and to promote the efficiency and power of the army and navy—who opposed the effort to comfort, encourage and sustain the soldier in his arduous struggle with treason by refusing to aid the Christian and Sanitary Commissions in their efforts to minister to the wants and wounds of our brave men when lying prostrate on the battle-field or suffering in hospitals—who publicly exulted over the defeat of the Union arms, and who were downcast over our victories—who encouraged armed resistance to the draft and the desertion of soldiers—who by secret organizations concealed deserters and encouraged them to resist the United States authorities in the execution of the laws—who have again renewed their allegiance with the traitor enemies of the Union and taken them to their bosoms—are now making every effort to hand the government into the hands of these rebels and make them the rulers over those who sacrificed everything but life upon the altar of the republic: AND WHEREAS, these allied enemies of the Union have nominated for the office of Governor of this good old loyal State a man who not only sympathized with the rebellion, but who, while we were in the front, fought us in the rear by every means in his power, in connection with such kindred spirits as Vallandigham, Wood, Bigler, Wallace and their party; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Curwensville Soldiers' Geary Club, adopt the following principles for our guidance during the present political campaign, to wit:

- 1st. That, as we stood side by side with those who gave their life's blood in vindication of our national honor on the field of battle, so we stand to-day in maintenance of the principles for which we then fought.
- 2d. That we believe that Hiestor Clymer, the candidate of the Copperhead party for Governor, has proved himself recreant to the great principles of the loyal and patriotic people of the Union, and we blush to see men who acquitted themselves with honor during the late struggle for the nation's existence, associate with him.
- 3d. That Andrew Johnson, having violated his sacred pledge to the American people, and the great party that elevated him to the second office in their gift, that "treason should be punished and made odious," and now being in close conference and affiliation with those who devoted themselves to the overthrow of the government, has forfeited all claims to our confidence.
- 4th. That in General John W. Geary, the Soldier's Candidate for Governor, we recognize the true soldier and patriot who gallantly maintained the honor of our country upon the battle-field, and who will stand by the interests of this glorious old Commonwealth for which he shed his blood on more than one post of danger—that in him we recognize the friend of the soldier and the orphan; and we hereby pledge him our hearty and united support.
- 5th. That we invite all honorably discharged soldiers in Clearfield county to rally, with us, to the support of Gen. John W. Geary, and aid to overthrow domestic treason as signally as we crushed armed rebellion.

Questions for the Democracy.

In a letter to the Philadelphia Press, "Occasional" puts the questions at issue before the country at this time, as follows:

"The Representatives who, in running for re-election, will have to meet the brunt of the Copperhead batteries for supporting the glorious Article of Pacification, need have no fears. They have only to ask their adversaries five plain questions, each being pertinent to the five leading sections of that article:

1. Are you opposed to conferring civil rights upon all the citizens of the American Republic?
2. Are you in favor of allowing a South Carolina rebel two votes and a half, when the Union Soldier throws but one?
3. Are you opposed to a decree that prevents the traitors from holding office in the United States?
4. Are you opposed to a clause that renders it impossible to repudiate our own national debt, and makes it an inviolable covenant and an inviolable duty to pay the bounties and pensions of the Union soldiers?
5. Are you in favor of paying the rebel war debt?

These questions no Union man would hesitate to answer in the spirit that prompted the preparation of the amendment of the National Constitution. And I am glad to add that I think the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party would respond with equal promptitude and patriotism. He must be a double-dyed traitor, indeed, who could answer otherwise."

The New York Tribune thinks that Geary's majority will be 100,000. The Tribune is the most reliable calculator of elections that we know of, but in this case we think its estimate too high by about 35,000. From all the data in our possession, and the exertions the copperheads are making we doubt if Geary's majority can be carried much above 65,000 or 70,000. But that will do.—*Jersey Shore Vilette.*

THE NEW ORLEANS REBEL RIOT.

Address of the Governor of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The following address has been issued to the people of Louisiana by Gov. Wells:

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans on the 30th day of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has to the credit of humanity created a profound sympathy in the breast of every man throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation and explanation, and as the Chief Magistrate of the State I feel a solemn duty resting upon me to give a plain, unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of the civil government in that portion of Louisiana which had been wrested from rebel authority. I regret that I shall in this connection be obliged to speak of myself. It is not to satisfy any feeling of vanity that I do so, for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States.

The political history of the country teaches us that under the policy of the late lamented President, all the loyal citizens of Louisiana, in the parishes then within the Union, were invited and authorized in the proclamation issued by the military commander of this Department, to hold an election on the 23rd day of February, 1864, for State officers. The election was held, and State officers were elected. I then being a refugee from my parish in the rebel lines, in consequence of my Union sentiments, I was nominated by the Free State party, as it is called, and also by the extreme Radical party of which J. Durand was the acknowledged leader, as their candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor. The first named ticket, headed by Michael Hahn for Governor was elected. Governor Hahn served until the 4th of March, 1865, when, by his resignation, I succeeded to the office of Governor. In the meantime, and by virtue of military authority, an election for delegates to the State Convention to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place. The Convention had met, framed a Constitution declaring slavery to be abolished, which Constitution is now the fundamental law of the State. It is further known that the Convention did not adjourn sine die, but subject to the call of the President for any cause. A Legislature had also been elected, and was in session at the time of the assumption by me of the duties of the office of Governor.

Shortly afterward the collapse of the so-called Confederate Government took place, and by the surrender of the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department the entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place what was my conduct toward the population of the eighteen parishes reclaimed? Although I had been persecuted and driven away from my home by the rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancor so natural to the many, and expressed the belief that a majority had been seduced from their allegiance to the old flag by the wiles of artful demagogues who brought on the rebellion. When the members of the Legislature met in extra session in the month of November, I determined to try the effect of kindness and conciliation in weaning them back to their first love. I addressed them a proclamation, congratulating them on their restoration to the protection of a government of law and order, and assured them that so far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit cheerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things and assured them that although a State Government has been organized, yet I was anxious that a general election for State officers should be held, in which the whole State could participate. I appointed men recommended to fill the offices in the several parishes. I signed their applications to the President of the United States for special pardon. I persisted in my course of reconciliation notwithstanding the warnings and remonstrances of Union men, who believed that my policy would be unavailing in accomplishing the purpose intended, and who predicted that at the very first election these men, in every parish where they held the power, would proscribe every man from office who had not been in the rebel army, and fought for the rebel cause.

These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election, with the exception of my own case; and it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket simply because it was thought that I could be useful in securing a representation of this State in Congress. It is well known that the platform reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, is a reiteration of the doctrines of the right of secession, and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and politic of the party that this platform was made to assume the form in which it was adopted. At the same convention, a well known citizen and live democrat was publicly censured by resolution because in a speech delivered before that body, he said that secession was worse than a crime—it was a blunder. Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic party, another candidate was put in the field in opposition to me, who had officiated as Governor under rebel rule, and who, had he been in the country and signified his assent, I have no doubt would have been overwhelmingly elected.

The Convention of 1865 was convened for the purpose of raising money to restore the broken levees, and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State. I found that they were more intent on calling a convention to change the Constitution of 1864, than to promote the material interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it and the abolition thereby of slavery. Having failed at the extra session to pass a bill calling a convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session held in the month of January, and more than half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question. Finally a committee was sent to Washington to consult the President, and the Legislature only abandoned the measure through his advice. I considered a convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I had learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me that if a new constitution

was made it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864, the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our representatives. I urged these views on the members of both Houses of the Legislature, but they had no effect with the majority. I deprecated the city and parish election for the reason that I feared the result because of the character of the men that would be elected, because I had seen enough of public sentiment to convince me that more of those who had served in the Confederate army or who had gone in the Confederate lines would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly regarded by the people of the loyal States as showing a defiant spirit, and as still glorying in a course that had cost them such a fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure. With numerous and repeated evidences of the continuing of an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of the persecution of all that did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last on the part of a large majority of the citizens, and with a press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, it is a matter of surprise that I should pause and commence to reflect on the consequences both as regards the future security of the Government and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men who once attempted to break up the Union succeeded in grasping the power of the nation again? I had seen that while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag and obligation to the President for his pacific policy, they were becoming arrogant, intolerant and dictatorial. They were glorying in the apparent schism between the President and Congress in the policy of restoring the States lately in rebellion, and rubbing their hands with delight at the idea of civil war in the loyal States. In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I frankly own that my views of the conciliatory policy in bringing back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union have undergone a change. The intolerant spirit engendered by slavery still exists. The loss of property and the failure of their hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to renew constituted authority, enforced by the presence of military forces, yet I am convinced that they would renew the rebellion to-morrow, if there were a sure prospect of success. Impressed with the truth of these views, foreseeing the uncertainty for the future security of Union men in the South, desiring that the amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress and submitted to the several States for ratification should prevail, and fully realizing the fact that the amendment would never be ratified by the present Legislature, I own that I was in favor of the reassembling of the Convention of 1864 as the only means of securing the ratification as required, and thereby insure the admission of our representatives in Congress. The legal right of the Convention to continue its functions is a question I suppose properly pertaining to the Courts to decide. Senators and representatives in Congress of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New Orleans have expressed the opinion that under the resolution of adjournment the Convention could lawfully reassemble. A distinguished Democratic Senator in Congress took the same view. For myself if I had any doubt on this subject, which I have not, I should have deferred to the opinion of able men. The total number of delegates composing the Convention was one hundred and fifty. The number elected was seventy-three. The quorum was fixed at seventy-six. There were twenty-seven parishes unrepresented in the Convention, entitled to eleven delegates, and adding thereto ten vacancies to be filled it would make sixty-one delegates to be elected, besides there were some ten or twelve delegates, who, disapproving the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, who may be ranked with the extreme Conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates elected to be of the same class and the balance of the Convention to be radical, it will be seen that the parties would have been nearly equally divided.

There are disfranchising clauses in the constitution of 1864. The much abused members of that body had it in their power to have made the constitution as stringent against those engaged in the rebellion, as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They pursued an opposite course, believing and trusting, as I did, that these men would be actuated by a spirit of tolerance and forbearance, in return for the liberality shown toward them. How the members of that Convention have been treated individually by the very men in whose honor and good faith they had trusted, to say nothing of the scorn and vilification culminated against them as a collective body, and the constitution they made, let the record of the bloody deeds at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, the 30th ult., answer. In keeping with their unrelenting policy to maintain the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the convention of 1864. They needed no better monitor than their own conscience to tell them that by their conduct they had forfeited all claims to further favors from the original members of that convention. They resolved that it must be put down, crushed out at all risks. The terrible scenes of the thirtieth of July confidently predicted in case the Convention met were the result. The letters of Mayor Monroe to Gen. Baird accompanying this communication furnish proof that it was the determination that if every other measure failed, a resort would be made to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday. Preparatory to that purpose the police received orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corner of Canal and Dryade streets, each having one or more revolvers on his person. They were not there except to commit violence. The speakers at the Friday night meeting counselled nothing more than that the blacks should come armed to defend the Convention in case the members were attacked. Admitting that they had assembled for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the Convention. The inference is irresistible from the manner of the police alone, that it was designed to break up the Convention by force. For this purpose a beginning was necessary, and the opportunity sought for soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks with music, on their way to the place of the meeting of the Convention, which procession had entered the street through the crowd of policemen and citizens. At the corner of Canal street they

were met with insult and jeers which brought on a collision. A shot was fired but ended in nothing serious. The next day of violence was the arrest of a colored man by a policeman in front of the Institute, but for what offense I am unable to say. The crowd of colored persons assembled became excited at these occurrences, the same as a body of white men would do under the same circumstances. Some took the side of the policemen, others the side of the prisoners; bricks were thrown and one shot fired, the testimony going to show that it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered immediately by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner, and followed up by rapid firing on the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as fast as they could, but being overpowered and driven from the street, they took shelter in the Mechanics' Institute. If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did they not after the men had taken refuge in the Institute, return to their original position at the corner of the streets, which effectually cut off egress from the front, and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building, await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way. Their only reason for this course is that it did not suit their purpose. They accordingly advanced in front of the building and besieged it on all sides, and every negro who attempted to escape was murdered. The crowning climax of these murderous and bloody acts is well known. When the white flag was hung out as a token of surrender, the police arrested the members of the Convention and other white citizens, and brought them into the streets, where the most prominent for their Union sentiments were shot, stabbed, and beaten in the very custody and presence of the entire police force of the city. Why did not the Mayor or his Chief station a guard at the door, and forbid any person from entering, and await the arrival of the military. By this means the last, most deliberate and horrible phase of this bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest, or to attempt to arrest even one of the riotous citizens, who, according to their often repeated statements were continually attacking, wounding and killing persons who had surrendered and were in their custody. I think I have fully shown that it was the design of those opposed to the Convention to break it up by force. The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor that such a course was resolved on, and the massing of the police and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact that the causes of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back. It is the embers of the fires of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating war, which flames are not yet extinguished, in the breasts of the former slave-holding aristocracy, who failed in their first effort to destroy the Government. They seek now to regain political power in the same old spirit. My deliberate conclusion is that if the military forces be withdrawn the lives of the Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance will not be safe. The security both of the Government, and the Union men of the South depend, in my opinion, upon the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man, that he may become educated and qualified for that important privilege. If the advocacy of these measures identify me with the Radical party, as it is called, in my opposition to the President, I must accept the situation, besides I cannot change my conviction in respect to the principles and measures I deem necessary to perpetuate the Union.

[Signed] MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

During the year, ending August 1st, the National debt was reduced over one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars—a fact, believed to be without a parallel in the annals of nations. At this rate, twenty years will suffice to liquidate the entire national debt.

The People's Candidate for Congress.

Col. DAN RICK: DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned citizens of Grant and Erie counties, 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, have 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.

Gen. Senary, John H. Guilford, E. J. Kenyon, A. G. Ely, J. Guilford, E. K. Smith, J. Marria, Frank McCreary, W. L. Traut, J. M. Edison, Wm. Platt, F. M. Cook, H. Benham, John Robertson, James Brawley, D. Olin, Henry Barr, John Kessel, B. C. W. Sennap, E. W. Walder, A. M. Osborn, H. L. Carr, Chas. B. Grant, Louis Yeager, S. D. Cookett, John Brecht, S. P. Simmons, Hiram Daggett, L. B. Chevalier, J. W. Atwater, E. Jewel, J. S. Clark, Wm. Tyler, G. S. Guilford, John Hay Jr., J. L. Hart, G. W. Stines, A. Martin, Robert W. Hoax, J. E. Pettibone, A. Stone, James Callan, C. L. Phelps, J. Bender.

ALTOONA, PA., June 26th, 1866.

To the CITIZENS OF GRANT AND ERIE COUNTY, PA.—Your letters proposing to run me for Congress, is received. I would indeed be insensible to the commonest impulses of humanity were I not filled with the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and personal 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 (Republicans 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 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 twenty-five years.

Respectfully Yours, DAN RICK.

New Advertisements.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—The undersigned is prepared to collect Bounties and Pensions for his fellow soldiers.

Aug. 15. Late Lt. Col. 5th Pa. Reserves.
ALFRED M. SMITH, Administrator.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President giving three years' bounty \$100 and two years' soldiers \$50, bounty. Soldiers wounded in line of duty, who did not serve two or three years are entitled to the bounty. Bounties and Pensions collected by me for those entitled to them.

WALTER BARRETT, Atty at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 15th, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with necessary tools. The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Steepill Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1867-3m.

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 Kyles of Morris township, as the same belong to me and have only been let with said Kyles on loan, and are subject to my order at any time.

August 1, 1866-1y
JACOB MOCK, Commissioner.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The new bill Equalizing 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 forward your applications.

J. B. McENALLY, Atty at Law, Clearfield, Pa. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County vs. *Adversus subpena sur. div.* Hester Campman, No. 1671 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 duties 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.

August 1, 1866. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County vs. *Subpena sur. divorce.* Phoebe 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 duties of his appointment at his office in the borough 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.

August 1, 1866. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner.

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 vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St. nearly opposite Hartwick & 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 prices in a retail store.

June 15th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY, Commissioner.

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

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Candies, Fish, Salt, Hones, Knives, &c., 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, of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their patronage.

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

CLOTHING!!!
GOOD AND CHEAP!!!
Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at

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

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

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., Produce of every kind taken at highest market prices. May 18, 1866.

STOVES of all sorts and sizes, constantly on hand at **MERRELL & BIGLER'S**

PALMER'S Patent unrolling hay-forks, to be had at **MERRELL & BIGLER'S**

FOR SALE—A Shifting Top Boggy, Apply to **H. W. SMITH & CO.** Clearfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.