

Clearfield Republican

Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VII.—NO. 1.

Professional & Business Cards.

M. A. WALLACE, WM. D. BIGLER, FRANK FELDING, WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. (May 15, '66-17)

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by E. McNally, Esq., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sales of Lands, &c. Dec. 17, '62.

JOHN L. CUTLER, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Office on Market st. Opposite the Jail. RESPECTFULLY offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a Surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Feb. '63 ff.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office. Dec. 1, 1855—17

M. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street one door east of the "Office on Market Bank." May 4, 1864 ff.

JOHN B. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, Orvis & Alexander, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Sept. 12th 1865, 17. Bellefonte Pa.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Penn's Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South East corner of 3d & Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865, fmo.-pd.

DR. A. M. HILLS, Desires to inform his patients that professional business continues him to his office all the time, and he will therefore be unable to make professional visits to any of his accustomed places this summer; but may be found at his office on the Northwest corner of Front and Market street, directly opposite the "Clearfield House," where he can be found at all times, ready and willing to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Full sets of Teeth only Twenty Dollars. July 26th 1865-17-pd.

DENTISTRY. J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. [Clearfield, Pa., May 11, 1866-17-pd.]

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Servicer and Comptroller Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands. CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1866-17.

JOSEPH H. BRETH, Justice of the Peace, and Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. 1720 17-17.

JAMES C. BARRETT, Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Collections and remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. Luthersburg, May 9th, 1866-17.

J. R. MURRAY, SAMUEL MITCHELL, McMurphy & Mitchell, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Lumber, Grain, &c. New Washington, October 25, 1865-17-pd. Clearfield Co. Pa.

C. KRATZER & SON, Merchants, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware Groceries, Shingles, and Provisions. At the old stand on Front Street above the Academy. Clearfield, December 15th, 1865-17.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant, and dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Market street, opposite the Jail, Clearfield Pa. April 20th 1864.

LEON M. COUTRIET, Merchant, and dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Liquors, Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Frenchville, Clearfield county, Pa. [May 2, '66.]

GEORGE F. WARDLE, CHARLES N. REED, Wardle, Reed & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c., N. E. cor. 5th & Market Sts., Feb. 14, 1866-fmo. PHILADELPHIA.

CYRILIUS HOWE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. For DECATUR Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa. Aug. 21st 1861

THOMAS M. CRISMAN, Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines. Philipsburg, Centre Co., Penn'a., Oct. 11th, 1865-17.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—D. M'GAUGHEY, having purchased the Photograph establishment formerly conducted by B. Bridge, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he has recently made additional improvements to both sky-light and apparatus, and he flatters himself that he can satisfy the most fastidious taste in a true and lifelike likeness. He also keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Guilt, Rosewood, and Walnut frames—Albums of all sizes and styles—and an endless variety of casts, lookouts, etc., which he will dispose of at very moderate prices, for cash. His gallery is in Shaw's Row, (up stairs,) Market street, Clearfield, Pa. where he is always ready to accommodate customers who may be in want of good likenesses of themselves or friends. Particular attention paid to copying all kinds of pictures, etc. November 16th, 1865.

COAL, Whale and Linseed Oils, Family Dry, Turpentine and paints of all kinds ground in oil for sale by H. & L. SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desiring use of having a Superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, on hand. H. F. NAUGLE, Agent. Clearfield, February 28, 1865 ff.

SPRING GOODS.

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA. As Cheap as the Cheapest, AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

C. Kratzer & Son, Have just received, and are opening, at their Old Stand on Front Street, above the Academy, a large and well-selected assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which they are selling at very low rates. Read the following catalogue and profit thereby.

For the Ladies. Special pains has been taken in the selection of Ladies Dress Goods, white Goods, Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Prints, Kerchiefs, Rubies, Gloves, &c. **FOR GENTLEMEN.** Always on hand Black Cloths Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satinets, etc., Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Caps, NECKTIES, and a variety of other articles, which they will sell at a small advance on cost.

Household Goods. Particular attention is invited to their stock of Carpets, Coillage, common Ingrain, superior English Ingrain and Brussels, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window shades and Wall papers, etc.

FLLOUR, BACON, Fish Salt, Plaster, Apples, Peaches and Prunes kept constantly on hand. ALSO, in Store a lot of large and small Clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and Mechanics to buy from us; because we will sell our goods as low as they can be bought in the county and pay the very highest price for all kinds of country produce. We will also exchange goods for School, Board and Court orders; Shingles, Boards, and all kinds of Manufactured Lumber.

Something New. G. SUMMERFIELD LEGAL, Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Philipsburg, Penn'a.

I would respectfully inform the Public, that I have opened a room in the borough of Philipsburg, for the manufacture and Sale of

Tin Ware out of the best material the market will afford, and made by experienced workman, all of which I will sell at either wholesale or retail prices surprisingly low. I ask those in need of anything in this line to call and examine my ware and satisfy themselves that it is made for use. Country Merchants desiring to purchase small lots of Ware will find it to their advantage to buy of me.

Stoves of all sizes and shapes, for burning either Wood or Coal. I would call particular attention to that well tried and popular Cooking Stove called, very appropriately, the **IRON SIDES.** This Stove has all the advantages possessed by others, besides the oven is larger, and the ash pit deeper and more top surface than that of any other Stove in the market, and is without a rival. I also keep on hand all kinds of

Stove Pipe which I will sell as low as it can be reached west of the mountains. I also keep constantly on hand, shovels, carriage bolts, grates, firebrick, stove linings, lead soles, Waffle Irons, Sheet Zinc, Sad Irons, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, together with a variety of wares too numerous to mention. Also a large stock of the best kind of Stoneware.

And last though not least in my line of business, is that of **Spouting.** I am prepared to fill all orders in this line on short notice, and manufactured out of the best material. I want every body that comes to town, to come and take a look at my show, and see for themselves. I am going to sell the cheapest and best Wares ever offered in this vicinity. I have several "Tropic Heating" and "Parlor Cook" Stoves that I will sell at cost, to close out the stock for the Season. Try me. Feb 7th 1866-17. G. S. FLEGAL.

PEACE PROCLAIMED. THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD. KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET. NEARLY ALL THE CONTRABANDS GOING BACK TO THEIR OLD MASTERS.

RUT NARY ONE GOING BACK TO OLD MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE THEY WERE LOVED SO LONG AND SO WELL. In consequence of the above facts, F. Short of the old Short Shoe Shop; would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material, just received from the east, and is now prepared on short notice to make, and mend boots and shoes at his new Shop in Graham's Row. He is satisfied that he can please, (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay at home Patriots). He is prepared to call for cash or County Produce, don't forget the shop next door to Graham & Boynton's, on Market Street Clearfield Pa. & kept by a fellow commonly called

"SHORTY," Buffalo Robes, Knees and Horse Blankets at Nov 18, '65. NERRELL & BIGLER'S

FRESH ARRIVALS,

AT THE CHEAP STORE OF BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM.

Spring Goods, NEW And Very Cheap!!

BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM—respectfully announce to the public that they are now opening an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS, At the old stand in Graham's new building which they offer to sell at astonishingly low prices, (considering their cost) for cash or approved country produce. Their stock of

DRY GOODS CANNOT BE SURPASSED! Customers can't find CALICOES WITH FAST COLORS! MUSLINS! DELAINES! LAWNS! CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VESTINGS! LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SHAWLS HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES

CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS! OUR STOCK OF **FANCY GOODS** IS UNEXAMPLED IN STYLE

AND VARIETY, embracing NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS Scarfs! Head-Nets! Neck-Ties Satchels! Port Monnaies! Brushes Photographic Albums! PIPES, TOBACCO & SEGARS! PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS! Or anything else in the Notion Line!

ALSO, **HARD-WARE!** Queensware, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

All of the best quality, and selected with special regard to the trade of Clearfield county. A. F. BOYNTON, JOSEPH SHOWERS, EDWARD GRAHAM. Clearfield, May 10, 1864.

HARLEY & SONS FOUNDERS, Clearfield, Penn'a.

They hereby notify the public, that the Foundry in the Borough of Clearfield, has been put in full blast, and they are now ready to accommodate the community with anything pertaining to their line. They keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

COOK, PARLOR and Ten Plate Stoves, for burning EITHER WOOD OR COAL Salamander's, Number 4, Base Stoves, Number 3 and 4,

Wash Kettles, 16 and 20 gallons, Fire Grates 20 and 28 inches, FARM DINNER BELLS TWO SIZES, Plows and Plow Castings.

We are, also, prepared to make all kinds of GRIST AND SAW MILL IRONS, and special attention is paid to the re pairing of

Thrashing Machines. Persons in want of anything in our line would do well by giving us a call. All kinds of country produce, and old Metal, taken in exchange for our Manufacture, at the highest market price. HARLEY & SONS, Clearfield, Pa., November 1st, 1865-17.

A NEW FIRM. HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Druggists, Clearfield, Penn'a.

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mosop, now offer, low for cash, a well selected assortment of

Drugs and Chemicals, Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Oils, Glass, Potty, Dye Stuffs, Stationary, Tobacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be

of the best the Market affords. J. G. HARTSWICK, Dec. 13, '65-17. JOHN IRWIN.

NEW STORE, HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE ENTIRE Stock of Goods of James E. Watson,

I AM PREPARED TO SELL Goods of all description, Cheaper than THE CHEAPEST.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. JACOB M. KEPLER. Philipsburg, January 3d, 1866.

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear; It's worth more than distinguished birth, Or thousands gained a year. It lends the day a new delight; 'Tis Virtue's firmest shield; And adds more beauty to the night, Than all the stars can yield.

It maketh poverty content; It soothes whippers' peace; It is gift from heaven sent For mortals to increase. It meet's you with a smile at morn, It tells you to repose; A Dover for pecc and peasant born, An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away, To snatch the brow from care; Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness gay—Spreads gladness everywhere; And yet 't is cheap as summer dew, That grooms the lily's breast; A talisman for love, as true As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud, When thren'ning storm begins— As music 'mid the tempest loud, That still its sweet way wins— As springs an arch across the tide, Where waves are conflicting foam, So comes this seraph to our side, This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be, With power unheard before— This charm, this bright divinity? Good temper—noting more. Good temper—'t is the choicest gift That woman homeward brings, And can the poorest peasant lift, To bliss unknown to kings.

The Tariff and the Monopolists.

Should the proposed tariff bill become a law, the groans of the people will speedily be turned into imprecations. They have endured taxation for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the government without a murmur, and will endure whatever burden the national faith and the national honor may require. From being the most lightly taxed people upon the earth, we are fast becoming the most heavily taxed. The revenue of the United States is not exceeded by the revenue of any other people, and is already larger than the burdens of the public debt and the necessary demands upon the public treasury require.

The income from the internal revenue for the year ending 30th June was \$315,000,000, and that from customs \$170,000,000 in gold. Reducing this last to paper, at the premium of only 30 per cent., we have a gross income for the fiscal year of \$586,000,000. But there are other receipts from lands and miscellaneous sources which carry the gross amount to over five hundred and fifty millions. Now, in the face of these enormous returns, the American people are called upon by the advocates of the proposed tariff to increase the present scale of duties upon every article which comes in competition with American manufactures. For what purpose? Not to pay the debt. The present revenue provides amply for that, but to swell the profits of the manufacturing interests.

There is a great clamor among the immediately interested for the protection of domestic industry, and to prevent our manufactures from being destroyed by the competition of foreign productions. But the simple minded farmer of Maryland or of the West will not comprehend the necessity for further protection at his expense of manufacturing enterprise and capital, much of which within the past year have declared dividends of fifty and one hundred per cent. Let us take one item, which will serve as a sample of the insatiable appetite for protection which has prepared the dish of oppression of which we are to eat.

As stated by Mr. Raymond, of New York, the duty on railroad iron was raised last year from \$12 40 to \$15 75 per ton in gold. There was last year an internal revenue duty that has been taken off for the benefit of the manufacturer, and yet the pending tariff bill proposes to raise the duty on imported railroad iron to \$22 50, which, added to the freight and insurance, all of which are to be paid in gold, makes the proposed tax on railroad iron \$48 a ton in currency over and above its cost abroad. There are two railroads mentioned by Mr. Raymond—the New York Central and the Erie railroads—each of which consume about 20,000 tons of railroad iron annually.

At the proposed rate of duty, these roads together, will pay nearly two millions of dollars for the sake of protecting this one manufacturer. These roads, with the Baltimore and Ohio and the other roads of the country, are to transport the produce of the farmer, and thus the effect comes home directly in increased charges to the producer. Other articles of hardware, cutlery, clothing, carpets, from the ladies' needles to the blacksmith's sledge, from the coarsest blankets to the finest Wilton carpet, must pay the same tribute not merely for protection but for the overwhelming aggrandizement of manufacturers, who are already enjoying privileges and advantages for wealth beyond any

other interest in the country. As if the duties we now pay were not enough; as if the difference between the price of gold and paper, (all duties being payable in gold,) now at 54 per cent., were not enough; as if the enormous prices at which the American citizen now has to purchase every article, whether of luxury or necessity which he consumes, did not entitle him to some consideration at the hands of Congress, as well as the manufacturer who revels in overgrown wealth; as if the present convulsions of Europe, which will raise to the war standard the price of every commodity we import, (probably adding from twenty to fifty per cent. to the prices of all commodities,) were not a circumstance to be taken into account in mitigation of the burdens which the laborers and mechanics and farmers who consume manufactured goods have to bear.

What will the great agricultural States of the West say to his most flagitious attempt to grind them down for the sake of the manufacturing districts of a section? Will they look around in this emergency for their natural allies, the representatives of the Southern States, in this fierce war which sectional interests is making against the general prosperity of the land? Will they consent to be made much longer the tools of interested combinations; first, in excluding the representatives who have the same stakes with themselves, and then be sectionized under the false pretense of protecting American industry? We have spoken of the large revenue, already superabundant, which the treasury derives under the present revenue tariff laws, and this, it will be remembered, is almost entirely exclusive of the eleven Southern States which have been too much exhausted by the war to consume merchandise or to contribute to the revenue of the country. One crop will put them in a different situation, and, it is fair to assume, in another year, under proper treatment and legislation, they will swell the revenue by another hundred millions. There is, then, no pretext of reason for adding to the tariff generally, but rather is there reason to diminish the existing rates. A tariff for revenue which incidentally gives a fair chance, where needed, to the starting of any particular interest which ought to be developed, is not the thing objected to; but it is the constant effort to double and treble rates in behalf of those things which have already become strong and profitable. But the wily managers of this tariff movement know that this is their opportunity. Now or never, while the Southern representation is excluded, must they press their scheme of plunder, injurious to commerce, oppressive to the people, odious and unjust in every sense. It is lamentable that they should attempt such sectional domination as to render it incumbent for other sections to be specially invoked, even for the good of the whole country; but let the West and the South be reunited on the floors of Congress, as the have been separated in interest or inmost feeling, and the reign of class legislation, proscriptive, selfish rule, with all its corruptions, will, it is hoped, speedily be terminated. As to how this class legislation, leaving out of view the great interests of the masses of the people, is accomplished, a prominent journal at the north, not identified with party, illustrates as follows:

The most curious feature in the affair is that these important questions appear to be exclusively from the point of view of class interest. When the internal revenue on tobacco is in question, committee are heard representing the tobacco-growers, the cigar-makers, and the tobacco vendors; no one represents the smokers. When the tax and duty on iron are on trial gentlemen appear who represent the mining interests, others who represent the importing interests, others who represent the rolling interest; nobody at all seems to represent consumers of iron. When the tax or duty on wool comes up delegations appear before the committee to argue the question from the point of view of manufacturers of woolen cloths, and yet other delegation which represent importers of foreign wool and wools; nobody seeks an audience on behalf of the great community which wears woolen clothes. Every body, it seems, has his say before the committee and before Congress except the public. The public has no delegates and friends. When the newspapers tell us that a hard fight is being waged in committee on the wool duty, we know that the question at issue is whether we—the poor, helpless public—shall be mulcted by the wool-growers, or by the woolen manufacturers, or by the importers. It is not a question whether or no we shall be mulcted. That

is a foregone conclusion, and we are used to it. So we care very little which of the rival claimants for the plunder, of which we are sure to be bereft, wins the day. It is a nice question how long this sort of thing will last, and how it will end; but when election day comes round, the chances are fair that we shall draw the attention of the regular nominee to the subject. It is a striking fact that while the New England manufacturers are claiming these great additions to duties in their favor, they strenuously opposed anything more than a nominal duty on soft coal, while it was claimed by the Middle States and Western interest that \$1 50 or \$1 25 per ton, at least, was necessary to keep their mines in operation; and finally the rate of \$1 50 proposed by Mr. Francis Thomas, of Md., was carried only by the casting vote of the Speaker. The character of coal in question being needed in their manufactures, they desired the foreign article to come into them from the near point of the British provinces at a low rate.—Baltimore Sun.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—The new law of Congress in relation to the money-order system was put in force last week, and all the offices are now operating under its provisions. The working of the system is changed in several respects, and orders of \$50 and under are now sold, while under the old system the maximum was \$30. The fees for money orders have also been changed, orders from \$1 to \$20 being now issued at ten cents, and over \$20 to \$50, inclusive, at twenty-five cents. Under the old law, when it was necessary for a duplicate to be issued, an affidavit with stamp was first required, for which the party had to pay, as also a fee for the new certificate. Under the new law, post-masters can administer oaths free of charge, and the certificate is also furnished without cost—the only expense to the party being the five-cent revenue stamp. Besides these changes, quite a number of other objectionable features have been removed. It is stated that on the 2d of August three hundred additional money order offices, mostly in the South and West, will be put in operation. The system is daily increasing in popularity.

THE GERMAN CONScription.—There are now in Germany, actually under arms, more than ten hundred thousand soldiers, and forced levies are being made every day in the Prussian States and the States Prussia lately seized upon. Luckless Holstein, as a reward for her German proclivities, which prevented her from remaining quiet under Denmark, is condemned to furnish, in three weeks' time a contingent of forty thousand men. Saxony, only invaded the other day, will be forced, should Austria not by that time have gained some signal victory in the North, to contribute half as many more within a specified time, which is too short to enable the military contractors of King William's army to clothe the new regiments.—Orders have been given to press into the service of Prussia the young men of Hanover and the two Hesses.

RELEASE OF MAJOR GEE.—The Confederate Salisbury prison keeper, John Gee who, for the last four months, has been on trial before the court-martial at Raleigh, N. C., for alleged cruelty to Union prisoners at Salisbury, was last week released from arrest by order of the War Department, the court having acquitted him. The above trial will cost the government about \$25,000. Major Gee was a resident of Florida, and universally looked upon as a Christian gentleman.

PORT CLOSED.—The port of Malaga has been closed against all vessels arriving from any port of the States, the government having declared the whole of the United States infected with cholera.—Exchange.

THE GOVERNMENT has evidently been reading the New York papers.

A FOURTH OF JULY TOAST.—An old bachelor proposed the following "sentiment" for "the thirteenth regular toast" on the Fourth of July: "The fair—may their virtues exceed their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets."

LIBERALITY.—President Johnson has handed to Bishop Potter, of South Carolina, his check for \$1,000, in aid of the Theological Institute in that State.

A CAR DRIVER in New Orleans killed a man by striking him on the head with a loaded whip, for getting on his car with a cigar in his hand.

Every bird pleases us with its lay, especially the hen.