



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1870.

READ IT.—On our first page will be found the remarks of Senator Wallace, on the great railroad bill which passed the Legislature, a perusal of which will enable our readers to arrive at a proper conclusion with reference to the enterprise in question.

ADJOURNED.—Our State Legislature has adjourned sine die on Thursday, the 7th day of April next.

LOST OR MISLAIN.—We have missed the Philadelphia Age for two weeks past. What can be the matter? Did the advertisement from the Old Guard kill it, or has it merely gone astray, temporarily?

QUIET.—The rebellion among the "oil millions" in Richmond, has subsided. Order again reigns in that black Warwick. Gov. Walker brought Grant's military satrap, Canby to his knees, sitters and all.

"PUNCHLINE."—This is the title of a new illustrated, humorous and satirical weekly, published in New York. Terms \$1.00 per annum in advance. All communications, remittances, Ac., should be addressed to "Punchline Publishing Co., No. 83 Nassau Street, N. Y."

THE SPY SYSTEM.—The Government detective business is just now busily engaged throughout the country hunting up notes, checks and receipts without stamps. The present spy system adopted by the administration is enough to damn any Government, because it alienates instead of securing the allegiance of the citizen.

AT HIS LABORS.—Mark Twain is busy. His book entitled "Innocents Abroad," has proved a great success, and has remunerated him handsomely. His next work will be called "The Innocents at Home." The editor will be small at first, growing larger year by year, but may not prove as remunerative in the end as his former work.

"SOLID MEN."—The leading Democratic editors of New York, are made out of solid and substantial material, and of necessity are controlled by proper motives and sound principles. There is "STONE" of the Journal of Commerce, "BRICK" of the Democrat, "MARBLE" of the World, and "WOOD" of the News. Such is the material out of which Democracy manufactures its editors.

A CONFESION.—The President has sent a message to Congress on the decay of American shipping. He calls attention to the fact that our shipping, which, before the war, was almost equal to that of England, is now one-third less, and is constantly diminishing. His facts and figures are not encouraging. But then what can be expected while Grant and his Satraps continue to tariff, tax and harass the people and devour the substance of the country?

NOT CONSISTENT.—The New York Tribune attempts to make protection capital from the very unimportant fact that the Minnesota Legislature voted down some free trade declarations by a party vote. The philosopher should hold in mind that Legislatures by no means represent the people on all measures. In Ohio, for instance, the Legislature voted a ratification of the negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution, while the people voted 40,000 majority against it. Legislatures, like Congress, have no respect for the people, and upon this ground the "oil" philosopher may be correct.

"THE PET LAMBS."—"Our colored brethren" in their freedom seem to loose their lamb-like propensities, for which they have been given so much credit by modern philanthropists. The following John Brown movement on the part of Sambo, is only one of the many pranks he is destined to play upon the stage in the future, under the teaching of the "oil millions." The Philadelphia Press publishes the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.—Yesterday morning the deputy sheriff of Elizabeth City county went out to the Coley Smith farm, three miles from Hampton, to put a man who purchased the farm in possession, but he was resisted by the colored squatters. To-day Captain Titlow, the sheriff, summoned a posse of about fifty men, and went out to eject the squatters. The sheriff led the party near the farm, went forward and reasoned with them to try and make them leave peacefully. He found some two hundred men and women well armed, and concluded it was folly to attack them. The party retired toward Hampton, and followed and fired upon the squatters. The sheriff had five or six shots passed close by him, but fortunately escaped unhurt, and he called on the Governor for assistance.

If the "notional wards" did not fight bravely heretofore, it is evident they intend to come fully up to the "oil" standard, provided they can vent their brutish spleen upon officers of the civil law.

Reverly Johnson is preparing a book giving the secret history of his mission to England.

The Collection of Taxes.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE COUNTY OF CLEARFIELD.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, the duty of the Commissioners of Clearfield county, in each and every year, immediately after the assessment of taxes for State and County purposes shall be completed, not later than the first Monday of April, in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make out fair duplicates of all assessed real estate and personal property assessed with the taxes thereon, in a convenient form, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of said county, together with a certificate under their hands, attested by the clerk, duly certifying the same to have been regularly assessed.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of said county, after he shall receive the duplicates of the assessment from the County Commissioners, as heretofore provided, to give at least thirty days' notice by weekly publication in two newspapers published in this county, and also by at least ten written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in each township, borough or ward in said county, of the time at which he will attend at the place of holding the township or borough meetings, for each township or borough of said county, for the purpose of collecting and receiving State, County and County taxes; and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer, in person or by deputy, to attend at least one day in each township and borough in said county, for the purpose of receiving, provision for the first day of September of each year, and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the persons paying the same; provided, that if any person or persons shall, on or before the first day of September, aforesaid, pay to such Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, such person shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum on the amount thereof.

Sec. 3. In case any State, County or Township tax assessed in any township or borough within said county, shall remain unpaid for a period of thirty days from and after the first day of September aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue his warrant under his hand, accompanied by a schedule of all such unpaid taxes, stating thereon five per centum, and the names of the persons respectively to whom the same are charged in the proper duplicates, directed to the Constable of the proper township or borough, or, if there be no Constable therein, then the Treasurer shall appoint some suitable freeholder, whose duty it is hereby made to receive the same, and deliver the same to the Constable or Collector, to levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such delinquent, giving ten days' public notice of such sale by three written or printed advertisements; and in such case the Constable or Collector shall be entitled to retain out of the proceeds of such sale, after first deducting the taxes, the same fees as are now allowed to Constables by law for a levy and return on writ of execution; provided, where the said taxes are paid on demand, or within ten days thereafter, the Constable or Collector shall be entitled to receive as a compensation five per centum in full for his services.

Sec. 4. That upon the delivery of the County Treasurer of his warrant to any Constable or Collector, according to the provisions of this act, he shall charge such Constable or Collector, with the whole amount of taxes contained in the schedule thereof annexed in a book to be provided for the purpose, from which liability such Constable and his sureties under the provisions of this act shall only be discharged by payment of said amount, after deducting such execution, as may be allowed to such Constable or Collector, by the County Treasurer, by the County Commissioners for mistakes, indigent persons, unassessed lands and other cases wherein exonerations are now allowed by law to Collectors of taxes.

Sec. 5. The bonds of the Constables now required by law, shall stand as security for the faithful performance of their duty under this act, and in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county shall be held the same to be insufficient, and it shall be lawful for said court to direct that a bond in a penalty not more than double the amount now required shall be given.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Constables or Collectors who shall receive warrants from the Treasurer of said county, under the provisions of this act, to settle their accounts, obtain their exonerations and pay over to the Treasurer of said county, all the moneys collected by them in pursuance of the said warrants, within two months from and after the date of the delivery of such warrants to them respectively, which day shall be endorsed on each warrant by the Treasurer issuing the same, and shall also be by him entered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, which book, certified by the oath or affirmation of such Treasurer, or in case of his death, absence out of the State, or other inability to appear and testify, by his oath or affirmation of any credible person proving the hand writing of such Treasurer, shall be competent evidence to establish the fact of the delivery of any warrant, or warrants to any Constable, or Constables as aforesaid in any Court of Law in the Commonwealth.

Sec. 7. That in case any Constable or Collector shall make the settlement and payment in the manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of said county immediately to cause an action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth, to be brought upon the bond of such Constable or Collector, and if upon the trial of such suit it shall appear that such Constable or Collector has not complied with the provisions of this act, judgment shall be rendered against the defendants therein for the amount for which such Constable is delinquent, together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from and after the expiration of the aforesaid two months and full costs of suit; and in all such cases there shall be no stay

of execution or other stay, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; but it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to prosecute such judgment to execution and satisfaction without delay.

Sec. 8. That if any Treasurer or Constable or Collector, shall fail or refuse to perform any of the duties required of them respectively by this act, he or they shall for every such default, which shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, which shall be recoverable in the name of the Commonwealth at the instance of any person who will sue therefor, in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable with costs of suit, and the money when collected shall go to the use of the schools in the respective wards, boroughs or townships where the forfeiture shall have been incurred.

Sec. 9. The Treasurer shall be entitled to five per centum on all taxes collected and paid out by him under this act.

Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith, so far as the same relate to the county of Clearfield, are hereby repealed.

B. STRANG, Speaker of the House of Rep. CHARLES H. STINSON, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—Donal, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR GREAT RAIL ROAD.—We are indebted to De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, for a copy of the Omaha Herald, of March 17, from which we extract the following: "The Union Pacific Railroad has won a lasting triumph in having operated a thousand miles of line during the unprecedented storm of the last three days, without suffering serious obstruction from snow or any part of it. This is the crowning victory of the continental railway as a winter line, and not only dispels, finally and forever, the popular error concerning the mountain snows, but settles the case of the malignant rivals and enemies who have claimed for years that it could not be operated in winter. It was a writer in the Edinburgh Review who based his main argument in favor of a rival English line from Vancouver through Rupert's Land to Hudson's Bay upon the broad assertion that the Union Pacific could not be operated in winter. It is not a year since Horace Greeley argued for great advantages to be derived from a project upon the same ground, while all the small fry, croakers of high and low degree, have made the county ring again with unanswerable clamor to the same effect.

The experience of a single winter has settled the great question triumphantly for the great road. The storm following upon the Eastern series of singular severities, which had a final test, and it comes out of it on the closing day of the most violent, long continued and drifting storm which this country has ever known, with a clear track from Omaha to Ogden.—In no case has a single train been blocked by snow. Some of them have lost time, but all trains have been kept moving, so such thing as a blockade has occurred on any part of the line for many miles of line. Such a victory of the road is a triumph, and indeed over all other roads in the latitude, is a glorious and crowning one to the Union Pacific, and gives abundant cause for congratulating the management and the Company upon results which are worth millions of dollars to the road and the country it traverses. While every one is congratulating the road for its triumph, the guilty road is buried in snow and blockaded to the mails from the East being at this writing three days behind time, those from the West arrive with untimely regularity from as far west as California.

It would be unjust not to mention the forecast, energy and skill with which the Union Pacific has been protected against snow obstructions as far as the matter is in human hands. The coal cannot be stored in the Col. Hammond, Mr. Mead, and the management generally, upon results which prove the Union Pacific the best winter road in the same latitude in the United States.

"UNFORTUNATE!"—One of Grant's Internal Revenue Collectors, in New York, has eloped with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of funds belonging to the Government. His name is R. Fessenden Bailey, who was backed by Greeley and Senator Fenton. The Tribune and other "oil" papers alluding to the affair, exclaim "the unfortunate Mr. Bailey." They do so because they know that he will be raised at once, and perhaps within two years thereafter the sailing route from New York to San Francisco will be shortened fourteen thousand miles.

An exchange very truthfully says that a large number of Republican papers have done up considerable fine still another year added to the fine writing on "the first year of Grant's administration." The fruits of the first year of his administration can be very briefly expressed—stagnation of business; failures in all directions; declining prices for the work of the laborer, and no reduction of taxation. In this an exhibit to grow happy over?

The Fifteenth Amendments of Congress, Centre, Lancaster county, held a meeting, a few days ago, after thanking Congress resolved to vote the ballot as they used their muskets.—This, as we understand it, that they intend to throw away the ballot and take to their heels. There will evidently be nobody hurt, unless some of the darks shall fall over one another on the race course.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The traffic over the Pacific Railroad is increasing, and destined to be a source of great revenue in the future. One thousand packages of the tea, cargo of the ship Bonestree, at San Francisco, have gone forward to Chicago, by rail, the remaining 10,000 packages now ordered to be shipped to New York by the consignees, A. A. Low & Co.

Wishmen, Read This!

A few days since, the Senate of the United States was excited over the admission of a negro into its body.—The Radicals of course favored this action, and were willing to ignore the question of qualification, even as to the citizenship of the applicant. Hear what the devoted says of the man which the devil looks for.

Mr. Drake could not, in his partisan zeal, having taken his seat, avoid a brief harangue to the negro side of the galleries, to which, rather than to the presiding officer, he took occasion to address his stump speech. But Mr. Drake made other remarks during his speech to which it is trusted the Irish population of America will have their attention directed, by every conservative in the country, and particularly that portion of the Irish race which has recently seen fit to organize itself into "Irish Republican Clubs" in various localities. I copy from the Globe report of Mr. Drake's speech the following paragraph:—"It may be, Mr. President, that there are Senators on this floor who would not be here but for the bayonets of this nation. But sir, for one, I would rather see such a Democratic party in this country who main hold of power in the future is the shield."

Cling the Democratic majority which New York gives, Mr. Chandler asked "how it was done?" By the voice of the free, intelligent citizens of America? No, sir, not by that voice, but by the dominion of the shield, and sir, I would rather see such a Democratic party in this country who main hold of power in the future is the shield."

Let the "Irish Republicans" read and ponder over these remarks, and learn their true intent. Let them contemplate the deadly venom against Irishmen that permeates the party of which Mr. Drake is a bright and shining light. Not one word for the Irishman who fights for the Union, only a vile insinuation for the negro, and degradation for the white man, be Irish or American, Republican or Democrat.

COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, as the cook (whose name we did not learn) of Edward Hattan, at Driftwood House, township of Driftwood, Cameron county, was starting a fire in the kitchen, the wood not burning very freely, she got the coal oil can and commenced to pour some of the oil upon the fire, which caused an immediate explosion, that set fire to everything around the room. The girl was very badly burned about the breast and face, and at this time lingered in a painful and dangerous condition. But for timely aid of the neighbors, who happened to be near at hand, rafting boards for the whole building would undoubtedly have been destroyed, and with its destruction would have gone several other buildings located close to the house. The incident occasioned a great deal of excitement and much fear at the threatened results of the fire, some of the neighbors having commenced removing their goods.

Radical Tactics.—The laws of Maine, are to be so amended as to disfranchise paupers. In Washington the Radicals issue rations to paupers, and then lead them to the polls. But these are negro paupers. That makes the difference. A white skin is fatal.

In Calhoun county, Ala., a negro committed suicide by drinking a quart of lye. The first instance on record of a colored person dying by his own hand, and the first case where lye has any effect on a Radical. The world weeps.

The New York Democrat says:—"While we have a hard row to hoe these times in Washington, Ames meets with many rebuffs and Radical kicks in his endeavors to crowd in after his negro colleague Revels. Suppose he tried the virtue of burnt cork. He need not hesitate to 'jump' on Revels for his own benefit. He has performed stranger tricks than that for the Radicals in Mississippi, and he may as well continue to act the fool for them until he gets his seat beside his 'colored brother.'"

MORE CANAL.—The York Herald says:—"The Right of Way for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been secured from the Colombian government, and is now in the hands of the Government. For that canal we are now working, for that canal we are now working, for that canal we are now working."

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Corruption of Grant's Administration.

The recent mysterious disappearance of Revenue Collector Barry, of New York, and the probable loss to the Government by his delinquency, is a matter of which the Radicals, and the Republican politicians, and their amazement is all make believe. If the leading Republicans at Washington and elsewhere do not know that corruption in the collection of the national revenue is universal and almost unlimited, then the devil does not know himself. From Delano down to the lowest official in the whole pack of not a clerk, hawker, in the whole pack of officials, and if they were all disposed to morrow, the temptation and opportunity to steal, which the service so abundantly presents, would speedily convert their successors, however righteous before, into liars and thieves. Therefore, to remove one set of officers and put in another, will not protect the people in the public treasury. The "oil" in the system of taxation, a collection now in force, naturally generates rouses, naturally, and it is not to be expected that the Radicals, for example, was such a respectable gentleman, so loyal to the government, and so zealous and diligent in his efforts to defend the Federal treasury against fraud, that he personal and party friends can not believe that he is a heavy defaulter and has long been practising the arts of a scoundrel, under the mask of a patriot and puritan. But the event shows that his office was too much for Barry's piety and patriotism, and since those who should have known him best are apparently so surprised at his fall, may it not be doubted whether the vocation of a tax collector is compatible with honesty, and whether there is one entirely faithful and incorrupt officer in that extensive department of the national service? The office, however, is encouraged by the individual impunity which is guaranteed by the necessity to save the reputation of the Republicans, from the President downwards, hold with the Spartans of old, that it is not criminal to steal, if you only conceal the theft.—Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

A Cincinnati paper has a burst of indignation, because in the contingent account of the United States Senate is one item, "one dozen rubber nipples." As most of the members of that body are brought up on the bottle, these rubber concerns are just as necessary as fine-tipped combs will be when a few more tigers are admitted. Don't go to getting mad about things as necessary as rubber nipples.

The Chaplain of the California Senate, while making the morning prayer, a few days since, after giving God some advice about the way the Fifteenth Amendment was going to work, called his attention to the beautiful flags on the capitol, made of California silk. Enterprising Chaplain, that!

Lafayette Burns, of Syracuse, and James W. Long of Brunswick, Mo. both postmasters, have been sentenced by the United States District Court, at Jefferson City, Mo., to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for taking money from letters.

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New Advertisements.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Sheet Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. CLEARFIELD, PA.

A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADING HAY FORKS, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, Nails, etc., for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

IRON: IRON: IRON: IRON: For sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacturers, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS! ATTENTION, LUMBERMEN! A REVOLUTION IN SAWS! EMERSON'S PATENT PERFORATED Cross-Cut, Circular and Long Saws, (ALL GUMMING AVOIDED.) ALSO, Emerson's Patent Adjustable Swage, For Spreading, Shoring and Shaping the Teeth of all Splitting Saws.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS; Daggie, Barrow, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, Improved Money Drawer, Ac.

The Lightning Tamer. THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American" (patented) LIGHTNING RODS. These are the only rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country. We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money than is charged by the foreign agents who annually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return.

Miscellaneous.

1870. MARCH. 1870. RECONSTRUCTION. WILLIAM REED, MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PENNSA. Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions and Trimmings, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, AT POPULAR PRICES.

DRY GOODS: Our stock of DRY GOODS shall not be lower, either in quality or price, and will be kept in part, Eastern and every style of Gold and adjoining counties to keep them at wholesale or retail prices, that will not be unattracted. Their goods will be carefully selected to suit this market. Every will, therefore, call the attention of our customers to this fact, because this branch of our business will receive special attention, and every needed in a well regulated household will be found in our store.

DRY GOODS: As to DRESS GOODS—We have a large assortment of Alpaca, black, white, and light gray; Traverses, Silks, and in short all the styles in the market. We desire this fact to be known to every person in the county. With our new and extensive stock of DRESS GOODS, the ladies can be all suited by dropping in and getting a nice dress pattern, lace suit, silk gloves—or a pair that will "butter" give her a well-fitted pair, and also our good and paying investments in calicoes, edgings, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, or any other household necessities.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. And in addition to what we have already enumerated, we keep a large stock of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as Cloths, Cambrics, Satinets, Lin. Doles and Shirts, Ac., being a nice assortment of Made-up CLOTHING for Men and Boys, manufactured out of the best material, which we will sell for an exchange for country produce at prices which will satisfy every body.

SQUARE TIMBER: We are now largely engaged in buying and selling SQUARE TIMBER and milled lumber, and will give the trade a business opportunity, and therefore make an object to every one who has lumber to sell, to come and deal with us.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE. We shall also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE, which we will sell at remarkably low prices. We also keep a large stock of QUEENSWARE. This department will be kept full and complete, and all the customers' housekeeping, will find it to their advantage to come and trade with us, because we are situated, and from long experience the business, so well acquainted with the wants and necessities of this community, that we feel satisfied if every man woman and child who looks in at a point, buy their goods of us, as we can please them both as to quality and price.

Farm for Sale! THE undersigned, having determined to dispose of his property, offers for sale on credit, some desirable farms in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 120 acres of land, within two miles of the borough of Clearfield. The tract contains 125 acres of such as cleared and under a good state of cultivation, and having thereon a dwelling house, bank barn, two spring houses, and all other necessary outbuildings, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well adapted for sale until the first of April next. If he is not sold, will be retained until the first of April next. For further particulars, address the subscriber, or any of the premises, near Clearfield.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

J. B. GRAHAM & SONS, MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. Dealers in all kinds of LUMBER, Goods, Groceries, &c.

DRY GOODS: Our stock of DRY GOODS shall not be lower, either in quality or price, and will be kept in part, Eastern and every style of Gold and adjoining counties to keep them at wholesale or retail prices, that will not be unattracted. Their goods will be carefully selected to suit this market. Every will, therefore, call the attention of our customers to this fact, because this branch of our business will receive special attention, and every needed in a well regulated household will be found in our store.

DRY GOODS: As to DRESS GOODS—We have a large assortment of Alpaca, black, white, and light gray; Traverses, Silks, and in short all the styles in the market. We desire this fact to be known to every person in the county. With our new and extensive stock of DRESS GOODS, the ladies can be all suited by dropping in and getting a nice dress pattern, lace suit, silk gloves—or a pair that will "butter" give her a well-fitted pair, and also our good and paying investments in calicoes, edgings, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, or any other household necessities.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. And in addition to what we have already enumerated, we keep a large stock of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as Cloths, Cambrics, Satinets, Lin. Doles and Shirts, Ac., being a nice assortment of Made-up CLOTHING for Men and Boys, manufactured out of the best material, which we will sell for an exchange for country produce at prices which will satisfy every body.

SQUARE TIMBER: We are now largely engaged in buying and selling SQUARE TIMBER and milled lumber, and will give the trade a business opportunity, and therefore make an object to every one who has lumber to sell, to come and deal with us.