

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 24, 1861.

EXCEEDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A number of the Democratic papers, and among the rest the Clearfield Republican, are continually snarling at the Administration for exceeding the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, in taking prompt and efficient measures to put down the rebellion.

"The public generally know comparatively little of what is transpiring in the North, as their own papers do not attempt to give correct information. Their military officers, however, appear to be well informed, and one of their most important avenues of information seems to be the Baltimore Sun, which is received there with great regularity."

"We clip the above paragraph from a statement made by a gentleman residing at Richmond, of the condition of affairs in that section of Virginia. The paragraph contains one important fact, that the Baltimore Sun is 'one of their most important avenues of information.' We make reference to this fact, because it is frequently asserted that the Sun does not 'sympathize' with, or extend 'aid' to the enemy; yet, here we have the assertion of a Virginia gentleman, that it 'is received there (Richmond) with great regularity,' and that it is 'one of their most important avenues of information' to their 'military officers.'"

"Suppose the Disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution—as at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to John C. Breckinridge to put down the Republican rebels."

"The above extract is taken from the speech of the late Judge Douglas to the Illinois Legislature. This patriotic speech was the last but one that he made, and no doubt expressed his honest convictions on the subjects which he at that time discussed; and shows in what light Mr. Douglas viewed the position of John C. Breckinridge at that time. Has Mr. B. changed his views since then?"

"The following fact has been established by careful observation. That where sunlight penetrates all the rooms of a dwelling, the inmates are less liable to sickness than in a house where the apartments lack its health-invigorating influences. Basement rooms are the nurseries of indisposition. It is a great mistake to compel human beings to reside partially under ground. There is a defective condition of the air in such rooms, connected with dampness, besides decomposing paint on the walls, and the escape of noxious gases from pipes and drains. All school rooms especially should be open to the sunlight, yet, as a general thing, they are darkened like a parlor."

Considerable grain was cut in this county during the past week.

Treason has assumed various disguises, in this country, during the last twelve months; but it is recognizable under them all. The garb in which ex-Vice President Breckinridge, now a Senator from Kentucky, arrays his, has, however, not even the merit of originality, and as a disguise, it is the flimsiest of all.

The speech that the ex-Vice President made on Tuesday, in the United States Senate, was a pitiful thing, and yet, in the circumstances surrounding him, nothing better could have been expected. His position is an awkward one. He was for four years in the plot to destroy the Government. He consorted with Davis, Slidell, Wigfall, Floyd, Cobb, Thompson, Davis, Rhett and all the leading conspirators. He was in all their confidence, and figured in all their plans for the future. He was their selected candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and his defeat was to be the signal for the destruction of the Union.

His speech passed by like the idle wind, and had no effect in the Senate, which immediately proceeded to vote support to the President in the most liberal manner. But it is on record that a Senator, who has been honored with the second office in the Federal Government, opposes all measures to sustain the Government against the most wicked rebellion ever known, and the past position, as well as the present infamy of the man, entitles him to some notice. This confederate of traitors, who has long been plotting with the destroyers of the Government, talks of the Constitution as if he thought it a sacred thing, when the acts of his life proved that he was untrue to it. He was under oath to support it, while he was aiding to overthrow it. He knew and connived at the reasonable work of Floyd, Davis, Wigfall, Mason, Hunter, and others, each of whom was bound by oath, as strongly as he was, to maintain the Constitution; and now he says that Mr. Lincoln has not adhered strictly to the Constitution. If Mr. Lincoln had discovered the Capitol in flames, and ordered firemen to extinguish them, he would have been guilty of precisely such violations of the Constitution as those charged on him by Mr. Breckinridge.

But who was Mr. Breckinridge's love for the Constitution, when he saw the treason of his Southern associates in the Senate Chamber going on last year? He never complained of the Secession of South Carolina as being unconstitutional. He never raised a word of objection to the firing on Fort Sumter, or the robbing of the Mints, Custom Houses and Arsenals, which were certainly not constitutional acts. He never uttered a syllable against the monstrous treason of Twiggs, though there are even Southern men that admit that to have been treason of blackest hue; at all events, it was not constitutional. These and hundreds of other unconstitutional acts have passed unnoted by the ex-Vice President, and now he has the insolence to accuse President Lincoln of doing that which is unconstitutional, because he has resorted to extraordinary measures to suit the extraordinary emergencies of the time, and has shown that he possesses the Jacksonian power of taking a great responsibility for the sake of saving the nation.

The people, who are the source of all political power, constitutional as well as legal, approve of every thing that President Lincoln has done, and they have such confidence in his purity, his patriotism and his firmness, that they intend to sustain him, and their representatives at Washington are now sustaining him. This national trouble in which we are engaged is going to bring men to their proper level, raising some and lowering others. In the final settlement there will be few lower than John C. Breckinridge.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE "CONFEDERACY."—The Knoxville "Whig" of a recent date contains the following: "The thinking people of the South are seriously pondering over the sad condition of the country. The question is, what is to become of the country? A military spirit has been aroused, and, unless it is speedily quelled, it will fasten a despotism upon the backs of the people. This is the danger of the South. Before the Secession leaders are aware of it, the people will have discovered the chains forged for them, and they will sweep their corrupt leaders away by a storm which they have raised. Already, no less than a half dozen leaders are intriguing for the prospective Dictatorship of the Southern Confederacy. These are Yancy, Wise, Toombs, Rhett, Davis, Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Gov. Harris, of Tennessee. Personal rivalry among these men may prevent either of them from grasping the coveted prize. But some ambitious man will try to seize the reins of power and assume the kingly control of the Southern States. Some of these Southern aspirants are reported to have said, time and again, that a republican form of government is at an end, that there is too much freedom in the country, and that the people pass upon too many elections, and that a new form of government will have to be established. This is unfortunately too far as the South is concerned. Popular government in the South has degenerated into a most detestable form of anarchy. The population has become doped and excited; the political leaders have become selfish and corrupt. A total breakdown, therefore, of this new Confederate form of government is inevitable. A military despotism, supported by an immense standing army, now looms up before the anxious gaze of the speculators, tyrants, capitalists, and bad men of the South."

URCATION IN ARIZONA.—A letter dated at Mesilla, June 22, represents the state of affairs in Arizona and New Mexico as truly deplorable. The American residents are from Texas and the Southern States, and are all Secessionists. In Arizona they have banded themselves together, and, though in the minority, have obtained complete ascendancy, and are exercising their power with far as the most flagrant character and wanton cruelty. The majority of the residents are Mexicans, and are true to the Union and loyal to the Government, but by threats are kept in silence and inactivity. The Secessionists have held a Convention, and have resolved upon the expulsion of every Federal officer. Agent Labodi was waited upon, and his immediate departure demanded, with a threat of force, with tar and feathers, if he did not comply. Labodi replied that, as an officer of the Government, he would not abandon his post, but would, in accordance with instructions, proceed to Tucson. Being a Mexican, he was saved by the interposition of friends, though others have been less fortunate. No attempt short of force will reconcile these outlaws, and if not immediately put down, they will overrun New Mexico with an overwhelming influence, and every Union man in Arizona and New Mexico will be massacred. The writer states that Fort Bliss, now held by seventy Texas troops, can easily be retaken, and if it is in our control, the country can be redeemed and saved.

"Tactic" Hardee took command of the rebel forces at Memphis on the 24th ult.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION. The oration of Mr. Everett at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July was a masterly one; perhaps the highest effort of his life. It occupied over two hours in its delivery, and was heard with profound attention and at times with rapturous applause. Mr. E. answered most triumphantly the various reasons which have been assigned by Southern statesmen for secession, namely, the statutes obstructing the fugitive slave law; the bounty on the cod fisheries; the acts securing the coastwise trade to American shipping; the tariff; and opposition to slavery—showing that South Carolina had lost no slave by the obstructive acts complained of; that the whole South had not lost a dozen by them; that the bounties on Northern fisheries were trifles compared with the millions spent to get the Indians out of Georgia, and the greater sums necessary to remove them from Florida; that it is by encouraging Northern shipping that we build up a navy to protect the South from any possible invasion; that the tariff was originally a Southern measure, the first petitions for it coming from Southern cities, the first bill for it framed and advocated by a Southern statesman, and the chief thing protected at first was Southern cotton, which in its infancy grew up under the protective system, and finally derived its magnitude and importance from a Northern invention; and that the opposition to slavery was laughed us by the South, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, condemned the slave-trade, and passed the ordinance of '37. If any one has changed on the question of slavery it is the South.

Mr. E. also enumerated the concessions we have made to the South. Every President except the last was either a Southern President or one who enjoyed the confidence of the South; every issue between the sections, whether legislative or judicial, had been decided in their favor, one thing only excepted—we elected a President last fall without the aid of Southern votes. The orator concluded by showing the necessity of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is subdued. Had we a division it would be a hollow truce to be followed by fiercer war—the stampede of the slaves and the smuggling which would be prompted by unequal tariffs would bring on war. But division of the country is not to be thought of—if it were allowed the states of the South might return to their original allegiance, and a foreign banner be planted on the Potomac. We cannot suffer the Gulf—our Mediterranean Sea—to pass into the hands of a foreign power, nor can we allow another nation to open and shut the gates of the "Father of Waters" until the Alleghany Mountains sink below the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and Missouri roll backward in their channels.

DESPOITISM AT NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, cannot be accused of any undue prejudice against the South, or partiality towards the North. His report, therefore, of things in the rebel States, may be considered as reliable. He tells us that the rebel States have come back to us from England, he makes some rather ugly revelations concerning the state of affairs in New Orleans. First, he doubts the stories about the number of armed men and the supply of arms in the rebel States. Then he tells the world that the "volunteers" for the rebel army have been obtained by violent measures and outrages, from which not even British subjects have been spared. That splendid army of chivalrous gentlemen, of which the Southern papers boast, has been recruited by seizing men at their work, knocking them down, dragging them along like felons, and forcing them by violence to serve in the "volunteer" ranks. This is the language used by Mr. Russell, in describing the treatment of British subjects. Of course no milder course was pursued towards other people in New Orleans. The writer goes on to say that there is not a shadow of liberty of opinion or real freedom in New Orleans; that the most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated; that every stranger is watched, that men's heads are shaved and the men packed in boxes for uttering "abolition sentiments," which phrase means sentiments in favor of the Union; that "there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence, misery, and murder, over which the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble gratingly, and on which rest in dangerous security the feet of his throne;" that the negroes are ready to rise against the whites, if ever an occasion offers. This is the picture of New Orleans drawn by a writer who has had the most favorable features of Southern society and politics presented to him. This is a true view of a great city under the political establishment that the London Times would like to have recognized as one of the nations of the earth.

BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN SIOUX AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) "Pioneer" states that a sanguinary battle occurred between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians at the junction of Minnesota and Iowa, of June. A large party of Chippewas fired on the Sioux while they were in the act of entering Governor Wilkie's house. The Sioux took possession of the house, and removing the "chinking" from between the logs, returned the fire with effect. From this time until midnight a constant firing was kept up between the Indians. Six Chippewas, three Sioux and two Assiniboines were killed during the struggle. Governor Wilkie's daughter is passing within range of the combatants, and was severely wounded in the thigh by an arrow. Mr. McFetridge describes the scene as terribly exciting, and relates instances of great individual bravery. Mr. McFetridge states that the residence of Governor Wilkie resembled a slaughter house on the morning after the conflict. Five Chippewas and two Sioux were lying dead on the floor, [which was covered with blood. Sioux did not scalp the dead Chippewas, but merely cut out and mutilate their bodies. The Chippewas were very brutal—they cut up the bodies of their foes and burned them.]

KING COTTON UNBORN.—A letter from Louisville says King Cotton is likely to stand out naked in the cold this winter. The truth is, the bragging rascal never has produced his own clothing, and now he can't buy it. Two or three car loads of bagging and rope have been detained at the Louisville & Nashville depot, which holders expected to ship over the road. They had it dragged out from this city about the time the brulley Nashville directors had the road declared open, in defiance of Uncle Sam; but they did not feel brave enough to ship it, when the Surveyor informed them of the consequences. Since that time, some have tried to send lots through in wagons. Several have been caught at it, and turned back. The Kentuckians had but one confiscation means. As high freight as \$250 a wagon load has been given. So you may know bagging and rope begin to command high prices.

Hon. John S. McCalmont, President Judge of the Eighteenth District, (Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Mercer and Forest counties,) has resigned his office, and is now Colonel of one of the Reserve Regiments of this State. He was educated at West Point, and is therefore, well qualified for military duty. Gov. Curtin has appointed Glenn W. Scofield, Esq., of Warren county, President Judge of the District, to fill the vacancy.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. ROMEY, Va., July 15.—This morning a detachment of fifty men, under Capt. E. A. Irvin, of the Kane Rifle Regiment, encountered a body of retreating rebels on the banks of New Creek, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which were probably a portion of the rebels routed by Gen. Morris. The rebels were double the number of the force under Capt. Irvin, and were intent on marching through the pass which Irvin and his men were detailed to guard. In this attempt a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of three of the rebels, and the wounding of a large number of others. Capt. Irvin's men in this affair conducted themselves with the utmost coolness and gallantry, receiving the fire of the enemy without the loss of a single man, and after having returned the leaden salute of the foe, rushed on and dispersed them in every direction, capturing a wagon filled with plunder, which the secessionists had stolen from the defenceless people in the neighborhood, and which they were about to carry off in their retreat. A large amount of camp equipage was also left on the field, which was taken possession of by Capt. Irvin and his men. This skirmish and victory has diffused great enthusiasm among the "buck-tails," who are anxious to follow it up with other achievements of a similar character.

JULY 16.—The following is a detailed account of the defeat of the rebels at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill.—On the night of the 11th the rebel army evacuated their camp at Laurel Hill, apparently hoping to pass Beverly before Gen. McClellan's arrival, and thus escape a trap for them by passage through the Cheat mountain pass. Pursuit was immediately ordered. The whole road for twenty miles was strewn with baggage thrown from the wagons to facilitate their retreat. The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly and there met the rebels flying from Rich Mountain, and finding escape to Huttonsville impossible, all united and returned toward Laurel Hill, and took the road in the direction of St. Morris. Gen. Morris's division pursued them for a mile or two beyond Leesville that night, and halted on 11th St. in the morning, where the rebels were found in the morning, and continued it all day, in spite of an incessant rain pouring down. The rebel army left the pike and struck Cheat river and pursued the mountain road down the valley. Our advance, pushed on, guided through the mountain gullies by tents, camp furniture, provisions and knapsacks, thrown from the rebel wagons to facilitate their flight. As our troops forded Cheat river the fourth time, the rebels opened a furious fire on them with small arms and rifled cannon from a bluff on the opposite side, and the fire was too high to be effective. The fire was returned with spirit by the infantry; meanwhile two pieces of artillery came up and opened on the rebels. During this fire the 14th Ohio crossed between the two fires and came in on the enemy's flank. The rebels then fled in disorder leaving two of their finest cannon. At the next ford, a quarter of a mile further on, Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. Garnett was finally shot dead, and his army fled in wild confusion towards St. George. The results of the whole affair is the capture of the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, a large amount of tents and camp equipage, forty baggage wagons, a field camp chest, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgia regiment, from Georgia, captains and lieutenants and a large number of Virginia officers, the death of Gen. Garnett and twenty of his men, and a much larger number wounded. All along the line of retreat the roads are filled with deserted rebels, and our men are ordered to stop arresting prisoners because we cannot take care of them. Our loss is wholly in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, two being killed and two mortally wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Our skirmishers reached Fairfax Court House at half past eleven A. M., and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees have been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown up across the road, a half mile in length, with embrasures for four batteries, and a sand-bag protection; but no guns had been mounted. There were no pit-falls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about one hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their horses out of the same bags. This morning the Confederate troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the pickets expected that a battle would certainly take place, but at 9 A. M., they made a precipitate retreat, leaving A. M.'s quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools, camp furniture, etc., behind them in their haste. The entry of the Federal troops into Fairfax is said by those gentlemen to have been inspiring beyond description. The main street was filled, as far as the eye could reach, with the soldiers marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." At 6.00 A. M. the cavalry which were in the rear—the artillery being in front—dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to overtake the retreating Confederates. They followed the road four miles towards Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry they returned. A few buildings were burned by the federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a runaway soldier having been fired on by them. No buildings in Fairfax were burned.

A dispatch from Hudson, Missouri, says that "Eight hundred federal troops came up ahead of the passenger train this morning as far as Millville, thirty miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railroad, where the track was torn up. The federal troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, resulting in the loss of seven rebels killed and several taken prisoners. One man, who was caught with a gun in his hand was immediately hung, and another who attempted to escape wasiddled with balls. The fighting still continued when the passenger train passed up. The federals had lost three killed, seven wounded, and thirty of their horses had been captured. The strength of the rebels was not known." On Friday night a detachment of the companies of Col. Woodruff's second Kentucky regiment attacked 600 rebels between Mad river and Barboursville on the Kanawha in Western Virginia, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had but one killed. Gen. Cox's brigade, destined to operate against the rebels under ex-Gov. Wise, was rapidly moving up the Kanawha. The detachment from Jefferson City, Missouri, returned from Tipton at 2 o'clock last night. They surrounded the town, and arrested eighteen of the Secessionists, and brought them hither. E. C. Donnelly left for St. Louis by the noon train, under guard. A prominent citizen of Pettis county arrived at Jefferson City, Missouri, and reports that a force of four hundred Secessionists had assembled near Georgetown, with three pieces of artillery. He also states that they are receiving constant accessions to their numbers. The privateer steamer of the Savannah, recently captured by the United States brig Perry, has been indicted for piracy on the high seas by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. To insure attention, the CASE must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cases with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rate.

Mr. Editor.—Allow me to present the name of ROMER GRAHAM of Decatur township, for Sheriff of Clearfield county, subject to the decision of the county convention.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Please announce the name of DANIEL AVENS of Decatur township, as a suitable person to represent this county in the legislature, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention.

Mr. S. J. Row.—I beg leave to present the name of THEOPHILUS G. MOG of Woodward township, to the people of this county for the office of Sheriff, subject to the Republican nominating convention.

Mr. Editor.—The friends of the national and State administrations present the name of DAVID C. DALK of Pike township, as a person well qualified to represent our District in the next legislature. Mr. Dale, as a private in the Curwensville company, and fighting the Rebels, will be supported for said office by his friends in the county.

NOTICE to School Directors and Teachers of Clearfield county.—Public examination of Teachers will be held this year as follows: Bloom, Ferguson, Lumber City and Penn township; September 4th and 5th; at Lumber City; Curwensville, Knox and Pike; September 6th and 7th; at Curwensville. Clearfield, and Lawrence; September 9th and 10th; at Clearfield. Girard and Goshen; September 11th and 12th; at Goshen School House. Covington, and Karthaus; September 13th and 14th; at Karthaus. Bradford, Graham, and Morris; September 16th, and 17th; at Grabraham. Boggs, Decatur, and Woodward; September 18th and 19th; at Centre in Decatur. Bell, Benezel, Chest, and New Washington; September 23rd and 24th; at Newington. Becaria, Guelich, and Jordan; September 26th and 27th; at cross roads in Becaria. Huston, and Fox; October 1st, at no. 1 House in Huston. Brady, and Union; October 3rd and 4th, at Luthersburg. At 9 o'clock A. M.

A LARGE STOCK of Varnishes—Copal, Cashew, White Damar, White Spirit, Flowing Japan, Dryer, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c. for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICKS.

HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY, PENNA. S. J. OSGOOD, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel is new, and furnished in modern style, has ample accommodations, and is in all respects a first-class house. February 6, 1861.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermeddling with one who has been heretofore granted all persons indebted to him, to come forward and settle without delay, as his accounts will have to be closed. Frenchville, June 12, 1861.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE—extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligible property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOPE, Dec 19-t. Attorney at Law Clearfield, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of Patton Hippie & Co., was dissolved on the 1st of June, 1861, by the withdrawal of H. D. Patton. The books of the late firm are in the hands of Hippie and Faust who are authorized to settle and collect all debts due said firm. H. D. PATTON, H. A. HIPPIE, DAN L. FAUST, July 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Matthew Conrad, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted, request all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SUMMERVILLE, June 19, 1861-6tp. Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The "Clearfield county Agricultural Society" will hold its Second Annual Fair ground near the Borough of Clearfield, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of October next. The grounds are now being put in good order, and the accommodations enlarged for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. A premium list will shortly be published. RICHARD SHAW, G. R. BARRETT, JOSEPH R. REED, JOHN M'GAUGHY, WM. M'BRIDE, Clearfield, June 26, 1861. Ex. Committee.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, August 20th. Terms, per session of eleven weeks, \$7.00. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50. Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$5.00. Latin, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, \$4.00. Latin and Greek languages, \$6.00. To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [May 20] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

ON HIS OWN HOOK!—JOHN GUELICH CABINET MAKER.—The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business on "his own hook," at his old place on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Red Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware, that may be wanted in this section of country. He has a large stock of Mahogany and Common sittings of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogany and Common Bureau Writing and Wash Stands; Centre, Dining and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany and Common Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c. &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good and cheap for cash. His Painting done on short notice, and at reasonable prices. As I intend to sell every thing in my line of business at the cheapest cash rate, I walk in and examine the articles on hand, and judge for yourselves of the quality and finish. Country produce received at payment. JOHN GUELICH, N. B. Coffins made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompaniments, when desired. J. G.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of colored paints, oil, dry and ground in oil, in 1 pound cans, just received and for sale at HARTSWICKS.

BEST Philadelphia Sugar-Cured Hams at the new store of the GRAHAM, BOYNTON & Co.

FOR SALE—a new one-horse wagon. Apply to [Dec 12] REED, WEAVER & Co., Clearfield.