

## THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 14, 1861.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrone Station.  
 GOING EAST.  
 Fast Line, 9.17 P. M. | Mail Train, 11.55 A. M.  
 GOING WEST.  
 Express, 6.40 A. M. | Mail Train, 5.40 P. M.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Bradford, has reached us, but cannot appear this week.  
 A Reader, &c., is crowded out. We will try to find room for it next week.

ATTENTION! WEST BRANCH GREYS!—The members of this company, and all others wishing to enlist, will rendezvous at Clearfield, on Monday next, prepared to march on Wednesday, to the seat of War. L. R. MERRELL.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The union concert in aid of the Bible Society, will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, August 18th, at 8 o'clock. The usual collection will be taken. By order of the President, GEO. W. RHEEM, Sec.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.—Several days since, Messrs. H. W. Smith & Co., presented us with a package of extract of Coffee. It is rich in flavor, pleasant to the taste, and decidedly the best article of the kind we have ever tried. Call and get a package.

NOVEL BANKING.—We see it stated that "the Military chest of the rebel General Garnett, which was captured by our troops near Rich Mountain, was found to contain sheets of unissued notes of the Fairmount bank, Va. The President of the Bank accompanied Gen. Garnett, as one of his staff signing such quantities of the notes as were wanted from time to time." This is a travelling "Mount-a-Bank," literally.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue the weather has been changeable. The latter part of last week was warm and sultry. On Monday it rained most of the day; and on Tuesday we had rain, and the air became quite cool. The river is up to a rafting "flood," and, we believe, several rafts have been started down stream. How far they will be able to proceed, is not certain; but, we presume, they will not get to market.

INCREASE OF PAY TO THE SOLDIERS.—Congress has enacted a law increasing the pay of the soldiers from eleven to thirteen dollars per month, which comes up more to the standard of justice, and also affords additional inducements to volunteer. There is no reason why the federal army should not be the best paid, the most thoroughly disciplined, and most highly cultivated of all the armies in the world. The raw material is at hand—the undisciplined valor and fortitude abounds everywhere, to make our army such, now that the pay has been raised, if commands are only given to men of experience, ability, moral worth and manly culture.

SUBDUE DEATH OF BISHOP BOWMAN.—The following, relating to death of the Bishop, we clip from an exchange: "The body of Bishop Bowman of the Episcopal church was found near Parnassus, on the Allegheny V. R. R. on Saturday morning the 3d inst. A jury was summoned by Esquire Irwin and a verdict rendered to the effect that 'he came to his death by visitation of God.' He was on his way from Pittsburgh to Kittingham, and there being a break in the railroad, so that the trains could not connect, he undertook to walk some four miles to make the connection, and probably the extreme heat of the day overcame him, he sank down by the road side, dead, and to all appearance, never moved out of the spot."

Bishop Bowman was an eminent scholar, a learned divine, and a Christian man of most exemplary character and unblemished reputation. He was the friend of the poor, the counselor of the rich, the admirer of the erring, and the prayerful sympathizer with the repentant. From a position of lofty responsibility and distinguished eminence, he regarded the humblest man in the church as his equal while he would acknowledge no superiority or exclusiveness in the circles of a Christian brotherhood, save that which was achieved by a test of faith, or a practice of good works and holy precepts. In the death of Bishop Bowman, the Episcopal church has lost a representative whose labors had distinguished its already world-wide reputation, and added to religion the least of the glory of the sincerity and the success of one man's devotion to religion.

CONFISCATION.—Ex-Senator Mason, of Virginia, owns a large amount of property in this State as an heir of the Chew estate. In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Germantown, applied to Judge Ludlow for an injunction to prevent Senator Mason from taking money out of the estate in which he is interested, located in the Twenty-second Ward, in that city. In asking for the order, Mr. Chew said: "I apply to your honor for an order to prevent James M. Mason from taking out of the jurisdiction of the Court funds which the Trustees have invested under the order of the Orphans' Court. Already a very large sum has been taken out of the State by that very remarkable traitor, and I have no prospect of ever getting restitution if the balance or the funds is taken away." Judge Ludlow suggested that a citation might issue, and notice could be made by publication. Senator Mason has ten days in which to appear and answer. Mr. Chew and Mr. Mason are brothers-in-law.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that Institution had received during the college year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven. The course of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic Schools of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

THE MISSING FROM THE BATTLE.—A letter from Fort Washington to the Star states that at least one hundred of our missing troops from the battle of Bull Run are on the Maryland side of the Potomac working for farmers. They are most probably deserters.

## CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Found—a stick to measure narrow escapes.  
 Mounted—The big gun "Union," at Newport News.  
 Patriotic—to make a long face and talk of imaginary evils.  
 Issued—a thousand rations, to contractors at old Point.  
 Discovered—the hook and line with which an angler caught a cold.  
 Why is a retired carpenter like a lecturer? Because he's an ex-planer.  
 Generous—to use money in speculating that you should pay your debts with.  
 A hoax—the story of 50,000 stand of arms having reached Memphis from England.  
 Why is Gen. Scott like the Strait of Constantine? Because he is Boss-for-us.  
 Liberal—to keep all grain out of market, until the prices reach the "starvation" standard.

A Question?—"Ought a fellow go after a gal after she's gin him the mitten?" "Spec he 'hadt' augter."

Reported—that Hon. Alfred Ely, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, is at Richmond digging ditches.

A German paper, in an article on the great panic, says: "We had an army of Lions command by Jackasses."

Fact—a good way to make hard times, is to refuse to pay all little bills, although you have the money in your pocket.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation, calling forth a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

Some one says that the music of the Chinese is deliciously horrible, "like cats trying to sing bass with sore throats."

The abbreviated title of the seceded States is, "C. S. A.," which some wag has rendered, "Confederate Stealing Association."

Recognized—by the President, Frederick Kuhne as consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to reside at New York.

It is neither kind nor charitable, nor doing as one would be done by, to aid a person in getting a situation for which he is unfit.

Burned to death—an invalid white woman, an amputee, during the great conflagration. Who is accountable for this barbarous deed?

An exchange says:—"A shower of army worms fell in this locality. The weather was clear and warm." Where did they "fell" from?

Remarks—an exchange, that "Secession is now believed to be a billions complaint, generating in the low marshy districts of the South."

Run into the river—several cars loaded with Government horses at Hayre-de-Grace, one day last week. Eighteen horses were drowned.

Large—the Mosquitoes in Allentown. A great many of them weigh a pound, and they actually jump on the trees, and bark. That's a good one.

Robbery of the Phila. P. O.—A successful decoy letter.—An important mail robbery case was heard before Commissioner Hazlett, on the 9th. For several months the attention of S. B. Row, special agent of the P. O. Department, has been directed to the case of the Philadelphia Post Office. These letters all had to pass through the Philadelphia Postoffice. Consequently, suspicion naturally fell on that office.

For some time Mr. Row has been putting decoy letters in the mail; but, until this morning, there has been no clue obtained to the knavery. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Row, with the assistance of Mr. Ireland, one of the clerks, prepared a decoy which has done its work successfully. They directed a letter to an imaginary Mrs. Isaac Green, Atlantic county, N. J., containing two one dollar bills, which they had taken due note of. The letter expressed the hope that the money would meet the lady's present necessities, and was then got up in a way that would make it appear even to an experienced clerk to have come from New York.

The letter was stamped with a New York stamp, the date regularly inserted with type. It was then placed—as all regularly registered money letters from New York are—in a large envelope on which was written "Atlantic City," and in one corner, "Post Office business."

Mr. Ireland, when he saw no one was looking toward him, thrust this document, which also enclosed the bill that accompanied registered letters, into the middle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New York, which were destined for East Jersey.

He watched for some time to see if any except the clerk, who distributes the mail for Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania approached. While he was looking, he thinks he saw Mr. Reed take up that portion of the letters in which the one he had written was placed. He also saw him drop several letters from the pile. The last fact, however, is not very important, as the clerks have to drop those letters which do not belong to their departments. The amateur detectives left the office at an early hour. Mr. Reed's hours are from 3 P. M. till 7 A. M.

Early this morning Mr. Ireland took up the letters which had been prepared for Atlantic City, and found that the one he had got up was missing. He went out of the office, and called Mr. Row to him. He then agreed that they should call on Mr. Reed and examine him. On entering the apartment where the latter was, Mr. Row told him that as many letters sent through his hands were missing, it was their painful duty to examine him. He readily assented, and on examination, the two dollars were found in his watch pocket.

Reed's counsel raised some objections on the score of the absence of the envelopes, but the case was so clear that the District Attorney made no effort to protract the hearing; and the Commissioner decided that Reed should be held in \$2,500 to answer for his appearance at the next term of the Court.—Philadelphia Bulletin, August 9.

NOVEL BALLOON ASCENSION.—A letter from Fort Monroe says: "Prof. La Mountain made a novel ascension. He took his balloon on board the steamer Fanny, and when she was about mid-way the Roads ascended about two thousand feet into the air, ropes attached to the balloon still being held on board. The steamer then started slowly down the river, passing very near Sewall's Point and then across toward Pig's Point and Newport-News. The reconnaissance was complete. La Mountain could look down upon their work at Sewall's Point finally. He reports that behind the line of woods which skirts this side of the Point, the Rebels are working actively upon batteries, and mounting guns which will be made to bear upon the Rip-Raps, upon the shipping, and the Fortress. There are a number of encampments. When the Rebels saw him nearly above them, they concealed themselves as soon as possible in the woods, and watched him from behind the trees or the rocks near by. Other information obtained is not made public. The method of the ascension was entirely new, and the reconnaissance decidedly the most satisfactory one which has been made at this post.

## RETRIBUTION IN VIRGINIA.

Virginia, more than any other State in, or at present out of the Union, is responsible for the heresies which underlie the present rebellion, and it is but a just retribution that the chief weight of its chastisement should fall upon her. The tendency of the extreme doctrines of Virginia on the subject of State rights has been everywhere, and especially at the South, instrumental in weakening the sentiment of loyalty to the National Government, and paving the way to revolt against its authority. The idea of superior allegiance to the State has for many years been a peculiar feature of Virginia radicalism. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe—all her early statesmen denounced it as a fatal heresy, destructive to the harmony and prosperity of the Union. But on the demise of these patriotic men, Democracy ran wild in Virginia, and under the influence of her new political leaders it became a fundamental article of democratic faith, that the allegiance of every citizen was due first to his State, and that the residuum of fealty only belonged to the Union.

Upon this extreme doctrine of State Rights, originated in Virginia, so far as it has any pretence of foundation in principle, the present rebellion is based, and its leaders turn to it as an excuse for their treason and a justification for their revolt. Though a hundred times rejected and denounced by almost every distinguished statesman and patriot of the country, it has come to be recognized as a cardinal political truth by the demagogues and leaders all over the South, and they use it as a cloak for their ambitious and criminal schemes for the destruction of the Government.

There is something almost romantic in the retribution which has overtaken Virginia. She is made the first sufferer, as she was the first to initiate, but which, neither from her position nor her interests, legitimately belongs to her. Her fields are trampled over by hostile armies—her homes are disturbed by dread of outrage, and her soil is being moistened by human blood. Her industry is paralyzed, her commerce and her trade ruined. She is made the battlefield of a terrific struggle, in which, let who will, she can only be a loser. One-half of her territory has repudiated the authority of the rebel leaders, and organized a loyal State Government in their stead. She is trampled over by her treacherous and false allies from the South, and by the loyal forces from the North. Her finances are utterly ruined, and her credit destroyed, by being compelled to bear the brunt of the rebellion. The debt under which she was laboring is increased, and the movement of the revolt was all that the bent backs of her people could bear, and the additional burdens, with the impoverishment consequent upon her treason, will inevitably force her into the infamy of repudiation. Her distinguished men are over-slaughtered by her Southern allies, and her leaders, whose ambition hurried them into revolt are thrust into a voiceless retirement. Gov. Letcher is cast into the shade of the insurrection, and the only legitimate repositories of the legislative powers capable of being exercised under the organic act constituting the Territory. The body sitting at Topeka was regarded as revolutionary, and, as such, deserving to be dispersed by the Federal authority. Under these circumstances it was that on the 3d of September, 1861, Mr. Secretary Davis wrote as follows to Gen. Persifer F. Smith:

"The position of the insurgents, in this case of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestations of a purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. Patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed." On the same day he made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for two regiments to be mustered into the service, and to be sent to the call of Gen. Smith. Then it was right to put down "rebellion" by arms, and to march militia from other States to aid in enforcing the laws.

SOUTHERN BRUTALITY.—The heart sickens at reading such recitals as the following. Are these the men we are to treat with distinguished consideration, and deal with as tenderly as babies?

"Mr. Collins, son of Dr. Collins, a noted Methodist who escaped from the South some time since, relates the following: Miss Giernstein, a young woman from Maine, who had been teaching near Memphis became an object of suspicion, and left for Cairo on the cars. One of the firemen overheard her say to some Northern men: 'Thank God, we shall soon be in a land where there is freedom of thought and speech.' The fellow summoned the Vigilance Committee, and the three Northern men were stripped and whipped till their flesh hung in strips. Miss G. was stripped to her waist and thirteen lashes given her bare back. Mr. Collins says the brave girl permitted no cry or tear to escape her, but bit her lips through and through. With head bowed, scared, and disfigured, she was at length permitted to resume her journey toward civilization."

PAY OF THE REBEL ARMY.—The Colonels get \$174 per month; Lieutenant-Colonels \$170 per month; Majors, \$150 per month; Captains, \$100 per month; First Lieutenants, \$90 per month; Second Lieutenants, \$80 per month; Sergeants, \$14 per month; privates, \$11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing and one ration per day. Quartermasters get the same as Captains; Commissaries get the same. The southern papers state that many of the officers and men are serving without pay.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.—The Official Correspondence respecting the burning of the Norfolk ship-houses, and sinking of the fleet there, has just been published. It appears that to Commodore McCauley's cowardice or treachery, the country is indebted for that terrible loss—for the greatest of the calamities that have befallen the country since the commencement of the war being the abandonment of the cannon at Norfolk Navy Yard.

DEFEAT OF JAMES B. CLAY.—Few tears, we feel certain, will be shed at the announced defeat of James B. Clay, apostate son of the illustrious "Harry of the West," as member of the State Legislature. Judge Buckner, a Union man, outran Mr. Clay between five and six hundred votes. David had his Absalom and Henry Clay his James B., who has already met his doom in popular estimation.

## The Latest News.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail.

No fight has, as yet, taken place at Springfield, Missouri; but an attack was hourly expected, as the rebels are within 12 miles of that place.

Prince Napoleon left Washington on Monday for New York. His visit to Manassas has provoked a great deal of comment.

The following letter was despatched on the 11th to General Butler by the Secretary of War, regarding the "contrabands."

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1861.  
 GENERAL.—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 30th, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union, and for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service in the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged.

The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings, which must be respected by military and civil authorities alike, will suffice for the enforcement of legal claims. But in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent on the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the States within which military operations are conducted, must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of the parties owning them.

To this general rule, the rights to services herein stated, and the act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the rights to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows of necessity that no claim can be recognized by the military authorities of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the services of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly suspended as to remedies by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it, and it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures in the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and injuries.

Under these circumstances, it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and in such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives, the name and the character (as loyal or disloyal) of the master and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case. After tranquility shall have been restored upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to the loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government, and the just rights of all, be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service, by the principles herein stated, and of report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this department.

You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in the house or field; nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters; nor will you, except in cases where the public safety may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of such fugitives to the service which they may have escaped.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, Sec. War.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well as we think, and it is but too true that health is heir to us. Such an invigorator they may find in Hostetter's Bitters—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season particularly, the stomach is not strong, and the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the Bitters is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its tonic properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application of the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

DIED: At her home near Union, Bradford county Pa., on Wednesday, July 31st, Mrs. R. E. PALMER, wife of N. Palmer, Esq., formerly of this county. Mrs. P. was a daughter of Russell C. Murray, of New Washington.

On Saturday the 9th at Harrisburg, of inflammation of the brain, HENRY SPACKMAN, son of John Spackman of Girard township, aged about 25 years. Mr. S. on the first call for volunteers enlisted in the "Washington Cadets," and went forth to defend his country's flag; but ere he had the opportunity to show his valor on the battle-field, death summoned him to appear before the Allwise Ruler of the universe. Peace to his remains.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending July 31st, 1861.

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted	\$23,506 51
Pennsylvania State loans	24,508 75
Specie	4,582 68
Due from other banks	5,922 27
Notes of other banks	707 00
Checks and drafts	615 30
Furniture	265 46
Expense of plate engraving, &c.	764 75
Loss and Expense	747 48
	\$61,619 20
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$28,050 00
Notes in circulation	21,970 00
Due depositors	9,811 64
Interest and exchange	1,787 50
	\$61,619 20

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.  
 Clearfield, Pa., July 31, 1861.

FLOR and BACON—a prime lot, just received and for sale low for cash, at April 10. GRAHAM, ROYSTON & Co's

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

## A Fact Worth Knowing!

The undersigned informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened, at his old stand in Bradford township, a

NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, which he will dispose of at as low rates as they can be purchased in the county, and of as good quality, if not better. He respectfully solicits all to give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and he feels certain that they will buy from him.

Jy 11 MATTHEW FORCE.

## NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

JOHN & JERRED F. IRVIN.

The undersigned give notice that on the 12th April they entered into partnership in the mercantile business in Clearfield, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J. F. Irvin.

They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., specially adapted to the wants of the community, and will sell the same at the lowest cash prices.

Also, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality, all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING.

At prices to suit the times. Now is the time to purchase. Call in and examine our stock before you purchase your goods, and we feel confident that we can supply you with all kinds of goods at as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. Give us a trial.

May 30, 1860. JERRED F. IRVIN.  
 N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle. May 30

## NEW GOODS! A FRESH ARRIVAL OF Spring &amp; Summer Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

Just received and opening, a carefully selected stock of Spring and Summer goods, of almost every description, Staple and Fancy.

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS, Choice Groceries, HARD-WARE AND QUEENSWARE, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, Boots and Shoes, HATS AND CAPS.

Stationary, Cedar-ware. New Mackeler in half, quarter, and eighth barrels.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR OF SUPERIOR quality.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved country produce.

June 26, 1861. WM. F. IRVIN.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The proprietors and Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation here and abroad, and a few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom. This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimate of its invaluable medicinal qualities, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a God-send to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to stand on one's feet, and to be able to take food, and to be able to give up the Bitters are a certain cure for the dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts the most vital energy to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years. It is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and revivifying generally. We have evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility, acting under the advice of physicians, who have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly testified the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their care is so harassing that many of them shrink from the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in the extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period for maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomachs, superinduced by persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

"We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words 'Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters' blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label."

Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents—Geo. W. Rheem and C. D. Wats, a Clearfield; John Patton, Curwensville; D. Tyler, Huston; F. K. Arzold, Luthersburg. Oct 24, '60.

CHEESE!—A large lot of superior Cheese, for sale by WM. F. IRVIN Clearfield, Pa.

## PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS CARDS.

H. B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to.

D. O. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penna. May 14.

J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 16.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, one door north of the Post Office, on Second street. Sept. 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, and District Attorney, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street. May 26.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, the same that was formerly occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett. Sept 16.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, in Graham's Row, one door east of the Raftsmen's Journal office. Nov. 10.

FRANK SHORT, Boot and Shoe-maker. Shop on Second street, (nearly opposite Reed and Weaver's Store.) Clearfield, Pa. May 4, 1859.

KRATZER & SON, Merchants, and dealers in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce, Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112]

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, in Graham's new brick building, on Second floor. July 3, 1861.

CHAS. H. POWERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the Clear and brick building. Business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to. July 3, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the Clear and brick building. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

WILLIAM F. IRVIN, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, '59.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kyrletown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite the Raftsmen's Journal office, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 10.