

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 28, 1865.

THE NEWS.

President Johnson has given, in a late speech to a delegation of South Carolinians, a very plain and satisfactory expression of his opinion on slavery and the right of a State to secede. He says, "A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out we must deal with the question of reconstruction and restoration. The institution of Slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it as wise and patriotic men. All institutions must be subordinate to the Government, and slavery has given way. He could not if he would remand it to its former status. He knew that some whom he now addressed looked upon him as a great people's man and a radical, but however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saying that before he entered upon this subject he was opposed to monopolies and perpetual entails. We had a monopoly South in slaves. Being providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the Government so as to place in power the popular part of the nation. The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congress, says that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. All the States were in the Union, but a portion of them rebelled. There is a Constitutional obligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out as freemen of color. They have rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina would be admitted into the Senate or House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth."

The author of the infamous advertisement which appeared in the Selma (Alabama) Advertiser, of Dec. 1st, 1865, offering one million of dollars to procure the assassination of Lincoln, Johnson and Seward, was brought to Washington on June 21st, under arrest. The scoundrel's name is Gayle. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides at Catawba, about ten miles from Selma. He admits that he wrote the advertisement and paid for its insertion in the Selma paper, but claims that it was intended merely as a joke upon the community. Two compositors, employed in the Advertiser office, one of whom placed the advertisement in type, were also brought along as witnesses against Gayle. It is to be hoped that this wretch will be punished as he deserves.

The assassin Atzerott, on Wednesday, submitted to the Court before which he was on trial, a statement, or confession, admitting that he was one of a party engaged to capture though not to kill the President, and stating that on the evening of the assassination he met Booth and Payne, and Booth proposed to him that he should take charge of Vice President Johnson, while Payne should take Mr. Seward, and Booth himself would attend to President Lincoln and Gen. Grant. Though the diabolical wretch declares that he refused to take part in this arrangement, his confession only serves to remove the faintest doubt that he was really one of the party engaged in the fiendish work and to rivet the crime upon the assassin of Mr. Seward.

Mrs. Wm. H. Seward died at Washington on June 21st, of an illness caused by care and exertion for her family since the terrible night of the 14th of April. She was a most estimable Christian lady, and her unexpected death is a hard blow to her already deeply stricken family.

The Ohio State Union Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated Gen. J. D. Cox as candidate for Governor by acclamation. A. S. M'Durney, of Warren was also nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and J. Brinkerhoff for Attorney-General.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama. Its terms are precisely the same as, and identical in language with, those issued on Monday for Mississippi and Texas.

Edmund Ruffin, Sr., of Virginia, committed suicide on last week, at his sons residence near Danville. This venerable ruffian fired the first gun in the attack on Sumter in 1861. Surely, the way of the transgressor is hard.

A fresh impetus has recently been given to the gold mining excitement in Australia by reported extraordinary successes. One company recently struck a lead mine which yields at the rate of a million and a quarter dollars per year.

HARD ON SNEAKS.
No small number of able bodied men have left the limits of the United States, or have dodged about from town to town and state to state to avoid the dreaded conscription. Many of these left family and property behind them with some indefinite idea that they would return and enjoy both as soon as "the storm blew over." In every case these men were sneaks and cowards, who were willing to live under the forfeiture of that respect from others which they could not feel for themselves. A man who is not willing to dare for the country he lives in and the government that protects him, is unworthy any of the rights of citizenship and ought to be tabooed in all decent society. This was the opinion of Congress. On the 3d of March, 1865, Congress passed the following:

"All persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation herein-after mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which they are enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

The President's proclamation in accordance with the above was issued March 10th, and the sixty days grace expired on the 10th of May. Now that the war is over, hundreds of these poltroons will come sneaking back as they sneaked away. Let them be marked and not allowed to exercise any rights of citizenship. They deserve the reputation of every patriot. The country got on without them when their help might have been of some service; let us show them that the country does not want them now.

"Republican in Form."
It is a very recent discovery, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, that the State constitution that does not admit white and black men on an equality to the polls, is not in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, which says State constitutions shall be "Republican in Form." In strictness this point may be well taken, but carried out as a rule it would cut deep and both ways. We believe that, with hardly any exception, every State in the Union, North and South, would be driven out of Congress, if equality of suffrage were to be made the test. In not a single State, but Massachusetts, we believe, is the negro admitted to the polls on an equality with the whites. Connecticut has just provided for submitting the question to the people, with the view of establishing the principle. If Mr. STIMMER insists that Southern States shall be kept out of Congress because they disfranchise a portion of their citizens for their color, what is he going to do with New York, Pennsylvania, and nearly every other State? Should the South combine to demand that the reading and writing test in Massachusetts should be abolished, what would he say? Manifestly just this: "This is a matter that belongs to us solely—a question over which every State, for itself, has exclusive control; so please mind your own business, while we take care of our own, in our own way."

Pursue the investigation, and, however, clear the right of equality may be made to appear, it nevertheless will come round to this: the whole question has been left to the Constitution to the States. Congress has recognized this principle by never interfering with it. The States have acted and do now act upon it; some by excluding the negro altogether, as in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and some of the other States. We could wish there was some power to make these States establish a more just system of franchise and do right, by letting all men to the polls according to some test which would establish their intelligence.

A constitution may, indeed, not be "Republican in Form." Should it be attempted in the reorganization of the Southern States, to enact cruelties against the emancipated blacks, and should other outrages be committed or attempted, and the "Republican" idea nullified, we can send Senators and Representatives back till the "form" is better understood and the idea more correctly carried out.

No prisoners of war above the rank of captain are being released at present. The numerous applications for pardon from prisoners and civilians are filed away for future action, and none but exceptional cases are immediately granted.

Intelligence from the interior of Georgia represent the crops there as abundant, especially wheat and corn. The markets are supplied with plenty of vegetables, at reasonable rates. There is still a great scarcity of money.

Ohio State Union Convention.
The Ohio State Union Convention met at Columbus on June 22d. Gen. W. B. Woods was elected President, and R. Bevis Secretary of the Convention. Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated Governor by acclamation; A. G. M'Durney, of Warren, Lieutenant Governor; Hon. S. S. Warner, of Lorain, Treasurer; J. Brinkerhoff, Attorney-General; James Moore, Board of Public Works, and Lieutenant Rodney, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Convention then passed resolutions lamenting the cruel death of Abraham Lincoln, endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson's administration, that four years of sanguinary war demonstrated that slavery and its institutions were irrevocably opposed to freedom and free institutions. That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that it shall be upon such terms as will give assurance of peace and security to the loyal people, and prosperity to the Federal Union.

Union State Convention.
By a circular received from the Chairman of the Union State Committee we learn that, in compliance with the earnest appeals of many prominent Union men, citizens of different counties in the State, urging that the meeting of the Union State Convention called for the 19th of July, ensuing, be deferred until further notice, the announcement is herewith made that that body will not assemble on the day (19th of July) set apart for its meeting in the city of Harrisburg. Due notice will be given of the meeting of the Convention hereafter.

The postponement of the day of the Convention should not, however, interfere with the selecting of Senatorial and Representative delegates to said body. Let them be appointed at once, and then when the day for the meeting is definitely fixed, the delegates will be ready to respond promptly to the call.

Escape of Breckinridge and Party.
The Herald's Havana correspondent says of the escape of Breckinridge and his party: "These worthies were all near Jeff. Davis when he was captured but managed to elude the national troops and travelled across the States of Georgia and Florida to the coast, where they secured a small boat and put to sea, arriving at Cardenas on the 11th, after three days and nights passed almost entirely without eating or sleeping." At Cardenas they were serenaded and received marked attention from the Spanish Government and people. They expected to remain in Havana for some time.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont died at the Lapiere House in this city, at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. He arrived here from his home in Washington on Monday, having been troubled with disease of the throat for the last three months, originating from diphtheria. Since his arrival here his health has been very good, and last evening he was in good health and spirits. At four o'clock this morning he was taken with strangling sensations, and expired at the hour named above. His body will be sent on this afternoon to his home in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Alexandria Gazette says: During the administration of Governor Slauch, as military Governor of that city, and for a period of nearly three years, the colored people and freedmen have invested in ground rents, real estate and improvements something over fifty thousand dollars. This far exceeds the amount invested during the same period by the white population of the city. As a class, these people are orderly and industrious, and seem to be able to take care of themselves.

THE FARMERS AND THE COPPERHEADS.
—Many of the farmers in the benighted copperhead regions, who read only Tory organs, which declared that the war would last at least four years longer, and that such produce would necessarily command very high prices. But the sudden triumph of the Government has exploded these copperhead predictions as well as his gluttonous voracity for gain.—Telegraph.

The Jacksonville, Florida, Union of the 17th says: A portion of the private baggage of Jeff Davis has been secured near Gainesville, Florida. It consisted of two boxes and one trunk, containing many important private letters and papers. The wagon containing the baggage seems to have been in advance of the flying party, and was abandoned by those having it in charge on the evening of Davis' capture.

John Mitchel is imprisoned in the same manner as Davis and Clay. He is closely guarded, and studiously denied all interviews with the outside world. Davis has fully recovered, but he is not yet able to subsist on army rations, as does Clay and Mitchel. All three of the prisoners spend much time in smoking tobacco, which is furnished them by the government.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis will probably deliver the Fourth of July oration in Chicago, and it is said will take strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage. Mr. Davis would have officiated as orator in Baltimore on the same occasion, had he not received an earlier invitation from Chicago.

Gen. Howard has information from Arkansas and Missouri that the freedmen are in a flourishing condition.

Shall Treason Pass Unpunished.
Those who contend that treason ought not to be punished, freely quote a passage from the London Times, as follows: "We had a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of rebels. We pardoned Smith O'Brien, and Mitchel, and Meagher. In their case there was no difficulty in ascertaining the law; the crime was perfectly well known, and the punishment was equally notorious."

It happened, however, that there was not a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland. It is one thing to put a kettle on the fire, another to make it boil. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, and others, who loved their native land "not wisely but too well," endeavored to raise a rebellion, but failed. The peasantry, who used to applaud their eloquent and fervid speeches, declined to follow them to the field. There was a few gallant gentlemen greatly disposed to raise a revolt, in England, against British rule, but they had neither arms nor men, nor money to purchase arms and support men. Had the Catholic Priests given any encouragement, the story might have been different. But the Priests, with scarcely an exception, had been indoctrined with O'Connell's policy of avoiding all breaches of the law; they remembered his advice, though he was then dead; and they counselled their flocks not to violate the law by plunging into rebellion. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue—"Few and faint, but fearless still"—saw that the affair had become a dead failure, and, to avoid arrest, went into the country, probably hoping to remain there until a favorable time should arrive for their quitting Ireland for the continent of the United States. They were arrested, indicted, tried, condemned, and sentenced to die the death of traitors.

Macaulay truly wrote, "Every man who heads a rebellion against an established government stakes his life on the event." But here, nothing had ripened into rebellion. Above all, not one drop of human blood had been shed. The Ministers of Queen Victoria therefore judiciously spared the forfeited lives of the condemned men, and substituted exile for death. Mitchel was not pardoned at all (though The Times says that he was), for he had been tried and sent out of Ireland, as guilty of seditious writing, months before O'Brien, Meagher, & Co., were condemned.

First, then, there was not an actual outbreak of rebellion in Ireland in 1848. The leaders failed in the attempt to make a revolt. It was a bloodless fiasco. Had human life been lost, O'Brien and his friends would undoubtedly have died on the scaffold, like Robert Emmett in 1803. But, in the case of Jefferson Davis—the very life and soul, the mover and leader of the rebellion—the plea which saved the Irish gentleman cannot be put in. He is mainly answerable for the miserable condition to which the revolted South has been reduced by the rebellion—for the unprecedented loss of human life during four years of war as devastating as (on the Union side) it had been unprovoked—and for the debt of three thousand million dollars which now presses so heavily upon all classes. Such an outpouring of blood and treasure the world never saw, and if Jefferson Davis, who caused all this, is exempted from the penalty of crime, then mercy to him will virtually be a bonus for rebellion. This may sound harsh, but it is true, and the public will have to realize that there are occasions when justice really becomes mercy. Rebellion, it must be shown, ought not to be allowed to evade the punishment it has incurred.—Press.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPINION.—Speaking of enlisting the negroes in the army, and referring to their discharge, Gen. Sherman said in one of his letters: "The hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot." The Copperhead organs which have been lauding Sherman so highly of late, of course approve of his sentiment; and as many copperheads are solicitous that Sherman be the next cop. candidate for the Presidency, he certainly will be run on a "nigger platform."—Ez.

PUNISHING REBELS.—Gen. Logan, in a speech in Lafayette, Indiana, a few days ago, stated that he was "in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, the whole Rebel Cabinet, and every member of the Rebel Government who resigned his seat in Congress to take part in this accursed rebellion, and until the Government did this, it had not done the job it undertook."

The Gazette Indianapolis special says: It is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Milligan, Walker, and other leading members of the Sons of Liberty, in the United States Court, as a safe-guard in case of an adverse decision in the United States Supreme Court against the jurisdiction of a Military Commission.

The decision of the Internal Revenue Department, a year ago, that certified checks were to be treated as currency, and taxed accordingly, has been confirmed by the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and now may be considered as finally settled. The decision is one of great interest to business men and bankers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Inquirer's Richmond special says: The Legislature of Virginia has repealed the obnoxious clause of the Alexandria Constitution, in relation to the question of the qualification of voters. This was the special work for which they were called together.

A Pennsylvanian who recently went to Indiana, in the vicinity of South Bend, was robbed last Wednesday a week of \$6,742, all that he had. Two villains had tracked him from the start. After taking his money, they tied him securely to a tree, and have not been heard from since.

It is said that there are at least one hundred thousand bales of cotton along the line of the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, awaiting the completion of the line, to be forwarded to market.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has appointed to register the voters, as prescribed by the new constitution, men who will not put on their lists any returned rebels or secession sympathizers. The loyal people of Maryland declare that a negro in the United States service is better than a white man who opposed the war.

Orders have been issued for the mustering out of all the re-enlisted regiments of the Army of the Potomac. They will proceed to the different State rendezvous to receive their final payments as soon as the required muster rolls and discharges can be made out.

The Distillery of John Deer, in Bridge-water, Beaver county, was seized by the collector of Internal Revenue of that district, on the 19th inst., and one hundred barrels of liquor confiscated. Cause of seizure and confiscation, alleged fraudulent returns.

A young woman in Henry county, Missouri, not yet sixteen, is cultivating sixteen acres of corn this season. She does all the work herself, including plowing and hoeing. She has undertaken this masculine job to obtain money to educate herself.

The editor of the Richmond Times has received notice from the military authorities that he must change his tone about freedman's rights and other subjects connected with the late rebellion, or his paper will be suppressed.

The 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, General Coulter, is about to be mustered out, though the men have some time to serve. It is the only organization of three months Pennsylvania troops allowed to retain the old number.

It is not probable that Jeff Davis will be tried until the expiration of the warm weather, when it is thought he will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Chase presiding.

The Government intends to retain most of the army wagons for future use, storing them in immense fire-proof buildings, to be especially erected at various points.

John Minor Botts succeeded in getting an order for the payment of \$10,000 for wood, represented to have been furnished, taken or destroyed since the war began.

It is said that one of the batteries which the rebels run over into Mexico after Kirby Smith's surrender would be delivered up to the United States authorities.

The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm, has been arrested at Columbia, and taken to Charleston and placed in confinement.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington City, has purchased Ford's Theatre for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The President has ordered that the military authorities of Charleston shall not prohibit political assemblages of colored people.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of frame style will be charged double price for space occupied.

WILLIAM FEATH, Notary Public and Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. June 28, 1865-3mp.

WANTED—\$5,000 worth of county bonds. Those of longest dates preferred. Apply to June 28, 1865. WALTER BARRETT, Clearfield, Pa.

IRON! IRON!—The subscriber keeps on hand a general assortment of all sizes of bar iron, etc. Also, fresh Lime always on hand, and which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash. G. H. STEINER, Philipsburg, Pa., June 28, 1865-5mp.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales in any part of the county, when desired. Terms low. Address: E. M. MCNOT, June 28, 1865-3p. Covington town'p.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to-wit: two horses, one cow, 12 sheep, a 2-year old heifer, wagon, plow, harrow, horse gears, and household furniture now in possession of John Ross of Chest township, as the same belongs to me and has only been left in the care of said Ross. L. J. HURD, June 28, 1865-3p.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description in short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New-World and Hathaway cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse sweep and 2-horse tread-power threshing machines—price at shop, \$150—with shaker and 50 feet of strap. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. June 28, 1865-7.

ISAAC HAUPT, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York: the Royal and Ecna at Hartford, and the Liverpool and London, capital \$6,000,000.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.—The Clearfield County Bank as an incorporated institution has gone out of existence, by the surrender of its charter on the 12th of May, 1865. All of its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the Banking Business at the same place as private bankers, under the firm name of THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK. We are responsible for the debts of the Bank and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received, and interest paid when the money is left for a fixed term. Paper discounted at six per cent, as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the business men of the county is respectfully solicited. As president, cashier, and officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said Bank to be presented for redemption. JAS. T. LEONARD, RICHARD SEAW, A. K. WRIGHT, J. B. GRAHAM, W. M. PORTER, G. L. KREB, W. A. WALLACE, June 17, 1865. The business of the Bank will be conducted by John M. Adams, Esq., as Cashier.

FUSIL, Salt and plaster in large quantities at [Mar. 22, 1865.] J. P. KRATZER

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for sale at Hartwick & Huston's Clearfield, Pa.

OIL TERRITORY AND LEASES for sale by H. B. SWANPE, Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 22, 1865. Atty at Law.

LEATHER—An assortment for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER, Clearfield, December 14, 1864.

FLOUR.—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and 3 Sacks for sale by [Feb. 22, 1865.] W. F. IRWIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any way medling with a certain Gray Mace, now in possession of Jacob Miller of Decatur township, as the same belongs to me and has only been left with said Miller on loan, subject to my order at any time. May 3, 1865-pd. ISAAC GOSB.

HIPPLE & FAUST, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, 46 MAIN STREET, CURWENVILLE, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the stock of merchandise of the late firm of Patton, Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Muslins, De Laines, Prints, Satinets, Flannels, etc., which they offer at low prices.

FOR CASH OR READY PAY. Grain, Pork, Shingles and Boards, taken in exchange for goods. We respectfully ask a share of patronage. Call and examine our stock. Curwensville, Dec. 11. HIPPLE & FAUST.

N. B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are in our hands, and we hereby notify persons having unsettled accounts, to call and settle the same as we desire to have the books closed. December 11, 1864. HIPPLE & FAUST.

CLOTHING!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of seasonable and fashionable clothing at

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

Reizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell go at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others. For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

FIRST ARRIVAL!

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

BOYNTON, SHOWERS AND GRAHAM, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have received their first supply of Seasonable Goods, which they are now offering for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provisional Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Ginghams, Ducks, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brillinias, Poplins, Regret, Lawns, Nankins, Linen Lace, Edgings, Corsettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsettes, Nankins, Hosiery, Coats, Mantles, Balmoral skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braid, Muslins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Laces, Swiss, Bobinets, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

They have also received a large and well selected stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Serges, Corduroys, Beaver-Ten, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, etc., etc.

Ready-Made Clothing In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Overcoats, Drawers, Cashmeres and Linen Shirts, etc.

Of Boots and Shoes, They have a large assortment for Ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pump Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, etc.

Groceries and Provisions Such as Coffee, Syrups, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Kios, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Tea, Mustard, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps, Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware & great variety of Japanese, Egg beaters, Spoons, Wire Loaf, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, etc. etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns Wall-paper, Candlewick, Cotton yarn and Basting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Rafting Ropes, Augers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammer, Trucks, Nails, Spikes, Grind stones, Stone-wares, Hatches, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, etc.

School Books, Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and commercial paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fancy and common envelopes.

Carriage Trimmings, Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat Irons and Coffee mills, Bed covers and Bed covers, Matches, Stove blacking, Washing soda and Soap, etc.

Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Oils, Paints, Putty, Glass, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store.

They invite all persons to call and examine their stock, and hope to give entire satisfaction.

BOYNTON, SHOWERS AND GRAHAM Clearfield, Pa., May 10th, 1865.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whisker or Mountstach? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six Weeks. Price, \$1.00 Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address: WARNER & CO., Box 135, Brooklyn, N. York. March 29th, 1865.

CASTINGS! CASTINGS!—The undersigned having refitted the Clearfield Foundry, respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he is now prepared to make to order, on short notice, Saw and Grind-mill Irons, Kettles, Stoves, Plows, and Cast-iron, etc. Also, turning of all kinds done on short notice. All orders promptly attended to. short notice. All orders promptly attended to. short notice. HABLET & SONS, June 21, 1865.