

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 20, 1865.

PAYMENT OF COMMUTATION DOES NOT EXEMPT FROM BOUNTY TAX.

An important case, and one in which the public in general are interested to a considerable extent, was disposed of in the District Court of Allegheny county, a few weeks ago. It was presented in the form of a stated case in which the School Directors of Plum Township, were plaintiffs, and John Ewer was defendant. The facts of the case are as follows: John Ewer, a citizen of said township was drafted in July 1863, under the act of Congress, paid the \$300 commutation and was discharged from further liability. In 1864, a Bounty tax, under the provisions of the Bounty acts of Pennsylvania, was assessed and levied on him, amounting to \$55, by the School Directors of said township, which he refused to pay, claiming that he was exempted under the exemptions in said Bounty act, and hence this stated case. The point of law submitted to the Court for its decision was, whether he, having paid the commutation in 1863, was liable to pay a bounty tax under the provisions of said act. Messrs. Moffit and Cochran appeared for the School Directors, and B. G. Childs, Esq., for the defendant. After hearing the arguments of the counsel, the Court decided that the payment of commutation did not bring the defendant within the exceptions contained in the 4th section of said act, therefore he was liable to pay said tax, and ordered judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs for \$55, the amount of tax so assessed and levied on him, as a citizen of said township.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The Post office in Clearfield Borough has been made a Money Order Office by direction of the Postmaster General. Persons sending money to places where money order offices are established will do well to send it by money order, by which no loss can occur, the money being paid to the Postmaster, who issues his order to the Postmaster at the place to which the money is remitted, and it will there be paid to the proper person. Rates of commission charged for money orders are as follows: On orders not exceeding \$10, 10c. Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 15c. Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 20c. No money is received for orders except coin, United States notes and notes of the National Banks, and orders cannot be paid in any other currency.

A FIRE BRAND.

It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that the Episcopal House of Bishops adjourned without issuing its usual Pastoral letter, and that the Pastoral submitted by Bishop McILVAINE was rejected by the House for fear of wounding Southern sensibilities. It was pronounced a "fire-brand" thrown into the convention, in regard to which there could be no higher christian duty than to throw it out again. In common with all intelligent readers, we have ever since been curious to know what this fire-brand was. At last we are gratified. It was agreed, as a compromise, that Bishop McILVAINE should be allowed to issue his Pastoral as his individual act, and that, distinguished prelate has just done so, in the form of a Pastoral to his own Diocese. We give it below, with something like amazement that it should have been so bitterly and successfully opposed, outside of the most disloyal district of the most disloyal Southern State. The following is the passage which seems to have been the bugbear to the Episcopal brethren:

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST IS TAKEN BY MORE THAN A HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

It is for the Whole Family—for the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard, and also for the Household, including the Children and Youth; in a word, tens of thousands of copies are taken in our cities and villages for the Household and Youth's Department alone, while its other departments are valuable to every one cultivating a foot of land. It is most beautifully printed and illustrated with Hundreds of Fine Engravings every year. These are both pleasing and instructive; the Agriculturist may well be stilled a Rural and Household Illustrated Magazine. It is an ornament to the table of any family. It is not a loosely thrown together "Scissors and Paste" Journal, but the largest possible amount of information is condensed into every page. Every line is carefully prepared by thoroughly intelligent, practical men of long experience and large observation—by men of sound common sense, who know what they write and talk about. The information they give, with the thousands of hints and suggestions, cannot fail to be worth to every reader, far more than the subscription price, which is very low, owing to the large circulation. In short, the American Agriculturist is full of good, reliable, interesting, and instructive articles and items, and is adapted to all parts of the country, and to every man, woman and child in the land. We advise every family to subscribe at the present time, and receive the 25th Annual Volume, now beginning.

TERMS.—\$1.50 a year; Four copies for \$5; Ten for \$12; Twenty or more copies, \$1 each. An extra copy to the one making up a club of Ten or Twenty. Volume XXV begins with the next number. Published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

ing found its end. The means of education and improvement are being extended among those who have been delivered from the yoke of bondage. Obstacles in their way are being removed. Vast and essential internal changes, affecting the whole fabric of society in the Southern States, are acquiesced in which a spirit of wisdom and harmony which promises the happiest results. And lastly, what was witnessed in our late general Convention, the first fruits of an ingathering of brethren into a re-union, which we have reason to believe will be universal through the Dioceses of our late divided Church—first fruits in the return of Bishops to their former seats in the House of Bishops, who, in the spirit that brought them, in their sense of the brotherly kindness with which they were received, and in the assurance they gave of the minds of those who came not with them, are pledges that what remains of separation will speedily cease.

For these so great mercies, as well as for all that God did for us, in that way of trial and painfulness, by which we have come to them, we are bound to acknowledge, most thankfully our unspokeable indebtedness to the mighty hand and most gracious goodness of God. Congressional Proceedings. Among the important bills and resolutions introduced into the two houses of Congress on the 11th, those concerning Mexico, and further amendments to the Constitution of the United States, will attract the special attention of the country. As regards Mexico, concurrent resolutions were moved in the Senate by Mr. Wade and in the House by Mr. Schenck, strongly reasserting the Monroe doctrine, and requesting the President to take such steps concerning this matter as will indicate the recognized policy and protect the honor and interest of our Government. Both houses also requested the President to communicate to them all information in possession of the Government concerning the present condition of affairs in Mexico. Of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, several aim at the establishment of equal civil rights for all men, without distinction of color. Another, which expresses the outspoken sentiments of nearly all the Union Conventions held in 1865, demands that the representation in the lower House be based upon the qualified number of voters in each State. Others forbid the assumption or payment of the Rebel debt, and the repudiation of any part of the National debt. Interesting and exciting debates may be expected on both subjects. On motion of Mr. Wentworth, a bill was passed to prevent the spreading of the Rinderpest in the United States. A resolution offered by Mr. Niblack granting to Representatives from States lately in rebellion the privileges of the floor of the House pending the question as to their admission, was lost, the House refusing to suspend the rules for its reception by Yeas, 40; Nays, 111.

IN THE SENATE, Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition asking for a high tariff on imported goods. A bill was introduced to grant the right of constructing a telegraph line from New York to the West Indies. A resolution declaring the rebellion subdued, and restoring the writ of habeas corpus throughout the country, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution from the House to appoint a committee on the late rebellious States was taken up, and some discussion ensued upon a motion to strike out that part which provides that no members from such States can be admitted until the committee has reported, in which Messrs. Howard, Anthony, Doolittle and Fessenden took part. The amendment was adopted. The resolution in this regard was then passed. A resolution calling for information as to whether the rebellion is suppressed, and for the reports of Government officers and agents who have visited the States in revolt, was passed. IN THE HOUSE, a communication was presented from Governor of Virginia, enclosing an act of the Legislature favoring the repeal of the act of 1862, consenting to the division of the State, and the formation of West Virginia. The Military Committee was instructed to report upon the propriety of granting bounties to the soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862. Mr. Raymond presented the credentials of persons elected to the House from Tennessee, and moved that they be referred to the joint committee on the subject of the late Confederate States. Considerable debate ensued, but the motion finally prevailed—yeas 125, nays 42. The claimants were, however, granted the privilege of the floor. The Committee on Territories were instructed to give the name of Lincoln to one of the new Territories.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS. The following article, treating upon a subject of deep interest to the people of Pennsylvania, will be read with interest in every part of the State: To the People of Pennsylvania. Mr. Editor.—It is an admitted fact that the internal improvements in the State of Pennsylvania have been the means of developing many sections of the country, which, without united effort on behalf of the people individually and collectively, would have left regions of untold and almost incalculable value at present, comparatively worthless, as they were for more than half a century. The system of public roads—township, State and turnpikes—made the first opening to her wealth, and the writer well recollects when the Conestoga wagon was the precursor of the canal boat, as that was of the locomotive. Pennsylvania has long been entitled the "Keystone State," and well does she deserve the appellation, for no other State in the Union possesses a larger amount of the essential elements of national wealth—her agricultural wealth is great, and her mineral resources beyond computation. During the late war, had the Railroad and Canal system which penetrates her length and breadth been stopped by any casualty, how would the war have been carried on to a successful issue? The lack of supplies of coal would have rendered our navy in a great measure useless. Her iron supplied the artillery for both naval and military service, whilst lumber and various manufactures of other indispensable articles, with the facilities of transportation then existing, tended to shorten the conflict, and enabled us to return to the arts of peace in so short time, that the nations of the earth look in wonder and credulity, yet are compelled to believe. Never in any other war waged in this world have such stupendous and magnificent military movements been so rapidly and successfully made, and without the system of Railroads, canals and steam navigation, originally intended for commercial purposes only, could they have been effected. If then the present improvement have been conducted to this happy termination, and reproduced that state of peace, which for four long years and more had deserted us—will, or will not an extension of the system of Railroads to new and undeveloped regions of our State be of benefit to the country at large? This is an important question, and well worthy of an examination. Let us look at the wants of the Atlantic cities, and tracing step by step, the various elements of wealth which a Railroad will develop in its passage, through the route proposed—the effect it will produce on a large portion of the lands through which it must pass—and the general benefit to be conferred on both producer and consumer, as soon as the road is completed. Soon after entering Pennsylvania at her eastern boundary, we traverse through the anthracite coal field, valuable for its inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, besides yielding a fair return to the agriculturist. Reaching the Susquehanna, we find the teeming and productive valleys which, extending to the foot of the mountains, traverse the interior of the State, furnishing their stores of grain, cattle, horses, and farm products generally—many of them containing valuable mines of iron ore, and an abundant supply of timber. Reaching the Allegheny mountain ranges, we first strike the great bituminous coal basin, which extends westward about 80 miles in width, but contracting as it is followed in a north-east direction, until it is lost before reaching the N. Y. State line. This basin extends north-westerly through our State, and into Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. In this region is found the immense supplies of white pine, white oak, and hemlock timber, which has for many years supplied the eastern markets, by means of the natural water-courses only navigable during the spring freshets, and when the whole stock lies over until the next spring—thus locking up the capital and labor expended, for a twelve-month. Had we railroad facilities, this would not be—for it is an axiom in trade that "the wants of the people make the price of every article of consumption." Such being the case, the consumer of timber in the east, finding the market bare of timber, masts, spars, etc., would willingly pay the increased cost of Railroad transportation to have his material at the required time. At present the stock of timber increases at certain points to an almost incredible amount because cars can not be had, and the manufacturer and consumer each suffer inconvenience from the delay, which can only be remedied by increased facilities for transportation. Passing onwards through the bituminous coal field its entire distance, we have a countless amount of wealth at present almost valueless, but destined of no distant day to be fully developed. The eastern forests have nearly disappeared—fleets of coasting vessels are engaged in transporting wood from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia to supply the eastern cities with fuel, and as coal must eventually become the substitute for wood, the more general the means of transportation furnished, the greater the chances of cheap fuel for the poor, as well as the rich. Passing to the western part of the State, we traverse the last discovered Eldorado—the petroleum wells—yielding that already indispensable article in fabulous quantities. It is claimed by a correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial, that nearly a million of barrels were received at Pittsburg during the present year—besides the large quantities distributed to other places. Should that yield continue, the difference of cost on that article alone would pay the expense of constructing a first class road—as the saving would be at least \$1 per barrel. Passing through the western part of the State we again traverse a fine agricultural district, with supplies of coal and iron spread over it. Every member of society, no matter what his condition in life may be, is deeply interested in the building of more railroads, as it will cheapen the article of fuel for all purposes, by increasing the number of mines and men for working them—raise the value of present unproductive lands—increase both State and national revenues—and must eventually double the present population of the State and tend to give her true position as the wealthiest member of the confederacy. These facts are indisputable, and are well worthy the consideration of the whole people, and deserve especial thought on the part of those who are selected to legislate for the commonwealth and common weal. They are the custodians of the priv-

leges required by corporations, and can dispense them as they seem best to themselves. In matters of such importance they should act on the idea expressed by the immortal Webster, "To know no east, no west, no north, no south," but grant all necessary privileges requisite to the completion of permanent improvements over every available route in the State, for each new one will of necessity add to our wealth, population and influence in the nation—draw capitalists to invest their money—and cheer the hearts of the few pioneers still left, with the sight and sound of the iron horse as he traverses their native hills and valleys.

We conclude our statements with a summary. The part of Pennsylvania, as yet but partially developed by Railroads, is as rich in iron ore, bituminous coal, timber, oil, salt, water power, the elements of wealth and general conveniences for large manufacturing establishments as any other spot on the face of the earth—pure water, healthy climate, productive soil—and all that is wanting is a road of sufficient capacity to carry the travel which will naturally concentrate on such an improvement. There need be no rivalry between a new road and those already constructed. There will be work enough for all to do, and unless the signs of the times are very deceptive, many new roads will be made within a few years. Doubt and difficulty are natural to all new enterprises. The two main roads in our State were not free from trouble whilst being constructed—and time, which solves all difficulties, has fully shown both to be as ultimately successful as their projectors could desire. The people of the great cities of our State must recollect, that what has benefited them has also benefited us—and that which will benefit us, must benefit them. We are members of the same family. VERITAS.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postal Department has been again more than self-sustaining during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the revenue being \$14,556,158.70, and the expenditures \$13,694,728.28, leaving a surplus of \$861,430.42. The service has been 8 per cent more costly and 17 per cent more productive than the previous year. The average deficiency for the past 24 years has been \$1,288,028.61 per annum, which had to be met by special appropriation. The estimates of the year 1866 and 1867 contemplate a deficiency of \$1,207,457, which is more than provided for in unexpended appropriations.

There has been an addition of 3,168 miles of routes opened during the year principally in the Southern States, and 1,051 of the 8,992 old offices reopened, at a much less cost than before, and proposals have been invited for re-establishing nearly all the old routes.

The European mail service has been conducted for some years on the basis of paying to American steamers the whole of the postage of letters carried, and to foreign steamers the sea postage only, the latter amounting to an average of \$2.50 per trip last year. The advantages of such competition rather than subsidizing national steamers are clearly set forth. Steam service with Brazil has been established, and contracted for to China.

Free delivery of letters is now confined to 45 principal cities. A new Post-Office building for New York is recommended. There has been an increase of 25 per cent (\$59,262) in the number of dead letters for the year, of which 42,154 contained money amounting to \$244,372.97, a large increase upon last year. Nearly one per cent of all letters conveyed were sent to the Dead Letter Office, owing in part, no doubt to the irregularities caused by the war. The law requiring the advertising in the newspaper of largest circulation it is found is very expensive, and discretion is urged in its stead.

The Money Order system is so far successfully in operation that it has issued 74,277 orders for \$1,360,122.82 during the year; the fees amounting only to two thirds of the expenses. Some suggestions for alterations are suggested.

In Memoriam.

DIED—at her residence, Morrisdale, Clearfield co., Pa., on the 4th of December, 1865, Mrs. FRANCES MARY BRENNER, wife of J. C. Brenner, Esq. in the fortieth year of her age. Mrs. Brenner was born in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Her father was Charles Trezilyue, Esq., a descendant of one of the noble families of Poland. Mr. T. was acquainted with several languages, and was a skillful civil engineer. Mrs. Brenner was one of ten children, only three of whom survive her. Early in life she united with the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, of which the venerable Dr. Linn was pastor. She married J. C. Brenner, Esq., in June, 1842, and moved to Morrisdale in 1850, where she resided till she departed this life. From the list of members, it appears that Mrs. Brenner became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Morris (now worshipping in Kylesertown), Sept. 7, 1855. Mrs. Brenner was most afflicted during the latter part of her life. She was thus confined to the house, and was seldom able to meet with her fellow christians in the Sanctuary. She has left a husband and four children, (the youngest an infant of 30 or thereabouts days) to mourn her loss. But what is their loss is, we trust, her everlasting gain. They mourn not as those who have no hope, but are looking forward to meet her in Christ Jesus, they shall meet her where sorrow and separation never come. By Request.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the Secretary of State, asking the United States to recognize the Emperor Maximilian as the Government of Mexico de facto.

LANCASTER EXAMINER.—This sterling old Administration paper has just put on an entire new dress, and now makes an appearance second to no other paper in the State. It is edited with much ability, and is worthy the support of the Republicans of Lancaster county.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.00; Auditors' Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50 each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Great Oaks from little Acorns grow." The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts. Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BLOODS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHOEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

1794. Chartered, 1794.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, AT PHILADELPHIA.

The oldest Insurance company in America. Cash capital and surplus, over \$1,715,000.00. Seventy-one years Successful Business Experience, with a reputation of Integrity and Honorable dealing unsurpassed by any similar institution. Losses paid since organization, \$17,500,000.00. Liberal Rates for all the safer classes of property. Insurance for dwellings and contents, a specialty. Brick and Stone Buildings insured particularly if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured. It is Wisdom and Economy to insure in the best companies, and there is NONE BETTER than the old INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Treasurer. Directors: Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welch, Richard D. Wood, Wm. E. Bowen, James N. Dickson, S. Morris Wain, George D. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clark, Wm. Cunningham, T. Charlton Henry.

Wm. B. BEHRELL, Central Agent of Penn'a. S. J. ROW, Agent for Clearfield co. dec20.

LADIES FURS and Gents fur caps, for sale at the "corner" store, Curwensville, Pa.

THIMBLE-SKEINS and Pipe-boxes, for Wagon for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

SALT—a good article and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

FISH—a general variety, just received and for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S

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

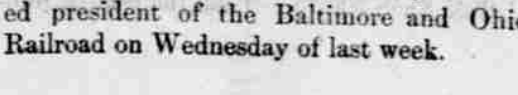
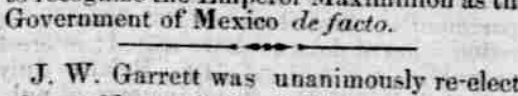
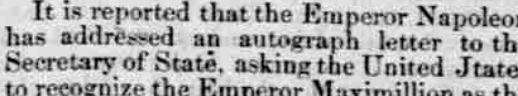
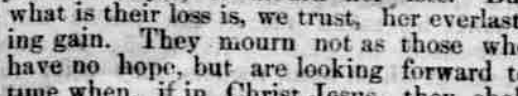
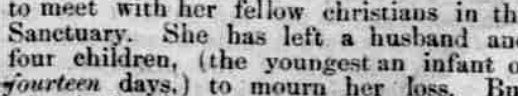
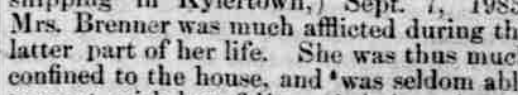
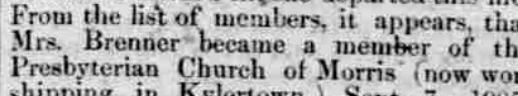
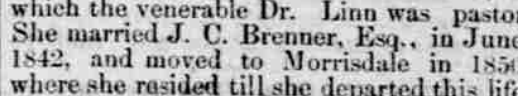
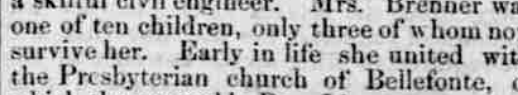
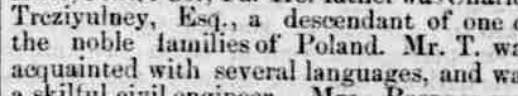
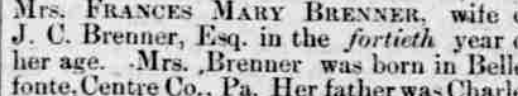
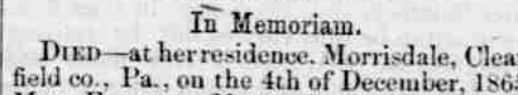
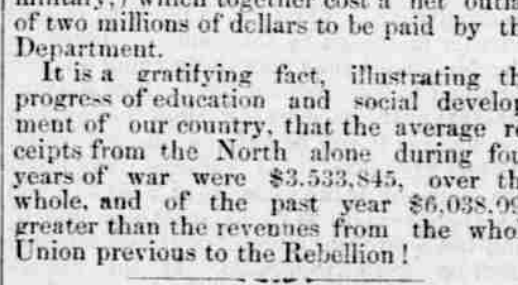
A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils white lead, etc. at E. A. IRVIN'S

SEVERAL SETS of heavy double harness, and home-made horse-collars, at the store of Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

STEAM ENGINES.—We have on sale One new steam engine, 12 inch diameter cylinder, 24 inch stroke, fitted to rolled iron box bed plate, with all useful modern improvements, with or without boiler. Also—one new Portable Steam Engine and boiler, 8 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke, made of the best material and most approved pattern. Also—one second-hand Steam Engine, 24 inch diameter cylinder, 3 feet stroke, just repaired and warranted as good as new, which we offer at a very low figure. MULANIAN & STONE, Dec. 13, 1865-6t Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and extensively known, will thoroughly revitalize broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COLIC, DISTEMPERS, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY AND BILIOUS SYSTEMS. It improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse. To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hides, and makes them thrive much faster. In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Cancers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting four one-half a paper in a barrel of swill the barrel disease will be eradicated, or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera. Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for \$1. PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO., AT THEIR WAREHOUSE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. For sale by Hartwick & Irwin, Druggists, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 13, 1865-y



CANNED FRUIT, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER Aug. 25.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN DRUGGISTS, CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mosop, on Market St., now offer low for CASH, a well selected assortment of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationery, Tobacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the market affords. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel warranted in saying that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Mosop's old stand, on Market St. Dec. 13, 1865.

New Furniture Rooms.

ROBERT M'CORKLE,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has commenced the manufacture of all kinds of Furniture, in the shop on Market street adjoining the Foundry, where he is prepared to make to order such furniture as may be wanted in good style and finish, to wit: BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases of all kinds; Bedsteads of every description; Sofas, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash-stands, and other Lumber, finishing to order Rocking and Arm chairs, and Parlor, common, and other chairs. The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers at fair prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Cherry, Walnut, Maple, Linen-wood, and other Lumber suitable for Furniture will be taken in exchange for work. Remember, the shop adjoins the Foundry. December 13, 1865. R. M'CORKLE.

REMOVAL.

J. P. Kratzer,

Has removed to his new ware rooms on Market Street and stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, etc. FOR LADIES, he has Cashmeres, Merinos, Repelaines, Panneto, Brilliant, Poplins, Alpaca, Gerges, L'wans, Prints, Silks, Duster-lets, Gingham, Nankens, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet-trimming, Collette, Brads, Belts, Dress-trimings, Hosiery, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Collar Bands, Nubias, Scarfs, Hoop-skirts, Baltimore, Cost Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Notions, Bonnets, Hats Ribbons, Flannels, Plumes. MEN'S WEAR, such as Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinett, Flannel, Jean, Tied, Cottons, Madras, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Ticking, Drilling, Linen Crash, Gserg, canvass, Pading Linsey, Vestings, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys' Jackets, Overalls, Drawers, Cassimere shirts, Linen-Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, such as Carpet, Oil cloth, Blinds, Curtains, Tassels, Cord, Stockings, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Glass, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Wagonboards, Butter-bowls, Seives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mill, Bed-covers, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cotton yarn, Candle-wick, Work-baskets, Lanterns, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet Bags, Axes and Augers, &c. &c. MUSICAL GOODS, such as Violins, Flutes and Fifes. HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Stone-ware, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Medicines, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Grain, Fruit, Cabbage, Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot, Lead, Grind-stones, Rattling Ropes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and the highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Dec. 13, 1865. Clearfield, Penn'a.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE.

These Life-giving remedies are now for the first time given publicly to the world. For over a quarter of a century of private practice the ingredients in these

Life-Giving Pills!

Have been used with the greatest success. Their mission is not only to prevent disease, but to cure. They search out the various maladies by which the patient is suffering, and re-invigorate the failing system. To the aged and infirm a few doses of these valuable PILLS will prove to be

A VERY FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

For in every case they add new life and vitality, and restore the waning energies of the prostrated state. To the young and middle-aged, they will prove most invaluable, as a ready, specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a dream realized that Ponce-de-Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and which he never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to vigor and make youth ever

An Eternal Spring!

It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream, and show in one glorious fact, the magic that made it fair.

These famous Remedies

Cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back, and hold aloof, disease that might triumph over the aged and young. Let none hesitate then, but seize the favorable opportunity that offers. When taken as prescribed—

FOR BILIOUS DISORDERS

Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

Vegetable Compounds.

They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed doses to the youngest babe.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS

And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most invaluable. It does not heat externally, a lotion, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

Dr. Maggiel's Pills

Invariably cure the following diseases: Asthma, Bowel complaints, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaint, Lowness of Spirit, Female complaint, Scalds, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, &c. &c.

NO ICE.—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box signed by DR. J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street, New York to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box or pot. New York, December 13, 1865-ly.