

## Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 14, 1866.

## Public Opinion.

We bear a good deal about public opinion as the guide of public functionaries. The theory is good if it has the right application. We have just had a specimen of Georgia public opinion, in the election of the two most conspicuous rebels in the State to the United States Senate, over the heads of undoubted Union men. In Mississippi there has been a similar manifestation of public opinion in the election of Humphreys Governor, who to-day is just as much of a rebel as when he headed his regiment in the army. In Virginia there has been another exhibition of public opinion in the filling by the Legislature of all the offices with open-mouthed rebels in the place of Union men. If permitted free expression, the District of Columbia, by a vast majority of its present voting population, would to-day expel President Johnson and recall Jeff. Davis to fill his place, and that would be the true expression of public opinion there, which the South would joyfully ratify. There is no public opinion to be respected that is not from the loyal stand-point, and for objects consistent with the principles and ideas for which the North sustained the Government and fought the rebellion down. There is no statesmanship or faithfulness in quoting any other opinion, public or private. Public opinion from the rebellious stand-point is something to be frowned upon and sternly put down, as was the rebellion itself. It will be always safe to pursue the course opposite to that which it indicates, and any other idea or disposition is not a favorable sign of the times.

## The Common School System.

Some time since Mr. Householder, introduced a proposition to the Pennsylvania Legislature, contemplating certain reforms in our common school system. The proposition embraces the equalization of unequal taxation, and urges the passage of a general State revenue bill, which is designed to distribute funds and advantages with equal hand in rich and poor counties. He proposes a tax upon the basis of two mills to the dollar of valuation upon the real and personal property of the State, and about ten per centum of the gross receipts of the Treasury. This sum, it is alleged, will at any time, over and above expenses, supply \$1,600,000, and will allow 45 cents per month to each scholar, or \$2.25 per scholar for a minimum term of five months' tuition, by paying \$24.80 per month to each teacher. Mr. Householder's proposition meets with considerable favor in many localities, but whether it will achieve the desired end—the complete success of our common schools in every part of the State—remains to be demonstrated.

## Meeting of Wool Growers.

The first meeting of the Wool Growers of Pennsylvania, held in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, February 8th, says the *Commercial*, was in every respect a success, and an auspicious beginning of what we trust will prove to be an Association of great and permanent value. The number in attendance exceeded the expectation of the projectors of the movement. Among those in attendance were some of the best minds of our State, and the discussions were of no ordinary interest. As to the necessity for additional protection through the revenue laws, there was but one mind, and on this point the movement is a hopeful one. As bearing on the question of wool growing in its various phases, on the diffusion of intelligence and union of effort, the meeting, resulting as it did in the formation of a State Society, was full of promise.

The reciprocity negotiations are for the present ended. The Canadian delegates presented to the Committee of Ways and Means a series of propositions involving many changes in the financial system of the Provinces. The committee in return offered their terms. The difference between the two is so wide that all efforts to reconcile them have been abandoned. The *World's* Washington special says: The Canadian officials, before they left, threw out some hints that if the Reciprocity Treaty was allowed to expire without some action upon the question of the fisheries, it might lead to serious difficulties under the treaty stipulations. If the Reciprocity Treaty expires, we are limited to a very small margin in the waters, and if our fishermen go beyond that limit they will be forced back.

The receipts from the different sources from July 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866, reached the sum of \$200,939,968.09, being \$934,604.50 per day, and it is estimated that under the present system the receipts to July 1, 1866, will amount to \$300,000,000.

**GRANT'S ORIGINAL REGIMENT.**—The Twenty-first Illinois infantry, the regiment in command of which General Grant entered upon the brilliant military career which culminated in his commission as Lieutenant General of the American army and navy, has just returned from New Orleans. This veteran regiment now numbers four hundred and ninety-two men and twenty-one officers, among whom are only fifty men and two officers who started out with General Grant as Colonel. One of the originals is the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Jamison.

The fact that Northern men who go to the South on business, or who go there with a purpose of settling, are not protected, are indeed assailed, maltreated and murdered, is doing much to complicate the effort at reconstruction. The large mass of Southern men, and particularly those who were in rebellion, have yet to learn that they compose but an insignificant portion of the people of the whole country, and that to promote the interest of the nation at large, they will be compelled to yield much of what they still believe belongs to "the superior race."

The mystery which surrounded the robbery of the National Bank of Concord, Massachusetts, on the 25th of December last, has been partially revealed through the untiring efforts of the detectives. A few days since two of the robbers were captured and \$196,000 of the money recovered, being about two-thirds of the total amount stolen. The money recovered has been paid over to the President of the bank. It is believed that three persons were concerned in the robbery. The third person is still at large, but he will probably be arrested.

**ELECTION IN NEWBURN.**—The result of the municipal election in Newburn, North Carolina, which resulted in the election of the out-and-out Union ticket by fifty-two majority, is certainly a cheering sign. The contest was an exciting one, and a fair and square stand-up fight, and a larger vote was cast than ever before. The Union boys hoisted the American flag, and all day sent out teams to bring in voters, and when the voting was over they had an old-fashioned rejoicing, in which Southern as well as Northern Unionists participated.

The despot of Russia has given freedom to the serfs or slaves of his empire. We are told that "the freedmen have already opened up ward of three hundred schools of their own, and the Emperor is very anxious for their progress in education as well as for their instruction in the management of the local affairs of their respective districts." Wonder if the Emperor permits the late owners of these freedmen to shoot, and mangle, and rob them, burn down their school houses and mob the teachers?

A writer in the *Cincinnati Gazette* makes the following remarks, the fact of which will be conceded by every living man: "We want a National Bureau of Statistics, which, under a man of sense would have saved the Government in the last war an hundred million; but it is almost dangerous to ask for one or make one, when we reflect how very seldom it is that any office is filled by a man appointed on the ground of qualifications."

The sales of U. S. quartermasters' stores and stock, at all the posts in the country, are realizing the Government immense sum of money. It is a fact that the prices received for horses, by these sales, are much larger than those paid by the Government for the same animals, while the price received for stores comes up fully to that paid, so that the Government is actually making money by these sales.

Gen. Sherman says that when he issued the order providing for the occupancy by the negroes of the Sea Islands, he had no idea that the rebellion was so near at hand, and intended the use of those islands only for imbecile and infant negroes, who had followed his army, and for whom he was anxious to provide at the time. He is now in favor of restoring those islands to their former owners.

Three men were hanged on Friday, February 9th, for murder, one at Cleveland Ohio, and the others at Wheeling, West Virginia. In the latter case an attempt was made to hang the men together, but both ropes broke, and the men were precipitated to the ground. They were again taken on the scaffold, and hanged separately.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery passed the Iowa Legislature by a unanimous vote, not a single Senator or Representative opposing the measure. The resolution and names of the members of the Legislature are to be printed on parchment and forwarded to Washington.

Secretary McCulloch is determined to do his utmost to bring the currency of the country down, or rather up, to the specie basis—that is, to make a dollar in national currency as nearly equal to a dollar in gold as possible.

A bill is before the New York Legislature providing for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara capable of accommodating the largest vessels.

Idaho has a population of 30,000, and has not a minister of the gospel in the whole Territory.

Sixteen hundred and thirty-two National Banks are now in operation.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5, 1866. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sumner, occupied about three hours in what may well be termed the great speech of his life. He was about half through when the Senate adjourned to go into executive session, and he will conclude to-morrow.

In the House the day has been occupied by discussion of the Freedmen's Bill, Messrs. Grinnell, McKee, Eliot and others making speeches. The speech of Mr. McKee was particularly severe upon his Kentucky colleagues, and the opponents of this bill generally, whom he averred seemed to oppose everything but disloyalty. Mr. McKee has been a prisoner at Andersonville, and wears no bogus loyalty.

General Sherman was in the gallery of the Senate during the delivery of Mr. Sumner's speech. He leaves to-night for his post, the convention for which he and other Generals were summoned here having ended its consideration of the various military measures before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1866.

In the Senate, petitions for universal suffrage, and from citizens of Ohio for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, were presented and referred. Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to appoint a diplomatic representative to the Dominican Republic. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of paying loyal citizens of rebellious States for quartermasters' stores taken by the army. The joint resolution for the Amendment of the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Doolittle offered a substitute basing representation upon the number of electors qualified by State laws to choose members of the popular branch of the legislatures, and apportioning direct taxes according to their value of real and personal property.

In the House, the Freedmen's Bureau bill was taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith to exempt Kentucky from the operation of the act was rejected by 34 to 131. The substitute of Mr. Stevens, retaining most of the original bill but authorizing the President to set apart 3,000,000 acres of land to be assigned in 40-acre parcels to freedmen and loyal refugees, and confining to the freedmen permanently their possessions of the lands held under Sherman's order, was rejected; Yeas 37. The bill reported from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs as a substitute for the Senate bill, restricts the operation of the law to those States within which the habeas corpus was suspended Feb. 1; reduces salaries; defines the term "destitute" so as to limit the number of those to whom relief shall be extended; provides for exchange of lands by consent of the purchase of the former; and directs the purchase of lands for the use of freedmen and the erection thereon of asylums and schools. In this form, the bill was passed by 136 to 33.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866.

In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden delivered a speech in vindication of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee of Fifteen. Like all of Mr. Fessenden's utterances, the speech was full of keen points and strong arguments. Mr. Fessenden seized upon the weak point of Mr. Sumner's resolutions with great energy, paying, however, a high compliment to the able manner in which Mr. Sumner had stated and defended the great principles of republican government. Mr. Fessenden's speech was listened to with great attention. It conveyed the impression that the Constitutional Amendment was very far from being incapable of improvement, and there is much earnest private discussion about it among the Republican Senators. They, however, seem generally to think that either this or a similar amendment ought to be passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill came up, and the \$1,500,000 appropriated for the Brooklyn yard, was cut down at least two-thirds. The temper of the House to insist upon the most rigid economy in public expenditures was unmistakably evinced. It is believed, however, that many items stricken out will hereafter be reconsidered and passed, as necessary to preserve the Government property.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866. Mr. Howe presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin that Congress will so legislate as to prevent the shedding of innocent blood at the South and protect loyal men, both black and white, in the Rebel States. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The prayer is for a practical measure which every day's evidence shows to be essential.

The Hon. Henry S. Lane of Indiana—not reckoned heretofore a Radical—delivered in the Senate a forcible speech on the pending Constitutional Amendment, denying that the present Government of North Carolina is Republican; declaring the proposition to admit Rebel States at present to be monstrous; avowing his opinion that emancipated slaves were at least as fit to be made free as the Rebels; proposing that a period should be fixed that both might enjoy the elective franchise, and not of the duty of Congress and not of the President to settle a plan for reconstruction, and insisting that no reconstruction was prudently possible till amendments to the Constitution had been perfected, black men admitted to civil rights, and the Freedmen's Bureau bill in operation.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill was reported in the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that the Senate agree to all the House amendments except that restricting its operation to States in which the habeas corpus was suspended on the first of this month. The recommendation was accepted. All the House amendments, with the above exception, were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed. It now goes back to the House, and we presume—we certainly hope—that body will see the propriety of receding from its habeas corpus amendment, which would exclude Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, from the beneficial and necessary operation of the law. There is no Rebel State wherein the negroes more need the protection of the Bureau than they do in Maryland—and perhaps also in Missouri. At any rate, there is no reason for running a needless risk by excluding these three.

Mr. Julian's bill passed the House by 112 to 22. It provides that all the public lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, shall be disposed of according to the Homestead Law of 1862, except that the entry shall be for 80 acres instead of 160. The sale or lease of these lands is prohibited, and there is to be no discrimination on the settlement of them on account of race or color. Such a measure is urgently needed for the public welfare not less for the welfare of any particular class. It concerns each of these States that the land within their borders should be settled and improved at an early day. It concerns them not less that a means should be found to prevent pauperism, to counteract unfriendly legislation in reference to the negro, and to open a pathway for industry and honest toil. To enlarge the opportunity of the laborer is to augment the wealth of the State.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9th, 1866. The House, yesterday, concurred in the Senate amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, striking out the provision originally inserted by the House, which restricted the Bureau to States in which the habeas corpus was suspended Feb. 1. The bill goes to the President, therefore, including Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, as well as Kentucky and other quasi-Rebel States. We do not learn that there is any reason to apprehend a veto from the President, and we rejoice that the Senate and House have been able so speedily, and by such large majorities, to concur upon a bill so vitally important to the welfare both of the colored race and of the Southern States. It is noticeable, indeed, that the bill obtained more than a two-thirds vote in both Houses.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

A bill enlarging the powers of the Orphans' Court provides that in all cases, where, on proceedings of the said courts, any money has been charged upon real estate payable at a future period, it shall be lawful for any person claiming an interest therein, when the same shall have become payable, to apply for it, whereupon the court having given the notice to the owner of the real estate and other persons interested, shall order the payment. It is also made lawful for any owner of real estate so charged to pay the amount charged into the court, which payment is to operate as a complete discharge, and the court may then appoint an auditor to distribute the same. Mr. Mann, of Potter, who probably offers more bills of general interest to the Commonwealth than any other member of the House, has in charge one regulating the mode of voting at elections. It provides that the tickets shall be classified as follows: One ticket to embrace the names of the judges voted for; another the names of all State officers; another the names of county officers, including Senator and members of Congress, if voted for; another the township officers; another borough officers. Each class is to be placed in a separate ballot box.

Mr. Sharpless, of Chester, has presented a bill to provide for the better management of the common schools of this State. This is the same bill which was read in the Senate in March, 1863, and is recommended by Mr. Burrows, the superintendent of soldiers' orphans. Some three or four bills having reference to our public school system have been offered this winter; and it is to be hoped that great consideration will be given by the members before they decide to make changes in such an important matter. The bill which has passed the House of Representatives of this State for the relief of the sufferers from the rebel raid on Chambersburg, appropriates the sum of half a million dollars from the State Treasury to that purpose. The passage of the bill through the Senate is deemed probable. When the principle shall thus have been established, it is understood that other towns that suffered, though not to the same extent, from the same cause, will petition for relief.

## For the "Raftsmen's Journal."

CLEARFIELD, Jan. 25th, 1866.—MR. EDITOR: The inhabitants of this vicinity cannot but look upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with gratitude and pride, when we learn the efforts being made to give us the so long desired means of transportation through our whole country, and opening up a country which would have been many years ago developed had we not been compelled to kneel to and wait the bidding of the king of monopolies—the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will be freely acquiesced in by parties who have been, and are now, subjected to the enormous rates of freight charged by that corporation on all articles of merchandise forced to find a market beyond the very spot on which it was grown. Justice demands that shipping should have some redress in the matter above named, and as parties interested we feel it incumbent upon us to speak our free and honest sentiments—letting at least our voice be heard in denunciation of such oppression. We can substantially assert that the charges in getting to market many articles, are as great as the aggregate sale would reach some years ago. Now, common sense would dictate to any individual to ask, why so great an advance? We can readily understand then that there are reasons why a fair and equitable change should be made, but cannot admit that such extreme figures are necessary. In advocating the progress of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad through our fields, if necessary, (and which should be by every individual hailed with extreme satisfaction,) we know that there is to be an opposing interest to cope, in every particular, with the great State monopoly, and which would now choke off any advancement made to further the interests of a people who have so long suffered from unjust rates of transportation. All must admit that competition is necessary to bring about these desired changes, and while an opportunity exists to build a road that cannot help but remedy this matter, not one dissenting voice should be raised to stay its progress. CITIZEN.

Hon. Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford county, and Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, referred to and urged by their respective friends, in connection with the Union nomination for Governor, have both declined the honor. Perhaps there are not in the broad State of Pennsylvania two better men, more unselfish in their actions and their friendships, than those thus withdrawing from a contest for an honorable position, to which, by the preferences of their friends, their claims were so ardently advanced. But both, we have every reason to believe, were actuated by a sincere desire to promote the harmony and success of an organization to which they are sincerely attached; and we are sure that in the future, when their claims are again urged for public honors, their disinterested course here stated will be regarded as the best evidence they have given of devotion to principle.—*Telegraph*.

## Mexican Affairs.

The French Minister at Washington, M. Montheilon, and Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, had, we learn, their final interview in relation to Mexican affairs on the 7th inst. It is distinctly understood that Louis Napoleon has issued orders for the positive withdrawal of all French troops from Mexico, and that Maximilian will be left alone, so far as the French Emperor is concerned, to work out for himself, and by himself, his Mexican problem. Those journals who have been made unhappy for the last few days at the vanishing chance of a war with France, and who have refused to believe that Louis Napoleon's speech was anything but a sham and a cheat, may accept now, with the best grace they can, the certainty of a lost opportunity. The war they hoped for is no longer possible, and these fierce editors who have been longing for the fray must turn their ingenious minds to the discovery of some new occasion to kick all creation.—*Tribune*.

**GEORGIA SENATORS.**—The *Washington Chronicle* says that information from Georgia is to the effect that Stephens and Johnson have both accepted the Senatorship to which they have been elected. Stephens, after writing several coquetish letters, was asked categorically if he would serve in the Senate. He answered as follows: "I cannot imagine any possible case in which I would refuse to serve, to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia, in any position, they might assign me, whether assigned with or without my consent."

According to the Southern papers, small-pox is spreading with alarming rapidity through the towns and cities of the South. In Mobile, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Augusta, Montgomery and other places, the cases are reckoned by hundreds. Its ravages have been, so far, chiefly confined to the freedmen, who are dying by scores, of this most loathsome of diseases. The papers complain of negligence on the part of the authorities.

Fitz John Porter has gone to Europe, and is not to be superintendent of a mining company in Colorado. Having left that region with a flea in his ear, he is not ambitious to return, and the inhabitants are not ambitious that he should.

During the quarter ending January 1, 1866, 264 money orders were issued by the Post Office Department covering \$805,000.

Nearly all the three-cent currency has been redeemed, and no more of it will be issued.

It has been decided that Government vouchers, are not negotiable.

## 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, \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50 each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient notices at the same rates. Retainer advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 30 less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

**WARDLE, REED & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and dealers in Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., North East corner of Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Feb. 4-6m. GEORGE F. WARDLE. : : CHARLES N. REED.

**H. B. MARTIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,** corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, Philadelphia. Blair county, Pa., has always on hand a full supply of Family Groceries, such as Family Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Soap, Brushes, Brooms, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, choice cut brands cigars, french confectionaries, foreign nuts and candies, &c. Feb. 14, 1866-3m.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The co-partnership existing between Rakestraw & Brother, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. G. RAKESTRAW, ELAM RAKESTRAW. Glen Hope, Jan. 22, 1866. The business will be carried on by G. G. Rakestraw, who will also settle up the affairs of the late firm. Feb. 14, 1866-3m.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale at the late dwelling house of George Wilson, deceased, in the Borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1866,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, situated on the north west corner of Main and Pine streets in the Borough of Curwensville, containing 1 acre more or less, whereon is erected a well finished, large three story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE good stabling, wood house &c., with a good selection of Apple, Pear, and Peach trees, Grape vines &c., thereon. The above property will be sold pursuant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of George Wilson deceased. Conditions and terms of sale made known on day of sale by WM. McNAUL, A. C. TATE, Executors.

Jan. 24th, 1866-4t.

## NEW GOODS.

MRS. H. D. WELSH & CO.,

Have Just Received and Opened a Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which were purchased during the present decline, and therefore are enabled to sell very cheap.

## OUR STOCK

Consists in part of Merinos, Alpaca, Poplins; Wool, Armure, and common Delaines; Prints, Ginghams, Shawls, Hoods, Hosiery, Gloves, Nut-balls, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Flannels, Ladies' Cloth, Sheetings, Muslins, Toweling, Tickings, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Capes, &c. Also, a full assortment of

**MILLINERY GOODS,** among which are Hats, Bonnets, Feathered Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Frames, Matinee, Velvets, Silks, Crapes, Berrages, Vellies, etc., and a large stock of

**CHILDREN'S TOYS,** including China, Bronza, Papier Mache, Tin, Rosewood Glass, Pewter, Wooden, Parian and Candy Toys.

**FOR LADIES,** Such as Pomades, Oils, Bandoline, bloom of youths and Paints, Rouge, Lilly White, etc.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the kind patronage of the people of Clearfield county.

Remember the place—Second Street, next door to First National Bank. Nov. 29, 1865

## THE CHEAPEST GOODS

ARE SOLD BY

**RICHARD MOSSOP,**

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &c., MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Read the following list of goods and profitably

## FOR THE LADIES.

Always on hand a large stock of Ladies' goods—such as Coburg Cloth, Alpaca, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, Chintz, Kerchiefs, Nut-balls, Bonnets, Gloves, etc.

## FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cloth, Fancy and Black Cashmere, Satinets, Castles, Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Shirts, etc., etc.

## READY-MADE.

Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Undershirts, and other Flannel shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Gun Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other articles.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Such as Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen and cotton tablecloths, Oilcloths, Linen and hemp towels, carpets, curtains, fringe, etc.

## HARDWARE, &amp;c.

If you want Nails or spikes, Manure or other forks, Saw-mill or other saws, Smoothing irons, Locks, Hinges, etc., go to Mossop's where you can buy cheap.

## IF YOU WANT

Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Shoe and Stove blacking, Manila and hemp ropes, Ink, Paper or Pens, powder, Shot or Lead, etc., buy them at Mossop's.

## IF YOU WANT

Shoe Last or Pegs, Palm or Fancy Soap, Starch, Wall Paper or Window Shades, Lamps, Lamp tubes or Wicks, coal oil, etc., go to Mossop's cheap and store.

## IF YOU WANT

Good extra family Flour, White or brown sugar, hams, shoulders or sides, coffee; Imperial, Young Hyson or black tea, buy them at Mossop's cheap for cash.

## IF YOU WANT

Tallow candles, fine or coarse salt, Syrup or molasses, cheese, dried apples or peaches, water or soda crackers, call at Mossop's where you can buy cheap.

## IF YOU WANT

Port wine for Medical or Sacramental uses, Sweet wine, old Monongahela or dry whiskey, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy at Mossop's cheap cash store.

## IF YOU WANT

Raisins, Figs, or dried Currants; filberts, cream or pie or ground nut, candied, Liquorice or Liquorice root, buy them at Mossop's cheap and good.

## IF YOU WANT

To buy any other article cheap, be sure to go to Mossop, for he sells cheaper for cash than any other person in Clearfield county.

November 27, 1865. apt 29.

Approved country produce of every kind taken at the usual market prices in exchange for goods.

## 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 protect the system, but to cure the patient suffering, and re-invigorates 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 to their pristine state. To the young and middle-aged, they will prove most invaluable, as a ready, specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a draught of the Ponce-de-Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and 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 the hand of destiny, and might triumph over the aged and feeble. 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 heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

## Dr. Maggiel's Pills

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Ashtia, Bowel complaints, Constiveness, Coughs, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Dysuria, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Headaches, Indigestion, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaint, Influenza, Lowness of Spirits, Malaria, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum.

NOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box, signed by DR. J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street, New York, to counterfeits 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 12, 1865-1y.

## GROCERIES, of all kinds, to be had at

Aug. 22. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

## 200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by

IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

## CANNED FRUIT, for sale by

MERRELL & BIGLER.