

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 9, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

The Destruction of Valparaiso.

This beautiful town, the principal seaport on the West coast of South America, is now in ruins. Its population ten years ago was about fifty thousand, and it was the chief outlet of the export productions of Chili, consisting of hides, wool, tallow, indigo, drugs, the precious metals, etc. Some journals, we observe, are disposed to find fault with the American Admiral off the port for not preventing the Spanish bombardment. He had no authority to interfere, and is in no way subject to censure. He was anxious to interpose to save the city, as was also the French naval commander, but the British fleet would not join in matter and the idea of interference was abandoned. The loss by this bombardment is estimated as high as twenty millions of dollars, and number of our business men in East will suffer largely by it. The Spaniards did not even spare the hospitals in the city, or the Asylum for the Poor. The town was not fortified, and was without a mounted gun to offer any resistance to the bombardment. The Spanish commander violated his pledge too, that he would fire nothing but solid shot at the government and public buildings only, and spare the property of neutrals. The whole transaction was a fair specimen of Spanish chivalry.

WAGES AND PRICES.—The Pittsburg Commercial has prepared tables, showing that while groceries, clothing and other articles of common use have decreased in cost 22 per cent. since April, 1865, there has been an increase in the wages of mechanics of 21 per cent., making 43 per cent. in favor of labor for 1866, as compared with 1865. Thus wages and prices bear nearly the same relation to each other as before the war, and we are prepared to go on under the present system of inflation till the debt shall be chiefly paid, provided the Government will let it be paid within ten years.

A most extraordinary occurrence took place along the line of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, between Columbia and Pulaski, during a thunder storm last Friday night. A half mile of the telegraph wires were melted and divided over that whole distance into small fragments, irregular in shape and many of them no longer than a buckshot or a small rifle ball. The fragments found along the whole distance would not, if put together consecutively, make more than thirty feet in length. The glass insulators were burst and the poles shivered into fragments.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—The Commissioners appointed to ascertain, or assess, the losses sustained by the citizens of Chambersburg by the burning of that place by the rebels, with a view to a distribution of the State appropriation to the sufferers, have performed that duty. The losses foot up as follows: Real estate, \$713,294.34; personal property, \$915,137.24; total, \$1,628,431.58. The State appropriation will pay about thirty and seven-tenths per cent, on the value of the property burned.

The reconstructed people of the late rebellious State of Virginia, object to any monuments being erected in that State, which shall contain inscriptions commemorative of the victory of the Government over treason. It is urged that monuments only commemorative of peace should be erected—that the soldiers engaged in both armies should be buried in common cemeteries, and that no reference should be made to the justice or the injustice of the war on either side.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—The House passed, by a large majority, a bill to incorporate a company to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. The bill proposes that the Government shall issue six millions of dollars of six per cent. bonds, to be dated September 1st, 1866, and to run for twenty years, to aid in the construction of the canal. The bill provides elaborate details for the construction of the canal. All of the western members voted for its passage.

IMPORTANT TO HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.—The General Land Office has decided that when a party makes a homestead entry and before the expiration of five years, settlement and cultivation of the homestead settler dies, the widow or other representative of the deceased may complete the title by paying for the land and taking the evidence of purchase in favor of the heirs of the deceased settlers.

It appears by the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which opposed the proposition to modify or repeal the test oath, so as to permit persons who were implicated in the rebellion to hold Federal offices, that, in some cases, ardent rebels were appointed to important posts, for which competent, brave, and faithful Union men were applicants! Thus Mr. J. J. Giers, of Alabama, who asked for an appointment as commissioner for the collection of direct taxes in that State, presented as endorser of his loyalty and competency Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, General G. H. Thomas, and Gen. Grant, but his claims were rejected to make room for one F. W. Sykes, who was a member of the rebel Legislature of Alabama! The report also shows that the rebellious States furnished more than 50,000 white soldiers to the Federal armies, who proved faithful among the faithless, and shared the dangers incurred in the defense of the Union—a number more than enough to fill all the Federal offices in the Southern States without a modification of the test oath, and who justly merit to enjoy the rewards and honors which a grateful country has at its bestowal.

The failure of the Merchant's National Bank of Washington appears to be the result not so much of imbecile as of criminal management. If the statements are correct, as we suppose they are, the managers of the bank have deliberately swindled their depositors out of a very large amount of money. It is impossible to suppose that the loan of \$800,000 to a Baltimore stock gambler, without security, was honestly or innocently made. Equally impossible is it to suppose that Major Paulding could have innocently withdrawn Government funds from other banks to the amount of \$700,000 in order to deposit them in this crumbling institution, in violation of the explicit order of the Paymaster-General. The case is black all through, and we trust it to have some daylight let into it—that won't help the losers much.—Tribune.

The Memphis Argus (Rebel) complains of the securities demanded by Congress of the late Rebels, and asks: "What conditions of security have the Radicals to give for their future good behavior?" Has this rebel organ forgotten how promptly the Radicals thrashed the traitors, crushed the Rebellion, sustained the Government and restored the Union? Security! Their promises to pay, like greenbacks, are good without endorser.—Tribune.

General John F. Hartfrant, the new Auditor-General, and Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, the new Surveyor-General, were both inducted into office on Tuesday, having given the usual office bond. In the Auditor-General's department Mr. J. W. Maurer has been appointed Chief Clerk. Mr. Theo. K. Babcock, formerly of the Cambria Iron Company, is the new Chief in the Surveyor-General's office.

The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United States, via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transit and detained by ice when the recent reciprocity treaty with Canada expired.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult., the new church erected by the Episcopalians of the town of Shamokin, in Northumberland county, in this State, was dashed to the ground and demolished by a furious gale of wind. The building was very beautiful, and was almost ready for use. It has been resolved to rebuild it at once.

The House of Representatives has ordered an investigation into the conduct of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau. It is full time. If there is one loyal man in whose nostrils the management of that Bureau was not an intolerable stench, all through the war, we do not know where to find him.

British holders of rebel bonds are petitioning the Washington authorities with propositions for settlement. The President sent them to Congress, with a suggestion of Secretary Seward, that they are not worth considering. On that subject all the departments of the government will be in unison.

The Federal troops having recently been withdrawn from Stanton and Augusta in Virginia, the loyal inhabitants of those towns have petitioned to have them sent back again, as indispensable to their security. A good many of the ex-rebels still stand in need of a more radical reconstruction.

The House, on Friday, passed by a unanimous vote a resolution tendering to the Emperor of Russia its congratulations on his recent escape from assassination. The act is a fit and graceful recognition of the services of Alexander to the cause of freedom and of his unwavering friendship for us.

There is not a copperhead journal in the State to-day, but what is growing beneath the weight of Heister Clymer's nomination. He is the most untricky card ever dealt by the Democratic tricksters, and to all intents and purposes, a wet blanket on the hopes of his friends.

The Ways and Means Committee have instructed Hon. J. K. Moorehead to report to the House the resolution to release crude petroleum from any tax, immediately, and not await the final passage of the tax bill, which may not be passed for two months.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—The House Territorial Committee are still pursuing their investigation into the condition of affairs in Utah. So far the evidence is such that the committee will report adversely on the proposition to her admission into the Union.

Egan, the Postoffice robber, who was seized at Pithole last winter, was tried at Franklin last week and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The annual fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Easton, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of September next.

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Views of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.

It is understood that in the cabinet meeting to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the Heads of Department respecting the propositions reported on Monday last by the Committee on Reconstruction. An interesting animated discussion ensued. Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the Committee, and in favor of the immediate admission of the loyal representatives from lately rebellious States.

Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the Committee, and expressed himself as strongly in favor of the immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States.

Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his opposition to the Committee's proposition. He was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistently pursued by the Administration, and he was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet.

Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the committee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending instant admission into Congress of loyal Representatives from the States lately in rebellion.

Secretary Harlan was rather reticent, and expressed no opinion.

Postmaster General Dennison was in favor of the President's policy, but expressed doubts as to the precise time at which loyal Representatives should be admitted.

Attorney General Speed was not present. The President was earnest in his position to the report of the Committee, and declared himself against all measures precedent to admission of loyal representatives from Southern States in shape of amendments to the Constitution or by passage of law. He insisted that under the Constitution no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a rigid adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked, that having sustained ourselves under a terrible rebellion, he thought the Government could be restored without resort to amendments. He remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

Opinion of the Press.

[From the Washington Republican.] The Administration policy contemplates the political as well as the military destruction of the rebellion by the representation of the late rebellious States through loyal men in the councils of the nation; leaving the question of debt to the intelligence of the people whose honor and interest are bound within it; the discrepancy of the representation basis to be adjusted by constitutional procedure; the preferable method being to substitute electors for population in the basis hereafter; the matter of suffrage to be disposed of in the accustomed American way by the separate States; and the question of a humane and Christian people whose fame it has been to be as magnanimous in peace as they were brave in war. This method of settlement has had, and will retain our most ardent approval. Submit it to-day to the entire voting population of the land, and at least three millions of ballots would be recorded for it. Against the "radical" or Congressional policy, of prohibiting the fundamental right of representation to States, either on the grounds of penalty for misdeeds, to purchase some additional advantage on the condition of recognition, or to obtain political power by the prolongation of restoration, we are, "now, henceforth and forever" unrelentingly opposed. But the restoration of the Union, by the recognition of all the States within it, and the representation of the Southern people, is not a final settlement of our difficulties. There still remains the debt, the negro and the ex-traits.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

As a means of restoration and pacification, it is not decidedly pertinent or clearly practicable. It may do better for a party platform than Sumner's programme developed on the first day of the session, but there is no happy stroke of statecraft in it, and it will be taken by the country as a lame reiteration of the essentials of a clear, simple and conclusive policy, and does not meet the demand of the country, for guarantees of peace, liberty, credit and Union.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

These measures are wise, just, moderate and efficient. All patriotic citizens will approve them. Some will feel that they do not go far enough; but the evil we perceive that they are as complete and thorough as the present state of the public mind would justify. If they do not contain everything that all might desire, they certainly contain nothing to which any can reasonably object. They give no encouragement to the spirit of rebellion. They make treason odious, and give due prominence to faithful Union men, while there is in them no spirit of undue severity toward the mass of the misguided people of the South. The Committee has well employed its labors, and we do not doubt that its policy of restoration will be universally approved and adopted.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Now, as to the mockery of this scheme of Mr. Stevens to effect restoration of representation in Congress. In the first place, the requirements are such that not three-fourths—probably not half—of the States will ratify these scandalous propositions of amendment of the fundamental law. That Mr. Stevens expects this can hardly be doubted, since that by the proposed amendment, as we understand it, several Northern States will lose in the number of their representation by the exclusion of foreigners and others from the basis of representation. Of course some of these States will not do aught to abridge their power in Congress for the sake of elevating the negro of the South to the hurt of the whites there. We are speaking of the effect of things, not upon their abstract merits. And if the requisite three-fourth would ratify them, they cannot do so for a long period, since that the several Legislatures will not soon be in regular session. Besides, who can say that a future Radical Congress, acting in the bitterness of spirit exercised by the present

one, will not see abundance of reason for keeping out Southern representatives, upon the pretence of not having fulfilled to the letter provisions which have no doubt been cautiously worded for that express purpose? [From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The more these propositions are examined the better they appear to be for practical working. They vindicate the wisdom of Congress, and ought to meet with prompt acceptance in both houses. Of course there can be no doubt as to their passage, though in the Senate they will be met with some opposition from Mr. Sumner and his followers. We hope not. But we are not without an anticipation that the President may see proper to lend his aid to this great measure of adjustment, as it is consistent with his views and plans, and will be attended with no unnecessary delay in its practical working. The unanimity of the Republican members of the Committee in favor of the plan ought to commend it to the support of all who adhere to the great National Union party.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] The report of the Reconstruction Committee, which is published herewith, though not so thorough as we had hoped for, is perhaps the best thing attainable under the circumstances.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

It is in reality a scheme to postpone the restoration of the late rebel States to 1870, or in other words to a point or time subsequent to the next Presidential election. It holds these States as "Territories," by dictating terms to them. It holds them as "States" by calling them so, and by giving them a vote upon a constitutional amendment. It mixes things up in the most absurd manner, and all for the sake, not of peace and harmony, but of controlling the Presidential canvass of 1868. . . . Now we have this new plan, which is a lame attempt to ratify what is good that the President has done, to meliorate that which is speedily evil; to thwart the President's "plan" for the future, and to substitute for it a scheme fathered by no particular person, but "a good enough Morgan till after election."

[From the Cleveland Leader.] We confess ourselves seriously disappointed in the action of the Committee. We had hoped to see it adopt the simple, statesmanlike and complete plan which Robert Dale Owen matured and submitted to it—providing by constitutional amendment for universal suffrage after the fourth of July, 1876, and for the restoration of each of the rebellious States on their ratification of the plan. This policy would have been just to the freedmen, generous to the South, and safe for the Union. It would have given us all the necessary guarantees for the future and would have spared us the necessity of unrepublish and dangerous disfranchisement and exclusions. But the Committee had not that courage which in times like these is the truest statesmanship, and instead of appealing at once to the universal sense of justice in favor of the simple and grand proposal of Mr. Owen, they have schemed to indirectly accomplish the same end by prohibitions and penalties. The plan adopted is, we fear, so lukewarm that it will please neither North or South. It will certainly be as distasteful to the rebels, to the copperheads, and to President Johnson, as Mr. Owen's, and it will not be nearly as acceptable to the earnest Union men of the country as that would have been.

We are in favor of the article reported by the Committee, and hope to see it made a part of the Constitution, but we do not think it contains sufficient guarantees to make it the sole condition of readmitting the rebel States. We think that it will be found that the only safe foundation for reconstruction is universal suffrage.

A late Houston, Texas, paper says the wheat harvest on the Upper Colorado river surpasses that of any former year. The grass is exceedingly fine, and the beaves lusciously fat. The country is swarming with cattle dealers from the Western States, eager to pay the highest market prices.

The Boston Transcript says: Wade Hampton's complaint that South Carolina is not represented in Congress, is a quibbling and effrontery to the appeal of the criminal who killed his father and mother, and then asked the court to have pity on him as he was an orphan.

It is reported to war Department that James Guisenberry, of Louisa county, Virginia, who was tried for the wanton murder of a colored laborer of his, named Greer, was acquitted by a sympathizing white jury without leaving the box.

A Mr. John Ross, has been detected in forgeries amounting to \$400,000, in New York. He was a comparative stranger in Wall street, yet he has succeeded nearly as well as young Ketchum in his swindling operations.

A destructive conflagration occurred in Altoona on Thursday, May 3d, by which some six or eight business houses were destroyed. The loss is over \$30,000, on which there was an insurance of \$19,500.

The anti-negro riots in Memphis have resulted in the destruction of all the churches wherein Blacks tried to worship God, and all the school houses wherein they were trying to educate their children.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia has appointed Alexander Rives to be a Justice of the Supreme Courts of Appeals of that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson.

The denomination of Dunkers, (German Baptists) hold a yearly meeting on the estate of Jacob Price, near Waynesborough, Pa., beginning May 16. Ten thousand persons will be present.

A third case of cholera, and a fatal one, has occurred in New York city. The victim was a child seven months old, son of Mrs. Jenkins, whose death by cholera was noticed.

The Senate bill for the admission of Colorado, passed the House on Thursday, May 3d, by a vote of 80 to 55.

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; 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 300 lines in insertion. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

LOST.—On April 3d, 1866, between the towns of Curwensville and Clearfield, a pass book containing a certificate (No. 5, dated Oct. 25, 1865) for 3/8 shares in the Madere Coal and Improvement Company, and several drafts and other papers. Any person finding them, and leaving them at the Journal office, or with C. J. Shoef at Madra, May 9, 1866. JAMES ALEXANDER.

SOMETHING NEW!—SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING.—The undersigned invites the attention of the public to his new Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa. Having several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself in being able to render satisfaction to customers. Terms reasonable. Give him a call. May 9, 1866. CHARLES PHILIPS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Crowley, late of Lumber-City, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. May 9, 1866, pd. SAM'L RIKK, Administrator.

ENGLISHING MACHINE.—The subscriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 18 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber, than any machine in use. The Great Saw Saw Mill Dogs for Gate and Muley Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa., May 5, 1866-66a.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Clearfield, that it be and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall be allowed to carry on the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or hogs, within the limits of said borough; and all meats offered for sale within the borough limits, shall be kept clean and free from all filth, smell or other impurity whatever. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars. That any person who shall be guilty of an offense as intended to interfere with the butchery of hogs in the winter season. JAMES WRIGLEY, Burgess. A. D. BIGLER, Sec. Clearfield, Pa. May 6, 1869.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Clearfield Pa on the 1st day of May, 1866. Burgett, Harvey; Crow, J. M.; Doe, Jane L. Mrs.; Elenberger, Hannah J.; Ehlmann, Jacob; Ehm, Charles Jr.; Hamill, James; Jackson, James; Jones, William; Looker, Emeline Mrs. Marks, Emanuel S; Myers, R. M.; Ritchey, James; Saowski, Amelia; Strofe, Joseph; Shaffer, Lucinda C. Mrs.; Starnes, Chas.; Wians, Rachael Miss; Wilson, George; Wilson, Catharine Mrs. Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!! J. Shaw & Son, Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Candies, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc.; in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, is of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at low prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON.

H. W. SMITH & CO., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. ARE OPENING AND Selling the cheapest and best line of Dry Goods offered in Clearfield county. Having been the last to purchase, we have the advantage of the decline in prices, and offer this advantage to all our customers, and all others.

In ladies dress goods we bring only the latest and most fashionable materials. Alpaca, (which are no "so fashionable" in the East), we have good qualities as low as 45 cents, and good shades and colors.

We offer also a novelty, which has just appeared in dress goods called "Perale Robes." They come in patterns and comprise all shades and designs. They are all ready to make up; the trimming being attached to the pattern. These goods possess also the advantage of being done up at any time.

Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies' Sup'r Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lisle Gloves, Ladies' Mohair Mitts, Ladies' Fine silk Hats, Ladies' Fancy Chenille, Ladies' Magic Ruffling, Ladies' Lace Edgings, Ladies' Thread Edgings, Ladies' Silk Tassels, Ladies' Val. Hating, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Fancy Ties, Ladies' Emb'd H'schiefs, Ladies' Stiche'd Han'k's, Ladies' Law'n Handkerchiefs, Ladies' assorted Buttons, Ladies' Emp' H'p Skirts, Ladies' Skirt covers.

Ladies' Trim'd Derby, Ladies' Trimmings, Ladies' Straw Corsets, Ladies' Straw Ornaments, Mens' Wear, Fine assortment Fancy Cassimers in Patterns, extremely Cheap.

Boots and Shoes, Mens' Heavy Monroes, Mens' Fine Calf Boots, Mens' Goat Slippers, Mens' Opera Calf Gaiters, Mens' Glove Slippers, Mens' Pat. L'her Boots, Young's and Boy's Shoes, all sizes and styles, Straw Hats, Hosiery, Kid Gloves and Collars.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, Misses' Lasting Gaiters, Misses' Goat Boots, Ladies' Goat Boots, Ladies' Glove Calf Boots, Child's Morocco Pumps, Ladies' Morocco Shoes, Ladies' Shaker Hoods, Ladies' Opera Slippers.

Sundowns, Ladies' Cant'n Sundowns, Ladies' Derby Hats, Ladies' Split Hats, Ladies' Luten Hats, Misses' Luten Hats, Infants' Luten Hats, Infants' Willow Caps.

Crackers, Sugar crackers, Lemon biscuit, Egg biscuit, Fancy biscuit, Water crackers, and Butter crackers. Oils and Spices, New Orleans Molasses, Super Extra Syrup, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Teas, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, and Cigars.

Hoes and Axes, Craft Hooks and Trowels, Mops, Oil cloths, Willow Ware, Fish Salt, and Hams. Clearfield, Pa. May 9, 1866.

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING.—Including a complete extra quality Beaver Overcoat, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods, made up in suits to match—for sale by Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and Gentlemen if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address, SARAH B. LAMBERT, Apr. 25-3m Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW FIRM.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of Irvin & Hartshorn, for the transaction of a general merchandise and lumber business. A large and well selected stock of goods has been added to that already on hand at the "corner store" in Curwensville, and we are now prepared to meet our customers a complete assortment, with prices low as the lowest. The highest market rates paid for lumber of all descriptions. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. E. A. IRVIN, W. R. HARTSHORN, Curwensville, July 17, 1865.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! JOHN TROUTMAN Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the County, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chair. He has a good assortment on hand, to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1866.

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER, GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD. The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public, that he has on hand, (and constantly receiving new additions), a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Manufacture, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and Alarm clocks.

WATCHES—a fine assortment of silver Hunting and open case American patent Levers, plain and full jeweled.

GOLD PENS, an elegant assortment of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk holders.

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass.

JEWELRY of every variety, from a single piece to a full set.

ALSO, a fine assortment of Spoons, Forks, butter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabata. All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and Warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. November 23, 1865. H. F. NAUGLE

CLOTHING!!! GOOD AND CHEAP!!! 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 goods 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 if an 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

WHAT IS IT? GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GLEN HOPE. EVERYBODY SEEMS PLEASED.

And Why Should They Not Be? Surely, the people in that section of Clearfield county have great reason to be rejoiced over the pleasing announcement that JOHN ROBSON has just opened in his New Store Room, the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to that part of the county of Clearfield.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. The undersigned having removed his store to his New Building on Pine Street, Glen Hope, opposite the "Union House," is now opening and offering to the public the largest and best selected stock of seasonable goods ever offered in this place and neighborhood, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

His stock embraces Dry-Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready made clothing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Salt, Willow, Stone and Earthen-ware, and Stoves.

OF DRY-GOODS, he has Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Flannels, Shirtings, Prints, Coburg cloth, Alpaca, De Laine, Ginghams, Chintz, Kerchiefs, Nubias, Sontags, Trimmings, Braids, Vails, etc.

OF HARDWARE, he has axes, saws, chisels, knives and forks, locks, hinges, screws, augers, hammers, nails, spikes, Stoves of various pattern and sizes, flat irons, etc.

OF GROCERIES, he has coffee, sugar, molasses, tea, rice, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, Flour, hams, sides, shoulders, fish, etc.

OF QUEENWARE, he has tea sets, cups and saucers, cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, pitchers, bowls, plates, dishes, etc.

OF CLOTHING, he has coats, pants, vests, undershirts, shirts, drawers, neck-ties, gloves, socks, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc.

All the above, and numerous other articles, for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of lumber and country produce. Remember, that I am receiving goods weekly from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, and that any goods can be furnished on very short notice. Call and examine the goods and prices and satisfy yourselves of the utility of buying at JOHN ROBSON'S. Glen Hope, December 23, 1863.

FRESH Salt and plaster in large quantities for sale by H. B. SWOOP, J. P. KRATZER, Clearfield, Pa., Mar. 22, 1866. Atty at Law