

Roftzmann's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

VOL. 13.—NO. 8.

THE QUESTION CLEARLY STATED.

BY REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER.

In all the discussions of the political questions that have absorbed the public attention during the last three months, we do not remember to have seen the point in controversy between the People, as represented in Congress, and the President of the United States, more lucidly or happily presented than in the following paragraphs, from the pen of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. We copy from Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser:

For the President to originate a policy and use every influence at his command to carry it through, contrary to the will of Congress, is unconstitutional, however customary; and in a high degree dangerous in its tendency.

The power of government are classed under three heads—legislative, executive, and judicial. The duties and powers of each are clearly defined by the Constitution. These cannot clash, except by one or the other stepping its constitutional bounds. The President is the executor of laws—the nation's right hand. He is not law-maker. Congress is the sole law-maker. Shall the hand say to the head, "I have a thought of my own?"

The hand may send information to the head, but the head directs the hand. A President "may give information" to Congress. He may "recommend" laws and measures "to their consideration." But surely he can constitutionally do no more than this.

Shall Speaker Colfax dictate decisions to Judge Chase? Shall Judge Chase reverse military orders issued by the President? May Congress meddle with court, or court with Congress? As little may the President interfere with either court or Congress. The permanence of our government depends upon each department respecting the dignity of the other two, and thus avoiding collision.

What shall we say, then, when a President's policy seeks to pre-empt the place of a congressional policy? I reply that the executive is not charged with the duty of policy-making. Its duty is to execute laws and measures, not originate them. He may recommend this or that "to the consideration" of Congress. But it is unpertinent and unconstitutional for the President to endeavor to carry his measures through Congress.

I know that it has been for many years customary for Presidents to do so. I know that, since Martin Van Buren taught Andrew Jackson how to use Presidential patronage to intimidate Congressmen or buy them, it has come to be a thing of course that the President should endeavor to mold legislation and dictate laws in this unconstitutional and indirect manner.

But all this is wrong and dangerous. It will eventually sooner or later in a collision between the nation's head and the nation's hand—leaving government stunned as to wisdom, and helpless as to strength.

A President should not make decrees, directly or indirectly. And when, as now, a President, during recess of Congress, devises a policy upon questions of vital and permanent moment, and next hastens to execute it, without any advice or authority from Congress; and next imparts it to Congress as "my policy," working finely already; and then, when Congress would examine thoroughly and deliberate on the matter, is vexed and angered by criticism and delay, and at last undertakes to be himself a tribune of the people, and speak maledictions on the people's chosen representatives, and by argument, threat, and patronage endeavor to carry out "my policy" rather than aid and execute the laws and resolves of Congress!

It is time for citizens to be startled, and by a sober and respectful admonition declare that legislative power belongs exclusively to Congress, and does not belong in any degree to the Executive.

Congress may err, no doubt. The President may be wise, and Congress foolish. But a temporary error of Congress does not threaten such wide disaster as an overshadowing executive power prophesies. A congressional error is but a blunder. A law-making President is a revolution.

When in 1861 the nation was cannonaded at Charleston, and her very capital threatened by gathering rebels, the modest President called for 75,000 troops, to serve three months and keep the peace against insurrection. And in the same proclamation he called also for Congress. Come, come as quick as you can, and give me the laws by which to raise an army and save the nation. Congress came. And in his first message the President apologized for the vast responsibility he had taken, pointing to the crisis that compelled the act. Congress promptly legitimated all his proclamations and orders, and listened respectfully to his "recommendations."

But in 1865 another President startled the nation by the haste he made on matters profoundly intricate and momentous—the readjustment of a whole nation, but yesterday convulsed and sweating in the agony of war. Wait! oh wait for Congress! or at least ask counsel.

But no. Whereas one President, when duty was simplest and most emphatic, did the very least he dared do, and then apologized; the other, when duty was most complex and difficult, made haste to do all that he could do, hurrying lest Congress should meddle with the plan.

Thus Abraham Lincoln showed himself a constitutional ruler, even amid war's explosion; while Andrew Johnson has shown himself unconstitutional in the use of power—just when peace was promising abundant time for deliberation.

His intentions, I doubt not, have been honest and patriotic. But his zeal has led him into a very conspicuous and dangerous irregularity.

A bad custom must not plead its age as a reason for longer life and larger growth. Presidential interference with Congress, always an evil, is to-day grown up to startling proportions. And therefore, even though I approved the President's policy as wiser than that of Congress (in fact, they are very nearly the same.) I should by my vote uphold Congress, because in my judgment the President errs grievously when he accounts himself in any sense a representative of the people, and responsible for a policy. By the Constitution a President is required to execute the laws of Congress and defend the Constitution. If he does more, he is acting unconstitutionally. Congress alone, and not the President, represents the people and makes laws and establishes policies.

South Carolina.

For thirty years South Carolina has been the leader of Southern thought. Her opinions have not been commonly to our liking; but we have admired the ability and courage with which she has maintained them. Nor is she now disposed to abrogate her leadership. In some particulars she has already formed a just estimate of the actual situation, and is adapting herself to the new order of affairs. Of this nature is a law of her Legislature making all people equal before the laws, irrespective of color. While the Northern Democracy is still grovelling in the dirt, basing all hopes of recovering power upon coarse appeals to brutal passions and prejudices, South Carolina rises from the mire in which she sat, and nobly decrees that the blacks shall have the full protection of the laws. By this step she places herself at the head of the new Southern movement, and if she shall have the courage to go on will maintain beneficently her old pre-eminence.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE—Copperheads Stone the Soldiers' Orphans.—When Copperheads' sowed and bribed professions of Republican voters, all decent people denounced the outrage, but we have just learned that these Northern rebels are capable of still meaner acts. On Monday evening Oct. 23, a Union meeting was held in Cassville, Huntington county, within one hundred yards of the Soldier Orphan Schools, located in that village. The orphans of our fallen heroes were permitted to attend the meeting, in charge of their teachers, and upon returning to the institution to which they belonged, stones were thrown at them by Copperheads, and two fatherless children—a boy and a girl—were struck and seriously injured. When the opposition resort to such contemptible outrages, they only exhibit their love for treason, and their enmity to the Government, to save which, the fathers of the orphans laid down their lives.

SHOOTING A NEGRO FOR SPORT.—A correspondent informs the Memphis Post that three men—two whites and a negro—residing near Holly Springs, Mississippi, were recently returning from Memphis. They stopped for dinner at a bridge on Cold Water Creek, when the white men ordered the negro to bring them some water. While he was stooping down to dip up some water, they fired upon him, wounding him, but not so seriously as to prevent his getting into the woods and making his way to some neighbors, to whom he told his tale, the facts of which have since been corroborated. The negro is still living, and has endeavored to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the men who fired upon him, but had not succeeded at last accounts. The white men are his near neighbors, and belong to the chivalry of that section of the country. They claim to have fired upon the negro in sport, as a mere matter of pastime.

John Bull appears to be warming up against the Spanish Government. The Secretary of State has just dispatched a missive to the court of Spain, which will perhaps make Signor Esparnoli open his eyes. It appears that a vessel belonging to a British merchant was, while sailing on her voyage from Leith, in Scotland, to Rio Janeiro, under English colors, taken to Cadix as a prize; and that the ship and her crew are still detained at that port as prisoners of war, and refused all communication with the English Consul. In this matter the English Government has taken prompt measures. Lord Stanley, it is asserted, has demanded £20,000 damages for illegal detention of the vessel, besides an apology for the insult to the flag, and the surrender of the ship.

OLD AND NEW.—"What do Arains of the desert live on, pa?" asked a roguish girl of her father. "Fudge, Nelly, that's an old conundrum. They live on the sand which is (sandwiches) there." "Yes, but, pa, how do they get 'em?" "Well, really, Nelly, you have me there. I give it up." "Why, pa, you know that the sons of Ham are bred and nurtured in the wilderness?" "Come, come, my daughter, that is too killing; don't say another word." "Oh, yes, do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches?" "Eat on 'em; why what do they eat on 'em?" "Butter, to be sure." "Butter? How do they get their butter?" "Why, you know, pa, that when Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, all the family put her into the wilderness."

A HEAVY VERDICT.—The suit tried in the Snyder county court, between Solomon Brooks and the Pennsylvania railroad company, was decided a few weeks ago, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of thirteen thousand dollars. This suit arose out of the accident at Thomstown a few years since, and was removed to Snyder from Juniata county.

A Herald Toronto dispatch says: A full Cabinet meeting is called for at Ottawa, to consider what the position of Canada would be if President Johnson made a demand on England to settle the Alabama claims.

AN INFAMOUS ACT BY THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—But a few weeks since the Legislature of Texas passed, through both Houses, a bill providing for the removal of the Federal desk to a Potter's Field. The cause assigned for this act, indorsed on the bill and placed on record, and on the statute books of the State, was that the "vile dust of the Yankees might not be permitted to contaminate the dust of brave Confederate soldiers of the State." This bill was pushed through both Houses in the short space of two hours, and after short and bitter speeches in favor of the resolution.

A person was walking in one of the streets of London, the other day, when a projecting piece of iron from a plane, which a workman was carrying, tore his coat sleeve. He sued the workman for the value of the sleeve and recovered, the magistrate remarking that it was the duty of a workman carrying tools in the public streets to take care that no injury was done to passengers.

A Western correspondent, who expects to be believed, says he met a big Indian on the Plains a few weeks ago, who had with him a large bundle of scalps. Upon venturing to ask the gentleman his occupation, the latter, with great gusto, answered, "Ugh, me been skinning for waterfalls."

IRON! IRON!!—Bar iron, for sale at the store of MERRELL & BIGLER.

PULLEY BLOCKS—of various sizes to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

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

BEST Family Flour, for sale at H. W. SMITH & CO'S.

SHINGLES kept constantly on hand at H. W. SMITH & CO'S.

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

A LARGELOT of Rapt rope, small rope, and Pulley blocks, for sale by the coil, at a small advance on cost by IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

LUMBER-CITY RACES AGAIN!!

KIRK & SPENCER

KEEP THE INSIDE TRACK!

Their celebrated thorough bred Steed, "CHERRYPOST FOR CASH," the Peoples' favorite!

Remember this, and when in want of SEASONABLE GOODS, AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES, call at the store of KIRK & SPENCER, in Lumber City. You will not fail to be suited. Dress Goods and Notions in great variety.

We study to please.

KIRK & SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa., July 1, 1865.

R - E - M - E - M - B - E - R,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

ARE TO BE HAD AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN

Has Removed His Cheap Cash Store

To his new rooms, recently erected on South Second Street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will be pleased to have his old friends call to see him, and as many new ones as will favor him with their custom

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at the cheapest prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none undersell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of

Dry-Goods and Notions, Hardware,

Queenware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils and

Paints, Glass, Hats and Caps, Baskets and

Buckets, School Books and Stationary, Salt, Axes,

Nails and Spikes.

Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of the very best makes, and at prices lower than heretofore

Also, Dried Fruits, and Canned fruits,

And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce.

Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices.

WM. F. IRWIN.

May 2, 1866.

NEW STORE

AT MARYSVILLE.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a new store in Marysville, and that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of seasonable goods, such as

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Groceries,

Drugs, Oils, Paints and Glass, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing and Stationary.

And in fact a general assortment of goods, such as are generally kept in a country store.

Desirous of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods, and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods at moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices

Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now completed their improvements and are now offering on the best terms—

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS, Fine stock of Shawls, Silks, Dress goods, Woolens, Staple goods, Fancy goods, &c., &c.

New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale!

Sept. 26, 1866.

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

200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES NOTIONS, &c., &c. at Metz's, Glen Hope Clearfield county, Pa. May 30, 1866.

D. R. T. B. METZ, Surgeon, Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full set put up in twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary whatever. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular, sent free with samples. See the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1861—3m.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The new bill Equalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years soldier gets \$100, and a two years soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your applications. August 1, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. 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 25, 1866.

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 Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. 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 25, 1866.

Haupt & Co., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to have the best assortment of every description of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New World and Hathaway cook stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse sweep-power threshing machines, with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$160—2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to treat one crop, free of charge. June 23, 1865.-y

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT!!

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets.

They would also announce that they have just opened

A NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it will be to watch the markets and make purchases, on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS I. IRWIN.

Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

S. B. MCLEROY, JAS. DICKSON, JNO. T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

McLEROY, DICKSON & CO.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRESENT THEIR

FALL STOCK,

NOW COMPLETE,

And invite the attention of Dealers to their

CAREFULLY SELECTED

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS,

OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

The frequent fluctuations in value of all descriptions of Merchandise, renders it a matter of especial propriety that purchases should be frequent and therefore the nearest market becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.

Purchasers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Western Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this

STOCK OF GOODS

WHICH WILL BE

KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON.

TERMS, NET CASH.

AND

PRICES REASONABLE.

McLEROY, DICKSON & CO.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

September 3, 1866—3m.

SADDLES, Bridles, harness, collars, &c., for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

OIL, Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale a June '66 MERRELL & BIGLER.

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

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

HORSE-SHOES and horse-nails, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

FALL Styles of Bonnets and Hats just received at MRS. WELCH'S.

HARNESSES, Trimmings, and Shoe-findings for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

FOODER CUTTERS—of a superior make— for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL & BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of goods of every variety, sold as low for cash, as at any store in the county, by IRVIN & HARTSHORN. Dec. 6, 1865.

TRUSSES and abdominal supporter of every kind, and of the best improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & INWIN Jan. 10, 1865.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of every grade alum salt, put up in patent snags, at \$4.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of November 27. R. MOSSO?

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—The undersigned is prepared to collect Bounties and Pensions for his fellow soldiers. ALFRED M. SMITH, August 15. Late Lt. Col. 5th Pa. Reserves.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO, Hubbard's, Drake's, Hoodland's German, & Hostetter's & Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and pure liquors of all kinds for medicinal purpose, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN Jan. 10.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. Sep 5 66-y

SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD! CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP. Immediately in rear of Machine shop.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. WM. MCKIGHT. Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE—All the leading hardy varieties of first quality: Concord, 1 year old 25 cts each, or \$20 00 per 100. Rebecca, " " 50 " " best white grape. Iowa, " " 50 " " 50 best Amber grape. Any other varieties below nursery prices. Orders solicited as soon as convenient and filled in rotation. A. M. HILLS. N. B. Vines ready for removal by the 15th of October. Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 22, 1866.

THE TRUE POLICY

OF ECONOMY,

Buy Goods at the Cheapest Store.

SHOWERS & GRAHAM,

Are now selling goods to the people at the very

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wood-ware, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST

Carriage Trimmings,

Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat irons and

Boiler mills, Bed-posts and Bed-screws, Matches, Stove blacking, Washing soda and Soap, etc.

Flavoring Extracts,

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

School Books,

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

Rafting Ropes,

Haugers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grind stones, Stone-ware, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth,

Brooms, Brushes Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Crush Wall-paper, Candle wick, Cotton yarn and Batting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps,

Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japan-ware, Egg beaters, Spice Boxes, Wire ladels, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, etc., etc.

Groceries and Provisions

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

Of Boots and Shoes,

They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gen. Delaine, Alpaca, Gingham, Duvals, Prints, Merino, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliant, Poplins, Berber, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Colerettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Nubias, Hoods, Coats, Mantels, Balmoral's, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Mustins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swis, Bobinets, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

They have also received a large and well selected

Stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver-Town, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Sweaters, etc., etc.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaine, Alpaca, Gingham, Duvals, Prints, Merino, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliant, Poplins, Berber, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Colerettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Nubias, Hoods, Coats, Mantels, Balmoral's, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Mustins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swis, Bobinets, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

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

SHOWERS & GRAHAM.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1866.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Barnside Pa., Sept. 25