

Rafferty's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

VOL. 13.—NO. 12.

Select Poetry.

THE LIFE WRECK.

Treading the alleys dark and damp,
By the flickering light of the ghostly lamp,
Breaking the night with her feeble tramp,
She totters along—alone, alone,
From heaven to hell, from street to street,
She picks her passage through rain and sleet;
With not a friend in the world to greet,
Not a bonnet to wear, nor a morsel to eat,
Not a speck of earth to call her own.

Wearing her life out day by day,
Throwing her priceless soul away,
Shunning for very shame the rays
Of the sun of heaven, the glorious sun!
Wear of life, and afraid to die,
Afraid of the earth and afraid of the sky,
Afraid of the light, she knows not why,
She sees the night as she heaves a sigh,
And thinks of a race that is almost run.

Phantom of life and beauty fled,
Shadows sailing the quick and dead!
I know her before her soul was wed
To the demon of hatred and despair;
I knew her a happy, thoughtless child,
When she prattled and laughed, and leaped and smiled,
When her heart was pure and her spirits wild,
And all her troubles as light as air.

I knew her again, in womanhood,
When she loved and with no heart withstood—
Grand and lovely, yet gentle and good—
Admired and loved by the wise and great—
Perfect in all that grandeur lends
To native beauty in all that sends
The crowning gem of a cluster of friends,
A queen in soul and a queen in state.

I know her now—yet I know her not!
Where all that praise from the senseless sot,
Where all that is pure is spurned, forgot,
I nothing know but a holy dread,
Steeped in misery and disgrace,
The eyes of man no more can trace
In that shattered form and shivered face
A single mark of their ancient grace—
The figure is there, but the woman is dead!

Shades of immaculate woman! when
Shall the curse of God come down on men
For woman's wrongs? for not till then
Shall he atone for all that sends
When thy oppressor, unbound, unfed,
Shall stalk the earth in terror and dread,
With a wreath of scorpions around his head—
To sting the wretch, wherever he tread,
Till in uppermost hell he makes his bed,
He may pay a part of the debt he owes.

A Lamp Trimmer Becomes a Count.

A somewhat remarkable change of fortune has occurred to a young man known by the name of George Olson, and occupying the humble position of a lamp trimmer and "Jack of the Dust" on board the United States steamer Madawaska, by which he has suddenly come into possession of \$300,000 in gold, together with the Hungarian title of Edward Louis, Count Batthyanyi, and the extensive estates attached thereto. It appears that Olson, or the Count, left his country in 1848 when very young, after his father had been executed for being concerned in the rebellion under Kossuth (to whom he is related,) and has since been in the United States. He knew little of his family or their real position, and supposed that in consequence of his father's disloyalty all their possessions had been confiscated. Finding it difficult to gain a livelihood he joined the United States navy and was drafted on board the United States steamer Madawaska as a landsman, was employed as a lamp trimmer and assistant to the captain of the hold. He never hinted to his messmates that he was of noble birth or had ever held a higher position than the one he occupied. In fact, it does not appear that his courtship had any very clear notions himself on the matter. Believing his father to be a disgraced man, he troubled his head little about family matters and betook himself with great industry to the care of his lamp and all his other duties on board. Happening to get hold of a newspaper a short time since he discovered an advertisement requesting Edward Louis Batthyanyi to communicate with certain parties and he would "hear of something to his advantage." Our young blue blooded Hungarian lamp trimmer lost no time in complying, and, having proved his identity, received an installment of \$300,000. Instead of informing his commanding officer of this strange vicissitude of fortune, which had metamorphosed a United States naval lamp trimmer and "Jack of the Dust," into a Hungarian nobleman, with a revenue of upwards \$50,000 a year, Batthyanyi, or Olson, deserted from the Madawaska. He is now in Washington, under the patronage of the Austrian Ambassador, endeavoring to procure a formal discharge from the service. That he will succeed we have not the slightest doubt, and it is to be hoped that this sudden elevation to rank and fortune will have the effect of making him reap the advantage of the trying experience he has had of the roughest side of life. While on board the Madawaska he was remarkable for his good behavior and the regular discharge of his laborious duties; and now, when exalted to the rank of a Hungarian grandee, we expect he will become, as he always promised, a respectable and worthy member of society.

Shortly before the collapse of the Rebellion, captain Winslow and the U. S. gunboat Kearsage, off Cherbourg, demonstrated, to the expressed mortification of British and French Rebel sympathizers, the superiority of American men and metal over English built boats, British-trained seamen and gunners, and British-cast guns. Recently, in the same waters, was witnessed a boat-race. The entries included 15 Frenchmen-of-war boats, pulling 16 oars each, and an American cutter pulling only 12 oars. Notwithstanding all attempts, very unscrupulously made, to foul and lead them out of course, the Yankee boys were winners by two boats' length. Cherbourg seems to be fast ground for European naval contests, when their craft are watched against vessels built by American mechanics and manned by American seamen.

To cure a felon—suspend by the neck about half an hour.

Life in New Orleans.

With the approach of winter season, the gambling houses open in full blast, and they are almost numberless, ranging in elegance of appointments and monetary strength from institutions which furnish royal suppers, and command thousands of dollars, down to little seven-by-nine shanties, where the lunch consists of crackers and cheese, and the "chips" cost a penny a piece. Formerly they were licensed under laws of the State, and were open to everybody, but now they are under the ban, and are somewhat exclusive. People have learned to look upon frequenters of these places with distrust, whereas in old times everybody, except the preachers and deacons, played without regard to public opinion. The law obliged the proprietors to keep their places on the first floor, in order to secure ease of entrance, and every one betting against the bank had a legal right to demand the dealer to change his pack of cards even in the middle of a deal. Although the practice does not obtain so uniformly now, since the changes of the law, thousands are lost and won nightly on St. Charles street and other localities, where large brazen figures over a door, and a screen at the top of the stairs, gives sure indication that a "game is being dealt." Strange to say, that, notwithstanding the influence of French manners in other matters, faro is the favorite game, and Creoles the most numerous players. The gamblers wield an important influence in the control of municipal affairs.

As a natural accompaniment of such a fast place, gilded bagnios filled with fast women abound plentifully. Some of the finest residences have been appropriated for such purposes, and although strenuous efforts are made to rid the community of them, they always find here as they do everywhere else. New York, Boston and Washington are probably the only cities in the country which excel New Orleans in the extent of its patronage in demimonde. The Evening Star carried with her to a watery grave some of the most noted mistresses of houses of prostitution in the city, and the adjustment of their respective "successions"—property left behind—has furnished whispering gossip for the whole city, as it has disclosed the fact that male partners existed, who had pecuniary interests in the houses. Of course people don't talk of such things out loud; but they got whispered about with great secrecy. There is a certain boldness about the appearance and location of these dens of infamy here, which is, perhaps, only equaled by New York city. For instance, on Boston street three costly marble carriages are laid on the curbstone, on which are cut in letters the names of King, Hamilton and Palmer, mistresses of the house, and which are in plain sight from Canal street. King was lost on the vessel referred to above, and the roughs call her marble sign a tomb-stone.

The balls of the quadrons, almost always fancy dress, are another prominent point of fast life here. Of course they are attended by all the fast young men about town, and rumor has it that gray heads and beards are sometimes seen mixed up in whirling quadrilles, polkas and waltzes, with the long black tresses of the semi-white females. They are conducted with all the rigid conventionalities that pervade similar entertainments indulged in by the upper crust, and no description of them is necessary.

A West Virginia Elopement.

The Parkersburg Gazette, of Nov. 5th, says: On Monday, a man, who was a Captain in the Federal army, by the name of Hare, and who has a wife and family living in Cincinnati, arrived in this city and put up at one of our hotels, with a woman, whom he represented as his wife. It seems that during the war, the gallant captain was stationed at Buckhannon, in this State, and while there succeeded in ensnaring the hitherto seemingly virtuous wife of Mr. William Martin, who is a hotel keeper in that place. After a time the Captain was ordered to other quarters, and was gone until after the close of the war, when he returned to B. and took up his abode with Mr. Martin. He was there some weeks, and then returned to Cincinnati. During his absence a correspondence was carried on between himself and Mrs. Martin, under the cover of a sister of hers. The matter went on slowly, until Mr. Martin missed \$500 in money from his pocket book. At that time no one suspected his wife of having stolen the money, and several other sums of smaller amount were missed at different times. The affair had been carried on to such an extent, that danger of discovery becoming imminent, the fair but trait and misguided woman, left her home on last Thursday on pretence of visiting some of her friends, living near Clarksville. On arriving at that place she found the "gay Lothario" waiting for her, and together they entered the cars and arrived here on Friday morning. On Saturday night, a brother of Mr. Martin, accompanied by Mr. Rohrbaugh, arrived here and arrested both the parties. Last night they were confined and on Sunday morning left this city under charge of a special officer, for Buckhannon, on the charge of stealing. The amount of money lost was very considerable, amounting to near \$2,000. Mr. Martin and his wife have been married some eight or nine years, and to all appearances, have lived happily, and this sad and disgraceful occurrence will be a sad blow to the erring woman's many relatives.

A Yankee doctor has recently got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hour's labor, well worked in.

A young lady out West was charged with "putting on airs" because she refused to go to a ball barefooted.

I have not loved lightly, as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

A Democratic Organ Favors Negro Suffrage.

From the Chicago Times of Nov. 12.
SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OR LIVE?
The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers,—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before,—but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it most nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar references, not to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and aggressive party. These are the alternatives. It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt, into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson, nor W. H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the righteousness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the party having failed,—and having failed, too, through the feebleness of the administration,—why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which would be death only to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be got out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the notion of the Democratic party; because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she do not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Radical party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy, the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that Constitutional Government and our Federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. The machinery consists, of course, in conventions to revise the State Constitution.

An Irish boy trying hard to get a place, denied that he was Irish. "I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman," said the gentleman who was about to hire him; "but this I do know, that you were born in Ireland." "Och! your honor if that's all, small to blame that. Suppose your old cat had kittens in the oven, would they be leaves of bread?" The boy got the place.

Mrs. McClure, a farmer's wife living near Quincy, Illinois, apparently died on Sunday, a week ago, and next day was buried in the family vault, near the house. On Wednesday, groans were heard in the vault by some children; the coffin was opened, and the woman found alive. She had injured herself in attempting to force open the coffin, but is recovering.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind, Betsy," said a desponding lover to a transient lass. "I can't do you much harm John, for 'twas a mazing small piece you had anyhow."

Female clerks and folders are employed in the Dead Letter Office at Washington. What a paradise of enjoyment for curious women.

The Famine in India.

An appalling calamity has lately befallen a portion of British India. Famine has been making fearful ravages in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Madras Presidency the distress from the same cause is described as only less terrible than that in Bengal. Residents on the spot—trustworthy witnesses—in endeavoring to give some idea of the extent of the calamity, depict scenes of the most harrowing character. When the famine was at its height, the starving poor, were told, crowded into the streets of Calcutta, and it was estimated that no fewer than 20,000 to 25,000 starving people were wandering about the capital. At Mullick's Ghut, where the Bombay merchants raised a fund and distributed food, there was at one time 7,000 famishing applicants crowded up. They were described as placed in order upon an open space waiting for the distribution. "On one side nearly 4,000 Hindoos, each with a leaf platter before him, were scattered on the wet ground, hastily partaking of the scanty dole they received. On the other side were thousands of famishing Mussulmans rained in like manner, and watching with silent and greedy eagerness the meal of their Hindoo brethren, and counting with bitter longings the minutes till their turn should come. Under the shelter of the Ghut crowded the women, girls and children. Out the gates were hundreds and hundreds who had lost their charge till the next distribution. But over all a horrible dead silence. No chattering or converse, hardly a sound, excepting when at intervals some wretch threw up his arms with an ejaculation to Heaven, wrung from him by the unappeasable pangs of hunger." More than this, officials wrote home descriptions of starving dead bodies in every morning's ride—bodies lying on the road, with the village dogs eating them in leisure. A Calcutta Journal stated that in Balasore, having a population of 12,000, and the Government demanding of its officials a report against the famine, the Collector of the District replied that on the 8th August he had 245 dead in the city, on the 9th, 151, and for the week ending the 9th 126 a day, the bodies sometimes remaining unburied for three days. The province of Orissa suffered the most severely, one paper declaring that 40,000 souls have perished in maritime Orissa alone. Indeed, a telegram from India announces that near the population of Orissa have perished in the famine—that is, fully two millions and a half of people!

Miserable End of a Miserly Baroness.

The Paris papers report that the comtesse of Vendome, accompanied by a doctor, recently visited the apartment of a baroness, in order to certify, at the request of the inmates of the house, the death of the lady, who was seventy-five years of age. The appearance of the apartment indicated extraordinary neglect. There was scarcely any furniture, the dust of years obscured the window panes, and the paper on the wall was spotted and rotten. The place appeared to be uninhabited from time immemorial, and yet the baroness had lived there for twenty-five years, paying an annual rent of 1,500 francs. In the bedroom, stretched upon a truckle-bed, and partly covered with filthy rags, lay the body of the baroness. An examination showed that death arose from weakness caused by want of food. It further appeared that she had starved herself wilfully, and, indeed, in point of avarice the baroness would have borne away the palm from Harpagon or Gobeck. Notwithstanding her considerable fortune, estimated at 500,000 francs, she always went clothed like a beggar, and often solicited charity in the street. She lived on crusts of bread, the refuse of cabbage and other vegetables, and such like garbage, that she picked up from the dirt heaps. A few days before her death she fell down from weakness, while passing the door of a cottage, from want of food; but she refused to take some refreshment offered to her, no doubt fearing that she would have to pay for it. She succeeded in gaining her apartment, and was not afterwards seen alive.

A Minister out West advertised, in the hope of making young people come forward, that he would marry them for a dozen eggs, the first kiss of the bride, and quarter of a pig.

EVERY ONE should do their own soldering—saving articles that by being repaired at once are made new and avoiding trips to and from the tinner. For sale at H. W. SMITH & CO'S, Sept. 26, 1865.

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. KNIGHT, Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—All the leading hardy varieties of first quality; Concord, 1 year old 25 cts each, or \$29 per 100. Rebecca, 1 " 50 " " best white grape. Iona, 1 " \$1 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, 1865.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EDINBORO, BERK CO., PA. This School offers excellent facilities for obtaining a thorough, practical English Education. The State assists those who intend to become teachers. A certificate from this institution is good for life in all parts of Pennsylvania, and exempts the holder from examination by School officers. The Winter Term will open, Dec. 5th. For circular or catalogue, address J. A. COOPER, Oct. 17th, 1866-67.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1865.
IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.
MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 66.
FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1865.
ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.
H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.
H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.
FORCEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., 6 Grahamton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.
J. P. KRAITZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.
HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.
KRAITZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the Academy) Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.
WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.
JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 7, '59.
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in M. B. B. building, on Main Street. Prompt attention given to the securing and collection of claims, and to all legal business. November 14, 1866-67.
DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Streets. May 24, 1866.
BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.
DR. T. B. METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite bases. Full sets from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county Penna. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.
WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM B. BIGLER, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg't Penna. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865-66mp.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

JOHN GUELICH.

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is, BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables. Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c. Spring-seat, Roll-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; and common and other Chairs. LOOKING-GLASSES Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms, on short notice. He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-Hair, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses. COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND. Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable. Also, House painting done to order.

The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.
FODDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, a MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.
BEST Family Flour, for sale at H. W. SMITH & CO'S, Sept. 10.

NEW TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT

At Utahville, Pa. The undersigned having opened a Tin and Sheet iron ware establishment in Utahville, Clearfield county, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere. Give them a call. Oct. 3, 1866. WELD & DONELLY.

SCOTT HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1865.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Have now complete their improvement and are now offering on the best of goods. FULL STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS. Fine stock of Shawls, Silks, Dress goods, Woollens, Staple goods, Fancy goods, &c., &c. New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. Sept. 20, 1865-66.

LUMBER-CITY RACES AGAIN!

KIRK & SPENCER. KEEP THE INSIDE TRACK! Their celebrated thorough bred Steed, "CHEAPEST FOR CASH," the People's favorite!

Remember this and when in want of SEASONABLE GOODS, at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE, call at the store of KIRK & SPENCER, in Lumber City, Pa. 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.

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, Caps, Clothing, and Stationery, and that he is 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, as market prices. Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

ATTENTION! BUYERS!!

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

Having just returned from the east with a general assortment of goods, to which they desire to invite the attention of their old customers and friends. Their stock consists of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. Tin-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Notions, &c., in great variety, which they now offer at prices—far cash—to suit the times. They also deal in Grain, Pork, Shingles, Boards, and other lumber, which will be received at the highest market prices in exchange for goods. Persons desirous of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give us a call. Remember you can find us at the old stand on Main Street where we are prepared to accommodate customers with anything in our line of business. Sept. 6, 1865. HIPPLE & FAUST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS

CAN 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 reasonable 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 under sell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of Dry-Goods and Notions, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Drugs, Oils and Paints, Glass, Hats and Caps, Baskets and Buckets, School Books and Stationary, Sals, 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.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

of every variety, sold as low for cash, as at any store in the county. By Dec. 6, 1865. IRWIN & HARTSHORN.
GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES, Citron, English Carraway, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by Jan 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.