

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. EDWARDS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 28, 1866.

The Mexican Question.

The mystery, or rather the obscurity, which surrounds the Mexican Question, has had the effect of awakening much interest on the subject all over the country. That some arrangement has been effected between the United States and French Governments, appears to be reduced to a certainty. What the exact nature of that understanding may be, is not quite so apparent. It seems, however, that the French troops were to be withdrawn, in detachments, commencing on the 1st of November and ending within six months, in accordance with the terms of an agreement made some time in last June. If the statements of the N. Y. Herald are correct, we are to receive by this treaty the territory of Lower California, 750 miles long and from 30 to 120 miles wide, with an area of 200,000 square miles, and a population of mixed blood—Indians, negroes and whites—of probably 18,000; and, on the other hand, our Government is to secure the payment of the indemnity claims, amounting to perhaps a hundred millions of dollars, which were the cause of the original armed coalition of France, England and Spain. Rumor has it also that the payment of Mexican bonds held by American citizens is to be provided for. In addition, it is stated that the United States was to recognize the empire of Maximilian after the departure of the French troops, and this appears to have been the understanding of the French Minister of State. The recognition story is, however, contradicted, and the fact that Maximilian has announced his intention to abdicate, the "throne" of Mexico, seems to imply a complete abandonment of the project of establishing an "empire" on our borders. Indeed, the latest reports are to the effect that the decisive step of abdication has already been taken, and that Maximilian is now on his way to Europe.

On the 23d instant, a special Cabinet meeting was convened, for the purpose, it is alleged, of considering our foreign relations. The telegraphic dispatches, to the Associated Press, in this connection, say:

It may be stated that it is known the French Government has declared its purpose to disregard the arrangement for the withdrawal of the first detachment of the French troops from Mexico, during this month as agreed upon between Mr. Seward and Drouyn d'Lhuys. The French Emperor has notified our Government that he cannot effect the withdrawal of the troops until next spring, when he proposes to embark the entire force at once. In view of the failure of Napoleon to comply with his agreement to withdraw a portion of these troops, and inasmuch as the notification of this forfeiture of the agreement comes at this late day, our Government is not disposed to put full confidence in the further promises of the French Emperor. It is intimated in official circles that instructions have been sent to our Minister in France to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

A telegram from New Orleans, dated Nov. 24th says a steamer sailed with dispatches from the Government, for delivery to Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell, at Tampico or Vera Cruz.

We give these rumors and dispatches without vouching for the accuracy of either. If our readers can draw from them a satisfactory solution of the Mexican muddle, we confess they are able to do more than we can.

Such is the unsettled condition of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee that the civil authorities at many points are asking for military protection to enable them to enforce the laws. The officers of Courts are in many instances deterred from holding Courts in consequence of the threats of desperadoes. Railway trains have been thrown off the track, and passengers as well as express safes robbed. Horse-stealing and burglaries are common. The citizens, in some of the counties, have organized societies for their protection, which partake somewhat of the character of the California Vigilance Committees, inasmuch as they arrest and hang the desperadoes. Upon the whole, Kentucky is not the most pleasant place to live in at the present time.

It looks very much as if Horace Greeley would be elected to the U. S. Senate from New York. The Herald, Times, Post, Advertiser, of that city, with at least three-fourths of the Republican press of the rural districts and cities of the interior of the State, strongly urge his claims.

Judge Alexander Walker, formerly editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and now residing in New Orleans, has just obtained a verdict for \$25,000 in the latter city, as a fee for saving 28,000 bales of cotton for a Rebel widow.

The total National Bank circulation amounts now to \$296,086,104.

Pleased for Once.

Every reader of the Clearfield Republican—which certainly is a great misnomer for an organ of the Latter-Day Democracy—will doubtless remember how troubled in spirit the editor of that paper has been for several years over the condition of National politics, and with what bitterness he denounced men who entertained enlarged and liberal views regarding the great questions that have been and are yet agitating the public mind. In his opinion, the war for the suppression of the Rebellion was "unconstitutional"—the emancipation policy was arbitrary and unjust—the measures and means adopted to save the Union were tyrannical and revolutionary. President Lincoln—with reverence be his name spoken—was a "clown"—Charles Sumner a "fanatic"—Thaddeus Stevens a "Union smasher"—Horace Greeley a "hypocrite"—Henry Wilson a "coward"—Joseph Holt a "knave"—General Butler a "beast"—John W. Forney a "dog"—whilst the time was when Andrew Johnson was a "sot," Seward a "demagogue," and Stanton a "tyrant" and "bloodhound." Even a patriotic woman, Miss Anna Dickinson, was defiantly we presume, stigmatized as a "white wench," and the Republican party, in the aggregate, as "nigger-worshippers," "miscegenationists," and advocates of "negro equality."

In this peculiarly amiable frame of mind, the editor of the Republican has continued, until the present time. Everything that failed to square itself with his ideas of "Democracy," was wrong—everybody that refused to entertain political sentiments akin to his own, was in error. But, at last, we are happy to announce, George has been pleased. His heart, it seems, has been gladdened by the course of one man, whose partizan pulse did not, heretofore, beat responsive to his own. In his last issue, in a leading editorial, he makes it known that "Gerrit Smith, the noted New York abolitionist, has openly declared against 'negro suffrage!'" This, to George, is "glad tidings of great joy." It is a "rare occurrence," requiring special and prominent mention in his columns—and the opportunity is promptly embraced. We think it was really kind in a "noted Abolitionist" like Gerrit, to "swing around the circle" in that way, in order to do something agreeable to his former opponents. It has opened up a fountain of good feeling in George's heart that thus far had remained stagnant and unused. It has enabled him, for once, to speak approvingly of a political heretic—one, too, who "went crazy during the trial of old John Brown." And Gerrit, it appears, is not making any half way business about it. He is going the "whole figure," for, according to the Republican, "he alleges that Thad. Stevens' constitutional amendment is the greatest outrage ever attempted upon the American people." This declaration is no doubt particularly agreeable to our neighbor, and it is quite probable that the vigorous denunciation of "the great commoner," by Gerrit, had no little to do with producing the exuberance of delight displayed by George. But this is not all. There is still another item of gratulation. "Smith's course," we are further informed by the editor of the Republican, "if fully developed and practically carried out, must end in Democracy," "which," according to George's notion, "will be quite an improvement on his former 'life.'" There may, possibly, be a difference of opinion on this point. There are those who are skeptical about the good tendencies of a party that, like the Copperhead, sympathized with the Rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union, and who now elect to Congress a notorious prize fighter and black-leg—the representative of the rum-shops of New York and of those that delighted in burning negro orphan asylums and school-houses in that "lively" city not many months ago. Still, as the discussion of a matter of this kind might tend to mar the pleasing anticipations that are fitting through the mind of the editor of the Republican in consequence of the accession of "Gerrit Smith, the noted Abolitionist," to the ranks of the Latter-Day Democracy, we will refrain from it, and will wish our neighbor joy in the companionship of this new-found friend and champion. We are the more inclined to do this because one "James H. Reagan, of Texas, a red hot secessionist and Postmaster General under the Confederate Government of Jefferson Davis," we have the same authority for saying, has so far forgotten his duty as to "declare himself in favor of negro suffrage, and is now 'engaged in advocating that abominable heresy in Texas.'" We think James ought to be ashamed of turning himself "into an instrument to carry out," what George calls "the devilries of Sumner Stevens & Co."

It is really too bad, and would scarcely be tolerated for a moment by the Democracy, were it not more than counterbalanced by the opportune, invaluable, and overshadowing acquisition of Gerrit Smith.

Let us, however, for a moment, consider this matter a little more seriously. Heretofore the Republican has condemned, in unmeasured terms, perhaps every act and declaration of "the noted abolitionist, Gerrit Smith." Now it notices, in a commendatory manner, one of this same man's vagaries, because, forsooth, it happens to accord with its own views, but which is at variance with the inevitable course of events, as acknowledged by prominent organs of its own party. Judge Reagan, of Texas, and other

discriminating men of the South, believing that there can be no restoration without a reasonable concession to the dominant loyal sentiment of the country, and regarding the defeat of the Constitutional amendment as almost certain, are urging their people to extend impartial suffrage to the colored man as the only means of again bringing their States into full relation with the General Government. It is for doing this that the editor of the Republican denounces Judge Reagan, forgetting that the managers of the Democratic party have been contending that the question of suffrage was one that each State should determine for itself, thereby implicitly holding that, if the people of Texas, or any other Southern State, saw fit to grant the elective franchise to the blacks, "the balance of mankind" had no reason for complaint. Therefore it appears but reasonable that the editor of the Republican, if he desired to be at all consistent or had the least regard for the teachings and traditions of his party, would commend Southern men for moving in the direction of justice and liberal, enlightened public sentiment, and would reserve his censure for such as interposed obstacles to prevent them doing that which would tend to both better their own condition and to elevate a hitherto oppressed race in the scale of manhood and intelligence.

The Treatment of the Republicans.

No political party in the history of the republic, says the North American, has ever encountered so much malignity at the hands of opponents, has ever been treated with such uniform disrespect and reproach, has ever been so fiercely assailed, as that bearing the name of Republican. The first Senators it had in Congress were formally refused a place on any of the committees, because they were considered as "outside of any healthy political organization." Of these men one was the present Secretary of State, William H. Seward; another the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase; another the present Minister to Spain, John P. Hale; and the pretensions and contemptuous "statismen" who did this were Messrs. Jefferson Davis, Hunter and Mason, of Virginia, and the rest of the rebel crew.

When there seemed a prospect, that Fremont, the candidate of this party, would be elected President, the southern Democrats made preparations to secede. When at length the candidate of the party, Abraham Lincoln, really was elected President, the southern Democrats did cause the rebellion they had so contemplated. When we had crushed this rebellion, and the submission of the south was inevitable, a Democrat murdered the Republican President, in order that a man who had been a southern pro-slavery Democrat might take his place. When a Republican Congress exercises its constitutional rights, and legislates according to its own principles, the Democratic party demands that it shall be expelled from the Capital at the point of the bayonet, and the whole Democratic pack yelp at it as a Rump Congress.

So it is through the whole history of the party, from the hour of its birth. It has met with nothing but contumely, oppression, arbitrary usurpation, assassination, slander, and every other weapon that could be used by envenomed hate. During all this time we have counselled moderation towards our opponents and opposed extreme measures. But we have grown weary of this persecution, and think that there has now arrived a period when we should put a stop to it, as we know that we have the means of doing. Our enemies invariably show us no quarter when they have the power. In the entire south, even to this day, our party is not allowed to organize, to run a ticket, or to advocate its views. We hold nothing but what our main strength keeps tenaciously in our grasp.

If we are to have no quarter shown us, if the enemy will still continue to fight under the black flag, we can do nothing else than accept the policy, and act upon it ourselves. We must now insist upon the uttermost fraction of all we can rightfully claim. We owe to our opponents not the slightest consideration. They have not treated us with the most ordinary decency, and though it is not in the nature of our people to retaliate their rudeness and offensive language, we must put the pressure of the laws upon them, and wield the actual power we possess to its fullest extent. As the rebels in the late civil war did not act with honor, chivalry or courtesy according to the rules of war, so the Democratic party, in the same spirit, would, under any circumstances, rather act meanly and dishonorably towards the Republicans than evince either respect or courtesy.

It is clear that the enemy we have to deal with does not acknowledge the force of any rules whatever. We must fight fire with fire. All we have we have fought for desperately, and we must be ready to use whatever opportunity offers to make good what we have gained. This is not a matter of choice. It is sheer necessity. We cannot possibly go on as we have done heretofore. Our rights must be respected, and there seems to be no other way of compelling this than by making the enemy feel the power we have.

"DUKE" GWIN.—Several letters written from Mexico by Dr. William Gwin, to his mother, which were intercepted by our Government, have been published. Gwin reveals that he was in the confidence both of Maximilian and the French Emperor, that his son had control of a rich gold mine, and was asking the concession of all the railroads in Sirola. Gwin was in absolute ecstasy over the glittering fortune just within his grasp, but cruel Mr. Seward wrote to our Minister in Paris, and the whole scheme was exploded. Poor Gwin.

The Detroit Advertiser says: It is confidently believed that while in Congress John Morrissey will turn up a "trump." He will also act as "Faro" to President Johnson's Moses. In case he should prove so to the Constitution, as President Johnson says, he will be an easy man to "spot." Those Congressmen who call upon Mr. Morrissey will have no need to take their "cards" as he will have plenty of that article.

Pennsylvania Items.

CLINTON COUNTY.—S. M. C. Smithers, aged seventeen years and 7 months, eldest son of J. R. Smithers, was accidentally killed on Nov. 10th, in Day & Taylor's saw mill in Beech-creek township, by a board catching on the top of a circular saw, from which it was thrown with great force, striking him about the stomach, and killing him instantly.

PERRY COUNTY.—A barn, with all its contents, belonging to Thomas P. Cochran, Esq., situate in Greenwood township, was totally consumed by fire on the forenoon of the 15th, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown to us. The barn was insured to the amount of \$533, and 300 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats therein, jointly, in the sum of \$300.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Miss Laura Hassler, daughter of the county treasurer, was fatally injured by being thrown from a buggy, between Chambersburg and McConnellsburg, on Nov. 10th. She and a lady named Mrs. Baker were in the buggy. While the driver, a boy named Gordon, aged thirteen years, was walking beside the team for a short time, the horse took fright, ran down a hill and upset the vehicle, throwing out the ladies. Mrs. Baker was seriously injured but will recover. Miss Hassler died four or five days after the accident.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—On Nov. 17th, Miss Sarah Van Sickle, aged about seventeen years, whilst on her way from her father's residence in Wharton township, to visit friends in Somerset, was thrown from her saddle, in consequence of her horse taking fright, but her foot sticking in the stirrup she was dragged back and forth for a distance of 200 yards, before she became disengaged, although Mr. Seaton, who accompanied her, made every effort to rescue her. She was so much injured that death ensued about three hours after the accident.

CAMBERIA COUNTY.—An old man named Bernard Halligan died recently at Wilmore, apparently in the most destitute circumstances, the neighbors not being able to find a shroud of clean linen in his house with which to dress his corpse, and everything in and about his abode bearing the impress of squalid poverty and extreme degradation. When his trunk was opened, however, it was found to contain \$760 in gold and silver, as well as a considerable sum in greenbacks. He was a common laborer, and lived alone in the most cheerless domicile in the borough.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—On the 17th of Nov., a coal-breaker boiler, one of three at the colliery of Wm. Kear & Co., Mine Hill Gap, exploded with terrific violence, blowing everything in the immediate vicinity to atoms, killing eight boys, slate-pickers, and seriously injuring several others, as well as Mr. Good, the engineer. The names of the boys killed are George H. Clemens, Wm. Edwards, Richard Welsh, Michael Welsh, James Ryan, E. Lawler, John Welsh, and one not known. It is thought several of the wounded will not recover. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—On Saturday night, Nov. 17th, Mr. Nathan Thomas, residing near Perryville, was burned to death. Mr. Thomas had been living by himself for a number of years, keeping "bachelors hall," and on the evening of the accident had retired about the usual hour. Having placed wood for the purpose of drying it, too near the stove it ignited, and about 12 o'clock the fire was discovered, when a number of citizens rushed to the scene. When he was taken from the building he was a corpse. It is said he lived rather an intemperate life, and it is supposed he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

YORK COUNTY.—Peter Fry, of York borough, was found dead in his bed, a few mornings ago, by his wife, having been in usual health when he retired the previous evening. . . . The trial of William Donovan, for the murder of the Squibbs' family, closed on the 16th November, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner received the verdict with the utmost composure. . . . Mrs. Williams, aged 80 years, residing at "Pine Swamp" in Hellam township, recently walked to Wrightsville, a distance of six miles, without any apparent fatigue, intending to return the same day, making a walk of twelve miles in one day.

LEBANON COUNTY.—On Nov. 15th, Mrs. Sarah S. Benson, residing at Mysterstown, was pouring coal oil from one vessel to another, about three feet from a lighted candle, when the whole thing suddenly took fire and enveloped her in flames—burning her clothes from her person in a few moments. She died some eight hours after the accident. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Lohman, aged over one hundred years, resides all alone in an old house in the woods near Lebanon, Pa. She refuses to change her mode of life, preferring her old companions, the trees and familiar places surrounding her humble home, to a more general association with her own race. She was born near the place where she now lives.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—Near the road between LeRoy and Canton, may be seen the foundation for a barn, with a few sticks of blackened and charred timbers lying about it. The history of this foundation and the structure which was attempted to be placed upon it is a remarkable one. The proprietor of the barn wishing to remove it from one side of the road to the other, invited some of his neighbors to assist him. In taking the timbers down one of the large beams fell, instantly killing one of the persons engaged. The job was then abandoned for a few days, when it was again resumed and the barn was removed to the new foundation fixed for it. Here another serious accident occurred. A bright little boy—son of the proprietor of the barn—was struck by a falling timber and killed. The work was again suspended for a few days, at the end of which time the work was commenced again, and completed. A strange fatality yet awaited the structure. No sooner had it been completed than it was struck by lightning and entirely demolished. This occurred several years since, but the decaying walls have never been touched. They still remain to remind the neighborhood of the sad tale connected with them.

Reconstruction is progressing in South Carolina. An agent of the internal revenue has just been murdered. The assassins gave themselves up, but there is little probability that they will be put to any inconvenience. It is no crime for a high-toned Southerner to kill a Yankee.

New Advertisements.

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

FLOUR—A quantity of Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, for sale by W. F. IRWIN.

10 BARRELS New Dried Peaches (halves) for sale at WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S.

CANNED PEACHES, Dried cherries and apples for sale by WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S.

DIARIES for 1867, for sale at WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S.

WAGONS! WAGONS!—For sale, two new 2-horse wagons, on moderate terms. For particulars apply to GEO. W. GEARHART, Nov. 28, 1866-St. Clearfield, Pa.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Men's Over-shirts, under-shirts, drawers and overalls, good sizes, for sale cheap, at WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S, Nov. 28, 1866.

HORSES! HORSES!—The undersigned has on hand several heavy draught horses, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Also three good sleighs. JAMES L. LEAVY, Nov. 28, 1866, Clearfield, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the most popular and best-selling books published! We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company. Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra percent, which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers. Our series embrace the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South. Old Agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. November 28th, 1866-4t.

PRICE CURRENT OF H. W. Smith & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MERCHANDISE.

Prints that we sold at 25 cts. we now sell at 22 Unbleached muslins at 30 cts. " at 25 Bed muslins from 25 to 50 cts. " 25 to 40 Alpaca we sold at 45 to 80 cts. " 35 to 65 All wool delaines at 60 cts. " at 55 Common delaines at 35 cts. " at 25

Cassimeres 10 per cent. above cost, and all dress goods at the same ratio.

BOOTS and shoes of No. 1 quality (not auction) at immense reductions.

FISH, such as mackerel, herring, &c., we will sell at cost!!

HOODS, Nubias, Breakfast shawls etc., of every description—reduced.

We offer our stock of Dry Goods, at the above figures up to Jan. 1st, 1867. They are all A No. 1, new and fashionable. Look at it! an alpaca at the price of a common delaine! We make this offer in good faith, giving all an opportunity to lay in their supplies at the cheapest rates.

Best coal oil at 55 cents per gallon. Strictly for cash. H. W. SMITH & CO. Nov. 23, 1866.

WRIGHT & FLANIGAN, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have just received another supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Having just returned from the eastern cities we are now opening a full stock of seasonable goods, at our rooms on Second street to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assortment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS

of the best quality, such as Prints, Delaines, Alpaca, Merinos, Gingham, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Nubias, Hood, Hoop skirts, Balmorals, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a fine assortment of the best of

MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs, cravats, etc.

Also, Raft Rope, Dog Rope, Rattina Augers and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tirewires, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of everything usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country produce. Nov. 28-jalo WRIGHT & FLANIGAN.

HARK! WHAT IS THAT?

GOOD NEWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

The last goods of the season have just arrived at Wm. F. Irwin's, on Second street, Clearfield, and will be sold at about cost and carriage.

Now is the time to buy! And buy your goods at the Cheap Cash Store if you want bargains!

FALL AND WINTER 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, Queensware, 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. Nov. 28, 1866. WM. F. IRWIN.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Wanted, an experienced teacher, to take charge of the Glen Hope school, in Secoria township, Clearfield county, Pa. A middle-aged male teacher preferred. A liberal salary will be paid by order of the Board. THOS. FLICK, Sec'y, Nov. 14, 1866-1f. Uthsville, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the only official Southern History of the War. The Lost Cause, by E. A. Pollard, compiled in one large royal octavo volume of nearly 800 pages—illustrated. Also our Hand Book of Reference; Key Notes of American Liberty; and Echoes from the South. Exclusive territory given. Agents would do well to send for our circulars and terms, before engaging in the sale of other works. Address A. L. TALCOTT, Nov. 14 Imp. 58 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE

OF FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO., PA.

Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the City constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

C. R. FOSTER, NEW YORK. J. D. K. WHITE, WM. V. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. GIBBS, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. E. GRAHAM

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Samuel Spencer, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed in open Court to ascertain the shares of the respective heirs of the above mentioned estate, their heirs, if any, and make distribution of the moneys in the hands of John M. Dwyer, who took the property at the appraisal valuation thereof, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., and on all parties interested may attend if they see proper. WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, Auditor. Nov. 14th, 1866, 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Testatum Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and directed to the Sheriff of said county, to sell at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY the 3D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant's interest in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Clearfield township, Clearfield county, Penna. containing one hundred and four acres, more or less, about eight acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop, dwelling house and barn, adjoining lands of John Eisenman, John Heis, and others. Set out, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Rough. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff. Nov. 7, 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, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Trunk-makers, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST

Carriage Trimmings,

Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat Iron and Coffee mills, Bed cords 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,

Angers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammer, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Gird-stones, Stone-cuts, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth,

Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wicks, Cotton yarn and Lamp, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps,

Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinsaw, a great variety of Japanese, Egg beaters, Spice boxes, Wire ladders, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, etc.

Groceries and Provisions

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

Of Boots and Shoes,

They have a large assortment for Ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pump Boots, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, etc.

Ready-Made Clothing

In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, over coats, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Shirts, etc.

Of Men's Wear

They have also received a large and well selected stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Cassimeres, Cashmere, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord-boys, Beaver-Ten, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, etc., etc.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Duvals, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliant, Poplins, Regent, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Collette, etc.

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

SHOWERS & GRAHAM, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 28th, 1866.

CRANBERRIES, canned peaches, green peas, corn, condensed milk, honey, brandy, peaches, apple ciders, sardines, macaroni, hominy, pineapple cheese, Sago cheese, Worcester sauce, &c. Nov. 7th, 1866-1m. J. P. KRATZER'S.

BODY VARNISH, Drop ball, terrassianum, ber, patent dryer, spirit of turpentine, linseed oil, benzine, ochre, whitening, lampblack, litharge, red lead, vermilion, rose pink, &c. Nov. 7th, 1866-1m