

Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

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Select Poetry.

THE ISLANDS.

Tis far beneath the ocean wave
Those grand old mountains rise,
That rear their tall and giant peaks
Toward the bright blue skies.
And where their lofty peaks reach forth
Above the billow's crest,
They form the glittering islands
That gem the old ocean's breast.
And they are gems most beautiful,
In the broad, deep ocean placed;
The brilliant in the mighty ring
That has the earth embraced.

"Sent by Express."

Minnie Harlan was alone in the world—her mother just buried. She was a beautiful brown haired girl, with soft, shy eyes of violet gray, and rosy lips compressed to a firmness far beyond her years. For after all she was scarcely seventeen, and so Deacon Gray was telling her, as he sat by the fire spreading his huge hands over the tarty blaze, and asked: "But what are you going to do to earn your bread and butter, child?" "I don't know—I haven't thought—mamma had an uncle in New York, who—"

"Yes, yes, I've heard tell about him—he was mad 'cause your mother didn't marry just to suit him, wasn't he?" Minnie was silent. Deacon Gray waited a few minutes, hoping she would admit him into her secret meditations; but she did not, and the Deacon went away home, to tell his wife that "that Harlan gal was the queerest creature he had ever come across."

In the meanwhile Minnie was packing her few scanty things into a little carpet-bag, by the weird flickering light of the dying wood fire. "I will go to New York," she said to herself, setting her small pearls teeth firmly together. "My mother's uncle shall hear my cause pleaded through my own lips. Oh, I wish my heart would not throbb so wildly! I am no longer meek Minnie Harlan; I am an orphan all alone in the world, who must fight life's battles with my own single hands!"

Lower Broadway at 7 o'clock, P. M. What a babel of crushing wheels, hurrying humanity, and conglomerate noise it was; Minnie Harlan sat in the corner of an express office, under the flare of gas lights, surrounded by boxes, and wondering whether or the people ever went crazed in this perpetual din and tumult. Her dress was very plain—gray poplin, with a shabby little old-fashioned straw bonnet, tied with black ribbons, and a blue veil, while her article of baggage, the carpet bag, lay in her lap. She had sat there for two hours, and was very, very tired.

"Poor little thing," thought the dark haired young clerk nearest her, who inhabited a sort of wire cage under a circle of gas lights. And then picked up a pen and plunged into a perfect Atlantic ocean of accounts.

"Mr. Evans?" "Sir!" The dark haired clerk emerged from his cage with his pen behind his ear, in obedience to the beckoning finger of his superior. "I have noticed that young woman sitting there for some time—how came she here?"

"Expressed on, from Millington, Iowa—arrived this afternoon." "As though Minnie Harlan was a box or parcel."

"Who for?" "Consigned to Walter Harrington, Esq." "And why hasn't she been called for?" "I sent up to Harrington's address to notify him some time ago; I expect an answer every moment."

"Very odd," said the grey headed gentleman, taking up a newspaper. "Yes, sir, rather." "Some three quarters of an hour afterwards, Frank Evans came to the pale girl's side, with an indescribable pity in his hazel eyes."

"Miss Harlan, we have sent to Mr. Harrington's residence—"

"Trust you?" Minnie looked at him through her violet eyes obscured in tears. "Oh, sir, I would be so thankful!"

"How late you are, Frank! Here give me your overcoat—it is all powdered with snow, and—"

But Frank interrupted his bustling, cherry-cheeked mother, as she stood on tip-toe to take off his outer wrappings. "Hush, mother, there is a young lady down stairs."

"A young lady, Frank?" "Yes, mother; expressed on from Iowa to old Harrington, the rich merchant. He sailed for Europe this morning, and she is entirely alone. Mother, she looks like poor Blanche, and I knew you wouldn't refuse her a corner here until she could find something to do."

Mrs. Evans went to the door and called cheerily out: "Come up stairs, my dear—you're welcome as the flowers of May! Frank, you did quite right; you always do."

The days and weeks passed on, and still Minnie Harlan remained an inmate of Mrs. Evans' humble dwelling.

"It seems just as though she had taken our dead Blanche's place."

"Now Minnie you are not in earnest about leaving us to-morrow?" "I must, dear Mrs. Evans. Only think—I have been here two months to-morrow; and the situation as governess is very advantageous."

"Very well, I shall tell Frank how very obstinate you are."

"Dearest Mrs. Evans, please don't!—please keep my secret."

"What secret is it that is to be so religiously kept?" asked Mr. Frank Evans, coolly walking into the discussion, with his dark hair tossed about by the wind, and his hazel brown eyes sparkling archly.

"Secret!" repeated Mrs. Evans energetically wiping her dim spectacle glasses. "Why Minnie is determined to leave us to-morrow."

"I must, Frank; I have no right further to trespass on your kindness."

"No right, Eh? Minnie, do you know that the house has been a different house since you came into it? Do you suppose we used to lose our little sunbeam?"

Minnie smiled sadly, but her hand felt very cold and passive in Frank's warm grasp. "You'll stay, Minnie?"

"No," she shook her head determinedly. "Then you must be made to stay," said Frank. "I've missed something of great value lately, and I hereby arrest you on suspicion of the theft."

"Missed something!" Minnie rose, turned red and white. "Oh, Frank, you never can suspect me!"

"But I do suspect you, in fact, I am quite sure the article is in your possession."

Report of Secretary of Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury declares the national debt to be anything but a blessing, but while satisfied that it should be paid by the generation which created it, does not see the way to continue its liquidation by surplus income faster than six or seven millions per month prior to June, 1866. He is of opinion that the honor of the Government requires an early withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, leaving the National Banks to supply the currency of the country. He urges the system of redemption by the banks at the Atlantic cities or at one city, New York. He acknowledges the financial wants of the South so far as currency is concerned, but is of opinion that their needs should be supplied by curtailing the issues of the Northern banks. He advocates a reduction of the currency, and such a revision of the tariff as will give new vigor to productive industry throughout the Union. He urges the issue of bonds at 4 or 5 per cent interest, payable principal in Europe, to be exchanged for United States bonds now held in Europe, as well as to supply the future demand for Federal stocks in Europe. Upon the question of contraction of the currency his language is very clear; indeed, without contraction he is confident that wide-spread disaster must be experienced. In regard to resumption he is of opinion that it can take place by July, 1868, and may be brought about earlier.

The estimates of the Treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year to June 30, 1867, are as follows: Receipts \$316,500,000, Expenses \$237,169,143, Surplus \$79,330,857; and for the year ending June 30, 1868: Receipts \$436,000,000, Expenses \$350,247,641, Surplus \$85,752,358.

The decrease in the public debt from the highest point is stated by the Secretary as follows:

Debt August, 1865	\$2,757,803,686
Debt Oct. 31, 1866	2,551,424,121

Decrease \$206,379,565

The Secretary has small comfort for freetraders, and says: "The long-hoped-for period when there shall be no legal obstructions to a free exchange of commodities between the United States and other countries is still far in the future. Duties upon imports are not only necessary for revenue, but also for the protection of those home interests upon which heavy internal taxes are to be assessed."

In presenting his views, he "Does not mean to assert that the adoption of all these measures (although he regards each as important) is absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments, nor that other remedies may not be adopted by Congress to rescue the country from impeding financial troubles. He presents, as he considers it to be his duty to do, his own views, and asks that they may receive careful consideration, and be adopted if they commend themselves to the wisdom of Congress, and rejected if measures better calculated to secure the desired end can be devised. The most sanguine and hopeful period that the business of the country cannot for a much longer time be run upon the present high level with safety. The speculative interest, large and powerful in itself, is receiving daily new accessions of strength by the increase of individual credits; and when speculators and debtors control the financial policy of the country, a financial collapse is inevitable."

The Secretary has placed himself squarely on the record in favor of contraction and specie payments, and really asks no new powers to enable him to fund the short debt, and resume by July, 1868.

It remains to be seen whether Congress differs with him to the end of repealing existing laws, under which the Secretary will proceed toward resumption. Unless repeal is to be the order of the day, people cannot be too careful about getting in debt.

Internal Revenue Report.

The figures of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue present the strongest possible proof of the ability of the country to sustain and pay its present debt. The total amount raised from this source of taxation is \$310,906,984 17, an amount, the Commissioner informs us, within twenty-two millions of the total revenue of the British Empire, and far in excess of that country. This is an increase over the proceeds of the last official year of nearly ninety millions. An analysis of this amount presents no less cause of rejoicing. The tax on Iron and Steel, notwithstanding its reduction, has produced \$13,728,133 36, an increase of four and a half millions; an increase of nearly two and a quarter millions; tobacco and cigars nearly sixteen millions, an increase of over four millions; while spirits, notwithstanding the evasions of the law, of which the Commissioner complains and almost despairs, unless a self-registering still be invented, produce \$29,198,578 15, an increase of over thirteen millions; and the three months that have elapsed since the close of the fiscal year show a more than corresponding increase in the tax arising from this article. A yet more remarkable increase is seen in the growth of the returns of income tax, from \$20,567,350 26 to \$60,894,135 85, and though a portion of these returns arises in each year from the incomes of previous years, the continued progress of this item from eleven to twenty-thence to sixty millions cannot fail to be taken as a mark of continued prosperity. The Commissioner, among his recommendations at the conclusion of the Report, suggests the increase of the amount exempted from this tax to \$1,000.

Other sources from which this great sum is derived as the Banks and Insurance Companies, paying over nine millions; the Railroads giving nearly three and a half millions

on capital and mortgage dividends: fifteen millions from stamps, eighteen millions from licenses, over five millions from fermented liquors, while cotton clothing, legacies, leather, pianos, patent medicines, and a host of minor articles swell the list. The cost of collecting this revenue has been something over seven millions, being less than two-and-one-half per cent on the total amount collected.

The Commissioner recommends but few changes, though some are important. The chief are the change of the return day for the annual list (Schedule C, licenses and incomes) to the beginning of the year, a revision of the system under which cigars are taxed, some modifications of the Stamp act and of the relations of the office to the District-Attorneys. Most important is, "to reduce the number of taxable articles."

The receipts for the coming year, the Commissioner, after a careful consideration of the facts before him, believes will reach two hundred and eighty-five millions, a figure more likely to be under than over the truth. He says, in conclusion, that "the immense revenue of the last fiscal year was raised with probably less pressure upon the people than that of smaller amounts in previous years. Their enterprise and spirit of accumulation have prevented the depression of business which ordinarily attends heavy taxation. Their means for the ultimate extinction of the national debt are rapidly multiplying from the increase of population and the constant development of new sources of wealth. The reduction of taxes will stimulate production, and in a few years the national debt will cease to be an object of anxiety, or even annoyance, to a great and united people."

Report of the Postmaster-General. The revenues were \$14,386,986 21; expenditures, \$15,352,079 30; the decrease, compared with last year, is 1 1/5 per cent. increase of expenditures, 12 per cent. Number of stamps issued, 347,734,325; stamped envelopes, 30,386,200. The sales of these in excess of last year is \$360,765.

The increased demand for envelopes with printed cards is 66 1/2 per cent. There are 6,069 contractors; mail routes, 6,920; miles, 71,837,914; cost, \$7,630,474; by rail, 32,092 miles; steamboats, 14,346 miles.

The overland mail to California has been by St. Louis; now it is by Chicago and Omaha; the shortest time between San Francisco and New York was 19 days.

The amount of postage with foreign countries is \$2,289,219 30, an increase of over 400,000. Arrangements are nearly perfected with Great Britain to reduce the postage from 24 to 12 cents, and to admit matter of every kind, including samples of goods; also the right to transmit, in closed bags or in ordinary mails, to other countries, with the rates of those countries.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a contract for mail service from San Francisco to China and Japan once a month via Sandwich Islands, but it is thought a great loss of time that in returning they should not come direct.

There is free delivery in forty-six cities. It grows in favor, it increases letters, saves time, trouble and dead letters.

The number of dead letters was about 4,500,000; 600,000 were unavailable for want of stamps or address; they contained \$244,589 99, of which \$221,066 19 were delivered. Over 67,000 contained photographs, jewelry, &c.; 42,050 were delivered. Two millions and a half of dead letters have been destroyed.

The money orders issued were 243,609; value, \$3,977,259 28; the average of each was \$16 32. Some change is required in the law.

It is recommended that the clerks in the Department have additional pay, and clerks in post-offices do not generally get enough. The letter carriers, in particular, earn more, and the Government can afford to pay more.

The past season has been for Colorado a very favorable one. Crops are abundant; the aggregate yield of grain and vegetables being full three times as great as in any former year since the settlement of the territory. In consequence provisions are cheap and abundant. Mines have produced more gold the present year than for two or three preceding, and next summer will double up on the past.

The Georgia planters, in their memorial to the Legislature for efficient legislation to induce immigration, say that by far the larger part of the Southern States is well adapted to white labor. In other words, that the old assertion that white men could not work in the South because of the excessive heat, is not true.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has killed a bill to establish free schools. We are sorry for the 78,000 white adults in that State who cannot read or write. A little learning is a dangerous thing to legislators, and these seem to have just enough education to want to keep the people in ignorance.

The people of Richmond, Va., evidently have some money left, for the Internal Revenue Collector of that city states that 400 people have reported incomes of \$1,000 or less; 125 incomes between \$1,000 and \$5,000 and 21 over \$5,000.

The taxes on real and personal property collected in Brooklyn during the past eleven months amount to twelve millions of dollars.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1865.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed 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. Or. for sale at wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

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.

FORREY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham Junction, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, 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, Stationary, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

KRATZER & 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-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, '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. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

S. A. FULTON, Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa. Office in M'Bride's building, on Main Street. Prompt attention given to the securing and collection of claims, and to all legal business. November 14, 1866-6mp.

DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Streets. May 24 1866.

J. 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.

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

G. ALBERT & BROS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. 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 FRANK FIELDING, J. BLAKE WALTERS

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a. 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, 1865-6mp.

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 has mostly on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is a BUREAU AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jersey-Lind and other Bedsteads, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c. Spring-seated, Gum-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-bush, 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, Lin-wood 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.

STOVES of all sorts and sizes, constantly on hand at MERRELL & BIGLER'S

A LARGE LOT OF GLASS, white lead, paints, oils, &c., at IRVIN & HARTSHORN'S.

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

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

D LARIES for 1867, for sale at WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S, Nov. 28.

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

IO BARRELS New Dried Peaches (halves) 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, 1865-3t. Clearfield, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL, CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A. LEWIS W. TEN Eyck, Proprietor. Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

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, 1866.

LUMBER-CITY RACES AGAIN!!

KIRK & SPENCER

KEEP THE INSIDE TRACK! Their celebrated thorough bred Steed, "CHERRIEP FOR CASH," the Peoples' 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. 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.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT THOS. J. MECAULEY,

Manufacturer of STOVE, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Has on hand at his Store and Factory, MARKET STREET, EAST OF SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

The largest and best assortment of Tin-ware, and other goods, which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for cash. Stove-pipe, all sizes, always on hand, and at low prices. House work, such as gutters and conductors, furnished and put up on short notice, very cheap. Clearfield, November 14, 1866-7t.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

G. S. PERRY

Announces to his friends that he has just received and is opening at OSCOLA, Clearfield county, a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising

Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes, Sheetings, Muslins, Flannels, Cassimeres, Plaids, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions.

And every thing usually kept in a country store, which he offers to sell at prices astonishing to all. Persons wishing to buy would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Oscola, Nov. 7, 1866-3m. G. S. PERRY.

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, Hardware, Queensware, 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, 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, Tin-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Notions, &c., in great variety, which they now offer at prices—for 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.