

Raffan's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

VOL. 13.—NO. 22.

Select Poetry.

LEARNING TO WALK.

Only beginning the journey,
Many a mile to go;
Little feet, how they patter,
Wandering to and fro.
Trying again, so bravely,
Laughing in childish glee;
Hiding its face in mother's lap,
Proud as a baby can be.
Talking the oddest language
Ever before was heard;
But mother—you'd hardly think so—
Understands every word.
Tettering now and falling,
Eyes that are going to cry;
Kisses and plenty of love-words,
Willing again to try.
Father of All, O guide them!
The pattering little feet,
While they are treading the up-hill road,
Braving the dust and heat.
Aid them when they grow weary,
Keep them in paths well blest,
And when the journey is ended,
O, Savior, give them rest.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On January 19, 1867, the House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 543) to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Mr. Speaker, as the confederate population, five or six million in numbers, is to remain in this country and to some extent shape its destiny, it is all-important that we so re-construct the Union that this population may become an element of strength rather than of weakness to the Republic. Powerful as we are we can hardly afford to allow a population so large, brave, and reckless to settle down into chronic discontent—forever to be to America what Ireland is to Great Britain, Poland to Russia, or Hungary to Austria—an ever-ready element of revolution. To avoid this result is the avowed purpose of both political parties; but strange to say, with the same professed end in view, they start out upon paths leading in quite opposite directions. The Republicans claim that the Union can be best preserved by removing the causes of discontent and thus extinguishing the motives to disunion, while the Democrats think the Union can be best preserved by tolerating, conciliating, and fostering the errors and wrongs from which disunion sprang.

For instance, the preservation of slavery was the original motive for secession. To destroy this motive the Republicans propose to abolish slavery, and the Democrats to foster slavery. Acting upon their theory, and anticipating the final overthrow of the rebellion, the Republicans began early in the war the removal of its cause. They prohibited the extension of slavery, abolished it in the District of Columbia, forbade the return of slaves by the Army, repealed the fugitive slave law, supported Fremont's, Hunter's, and Phelps' partial and Mr. Lincoln's more general proclamation of freedom, and finally by an amendment of the Constitution prohibited it everywhere and forever. Thus it was hoped that when the rebellion should be suppressed no conflicting interest would be left, about which the North and South could quarrel. There appeared, however, to be a lingering hope in the minds of the late masters that in a separate republic the institution might still be revived in some modified form and something at least of their large investment saved and to this extent the motive to renew the struggle in more propitious times survived. This hope and motive for disunion would grow weaker and weaker as the subject-race become more and more intelligent, thrifty and self-reliant.

To facilitate this result the civil rights and Freedmen's Bureau, the franchise, and many other minor bills of like import were passed by Congress. The advancement of the negro was thought to be a greater hindrance to the revival of the disunion institution and a greater discouragement of confederate outbreaks than repealable laws or amendable constitutions. This was the Republican plan of re-union. The Democrats, acting on their theory of fostering and thus maintaining the disturbing elements, opposed all measures for emancipation, and are now opposing bills for the improving the colored race. I do not question their sincerity. Quite likely they sincerely thought that the best way to unite the North and South was to yield to, extend, cherish, and perpetuate the cause of disagreement. But this is passed. The work is nearly accomplished, and I refer to the course of the two parties upon it only to illustrate my position, that they seek the preservation of the Union by diametrically opposite directions.

The Republicans had hoped that by the removal of this original cause of quarrel all incentives to disunion would disappear; but to the threshold of reconstruction another and to some extent an unexpected trouble presents itself. The Confederacy had during a quarter of a century of nationality. During this time vast interests, passions, and resentments grew up under and centered in it. She contracted many debts, a debt in bonds and currency to her capitalists, of damages to her property-holders, of honor to her soldiers, memory to her fallen, and alms to the suffering. The dead claim homage; the maimed, widowed and orphans, pensions; the impoverished, payment; and the leaders, historic honors. These interests and passions embrace all classes and appeal to all hearts within the circumference of confederate power. This makes a cause stronger than slavery. There is more money in it by half, and quite as much to awaken resentment or provoke resistance.

If these people come back with these interests unbarred by a constitutional amendment, how can they avoid struggling to save the Union all that was risked in the confederacy? If they do not, they must be worse than men or better than angels. But these interests are in direct conflict with the corresponding interests of the Federal Government. The reunited nation cannot honor or Grant for preserving the Union and Lee for attempting to destroy it. We cannot mourn for the three hundred thousand Union dead and pension the men at whose hands they fell. It will be another war of sectional interests to be fought over in the halls of Congress, the State Legislature, on the hustings, and then again, if opportunity presents, on the field of blood. The "lost cause" will take the place of the slave power with a larger investment to back it, and a less repulsive face to defend.

What shall be done with this new element of disintegration and strife? The Republicans propose to dispose of it as they did slavery—bury it by another amendment of the Constitution. And why shall not this be done and the Union thus purified and harmonized restored at once? Does Congress stand in the way? No, sir; for eight months the two policies—Republican surgery and Democratic opiates—were discussed and contrasted in these Halls, and almost everybody here came to the conclusion that it was better to cure than palliate the disorder. The amendment was agreed to four to one. Do the people neglect their duty? No, sir; the amendment was sent out to them and for three or four months rediscussed. They approved it, and in twenty-three of the twenty-six States elected Legislatures instructed to adopt it. Do these Legislative servants disobey instructions? No, sir; they are now assembling, and State after State is recording its verdict. Very soon these twenty-three States, having a population in 1860 of twenty-one million five hundred thousand, and not less than twenty-seven million now, will send a perfidious Secretary the official evidence of the people's will. Delaware, three counties large, Maryland, betrayed to the confederates by a servant less treacherous than weak, and Kentucky, whose patriotism in the great struggle hardly rose above a dissembling neutrality, alone give a negative answer.

By the census of 1860 the entire population of these three States, white and black, was only 1,955,000, and cannot much exceed those figures now. Who then stands in the way? Not the Democratic party; the amendment was beyond their reach when it passed Congress and was indorsed by the people; not the President; the Constitution withholds from him any authority over the question of amendment. Who, then, stands in the way? One old man, who is charged by law with the duty of proclaiming the adoption of the amendment, but who (the Chicago defeat being still unavenged) has determined to incorporate into the Union the *debris* of the late Confederacy; to be in place of the "irrepressible conflict" the breeder of present broils and future rebellions—he stands in the way. He has contrived a theory of estoppel. The amendment, he tells us, is void without confederate sanction. The will of the people of twenty-three States, nay, the whole twenty-six if they had been unanimous, must go for nothing unless approved by a few million rebels scattered through the confederate States. Having set up his theory, he undertakes to procure from these "misguided people"—never more misguided than when led by him—an expression of dissent. His machinations are likely to be successful.

In 1861 the Southern heart was fired by the taunts and promises of Northern Democrats. "The election of Lincoln," they would say, "is an assault upon your institutions and an insult to the South." They promised in case of trouble to take care of the abolitionists. There should be no coercion; but when the trouble came they shrunk away from the people they had thus prompted, perhaps unintentionally, to resist. A good deal of half-treasonable criticism on the action of the Government when deeply embarrassed and struggling for life, a little secret encouragement and silent sympathy for the foe were the only noticeable departures from a strict neutrality. Their promise was broken. Let me warn these confederates who have abandoned their scheme of separation in good faith to beware of their old advisers and their new leader. Here, then, arises an intermediate question. It is not whether confederate assets shall be buried in the same grave with slavery as the Republicans propose, nor whether they shall be tenderly taken up and warmed into venomous life in the bosom of the Union as the Democrats propose; but whether this question shall be determined by the States in the Union or by the Confederate States.

What then is the status of the ten Confederate States? Are they States or Territories in the Union? If States, they can control the other twenty-six on a question of amendment; if not, not. They must be one or the other. Some suppose they strike intermediate ground by calling them overthrown, disorganized, or suspended States. But certainly a State overthrown or suspended is not at present an existing State, nor is a disorganized an organized State. If they have no present existence as States they are only at the most theoretic States, which are no States; or prospective States, which are Territories. They have certainly not been acting as States during the last six years, and they are only claimed to be so because no way for the severance of a State from the Union is provided in the Constitution. Once a State, therefore always a State. If they are States now they have been so for the last six years. Look at the consequences. By article one, section five of the Constitution, no business can be done in the absence of a quorum, and a quorum is there declared to be a majority of all the members. Now, if the Confederate States were also States in the Union for the last six years this House consisted of two hundred and forty-two members, and no business could

be constitutionally done without the presence of one hundred and twenty-two members. But for all this time we have acted on the hypothesis that the House did not consist of only one hundred and eighty-four members, deducting fifty-eight for the rebel States and that ninety-three made a quorum. The Senate has acted on a similar presumption, counting twenty-six instead of thirty-seven as the constitutional quorum. Probably more than half of our legislation has been enacted, as will appear of record, when either the House had less than one hundred and twenty-two, or the Senate less than thirty-seven members present. All this must therefore be unconstitutional and void.

Again, a Presidential election occurred during the war. If the Confederate States had not forfeited their privileges as States in the Union they were entitled to cast eighty electoral votes. These eighty votes might have decided the contest, and they might thus have chosen the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy to conduct the war against them; or by casting their votes for Jefferson Davis they might have defeated an election by the people and thrown it into this House. What then? We vote by States, (article two, section seven,) and two thirds of all the States must be represented. If Kentucky and Missouri had joined the Confederacy as they attempted to do—and they actually were represented in it during the entire war—more than one third of the States would have been absent, and the election of President would have become impossible. The Senate would have encountered the same difficulty in the election of Vice President. To perform this duty two-thirds of all the Senators must be present. That number could not be had in the case supposed, and so we must go without Executive officers until the rebel States choose to relieve us by sending representatives to aid in choosing them for us.

Suppose, again, that pending the war it had become absolutely necessary to amend the Constitution, that all parties concurred in its propriety, and the loyal States were unanimous upon the subject, it could not have been done without the consent of the confederate States. Though formed into a separate republic and conducting a war with us, not the slightest change in our fundamental law, however necessary to our salvation, could be had without their consent. And this state of things would have continued as long as the war continued, even if it were a quarter of a century; worse than that, sir, they were States in the Union until they were released or expelled by an amendment of the Constitution. Such an amendment required the consent of all the States. No matter, then, how the war should terminate or whether it terminated at all, their power over us could never be severed without their consent. Seceding and fighting would not do, you say, because these were unconstitutional acts. But whipping us, I would suppose, would be quite as unconstitutional as fighting. If they had succeeded in the war and maintained a separate republic they could then have run their own government and in part controlled ours in spite of us. The absurdity of this hypothesis proves the truth of the other. When a State rebels and levies war against the Union, it thereby forfeits its privileges as a State, and can only be restored by Congress.

Absurd as the other theory is, upon it the Secretary of State has undertaken to bring back to the Union the confederate population, freighted with all the belligerent interest collected by four and a quarter years of nationality and war. How? Not by convincing the people; that has been tried and failed. Not by executive patronage, that has failed also. Not by corrupting Congress, for his old lobbyist is powerless here. No, sir; he meditates the seduction of another old man who happens to hold the balance of power in the Supreme Court; vague rumors of a mission to England are afloat. The Secretary seems to think that a man who can betray his constituents and misrepresent his State will make a good misrepresentative of the nation abroad; and why not send a second champion of his theory to flout his solid enemies at the court of St. James and negotiate treaties for the payment of confederate cotton bonds or a release of claims for the piracies of the Alabama?

But his Judge must have something to stand upon. The courts follow precedents and the Rhode Island case stands in the way. This question is there held to be a political one, to be decided by the political Government. Eventually he will insist that this decision has been made and made in his favor. To meet this emergency he is now and has been for some time preparing his facts. The emancipation amendment was agreed to by twenty-three States out of the twenty-five then in the Union—many more than the number required for its adoption; but in his proclamation he chose to omit from his count a portion of these States and add seven confederate communities to make the number required by his construction. There is a precedent for his Judge. So he submitted without authority to these same communities the amendment now under consideration to be acted on by them in the capacity of States. There is another precedent. The Interior is prompted to issue agricultural land scrip which can only be given to those States in the Union, and the Treasury and Post Office Departments are ordered out of their line of duties to make some small recognition of these communities as States. These will make so many more precedents for his Judge.

The Secretary first declares they are States, treats them as States, procures other Executive Departments to do likewise, and then cites his acts and declarations to enable a willing Judge to decide that they are States, and thus launch into the heart of the Republic a confederate shell with fuse still burning by a single twitch of his gown.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I simply wish to ask the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether this House did not adopt a resolution making it the duty of Mr. McPherson, its Clerk, to forward the very constitutional amendment about which he is arguing to the different States lately in rebellion before he knew the Secretary of State had forwarded it?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not recollect any such action of the House. But if sent to them by us it was only to allow them an opportunity to prove their loyalty by giving it their assent. In the preamble to the bill admitting Tennessee their assent to this amendment is recited, among other things, as evidence of the loyalty of the government *de facto*, and as a reason for legitimizing it and admitting it into the Union. For this purpose we of course desired them to have a copy, but, unlike the Secretary of State, we did not expect that the assent of these communities would fasten this amendment upon the country without the concurrence of three-fourths of the adhering States, nor that their dissent would defeat it if that concurrence was had.

The Secretary is clever in work of this kind. An English nobleman was at one time exhibiting his kennel to an American friend, and passing by many of his showiest bloods they came upon one that seemed nearly used up. "This," said the nobleman, "is the most valuable animal in the pack although he is old, lame, blind, and deaf." "How is that?" inquired the visitor. The nobleman explained: "His education was good, to begin with, and his wonderful sense of smell is still unimpaired. We only take him out to catch the scent and put the puppies on the track, and then return him to the kennel." Do not suppose that I intend any comparison between the Secretary of State and that veteran hunter. Such a comparison would be neither dignified nor truthful, because the Englishman went on to say: "I have owned that dog for thirteen years, and hard as he looks he never bit the hand that fed him, nor barked on a false trail." [Laughter and applause on the floor and in the galleries, promptly checked by the Speaker.]

I would inquire of the Chair if my time has expired.

Mr. STEVENS. (In his seat.) The chair called you to order for doing injustice to the dog. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD. I mistook the fall of the hammer for a notice to quit. However, I have but little more to add. The charge is often made here and elsewhere that the Republican policy of reconstruction leads to disintegration rather than reunion. In reply to the charge I am endeavoring to show that its tendency is to harmonize and cement the Union. I follow this narrow line of argument because it has fallen to others to discuss that policy in connection with the abstract principles of republican government, justice, religion, humanity, and civilization already.

When interrupted I was going on to say that the Secretary, in his efforts to baffle the Union policy of the Republican party, will even claim that his guerrilla governments have the implied sanction of Congress. For more than a year these organizations have usurped the control of public affairs in their several localities and systematically oppressed and persecuted the Union people there. For more than a year we have been inactive, if not silent witnesses of these usurpations. We have taken no steps to suppress them nor to provide the people with constitutional governments. The existing ones are only the confederate governments revived—more oppressive, malignant, and resentful, under the feeble restraints of a cowed opponent, than under the iron rule of the confederate president himself. The despotism and barbarities of Davis were not wanting. They had a purpose—the success of the confederate cause. The "stern statesman" allowed no further license; but under the Seward dynasty lynching and murder has become a pastime. Better by far for the Union men of the South if their governments were again placed under the restraining despotism of Jefferson Davis. At least he would not allow helpless and unoffending people to be mobbed and murdered for no confederate or public purpose.

How much longer shall we turn a deaf ear to the cry of the oppressed? How much longer shall we stand here and see the brave men who for four years, amid obloquy, persecution, imprisonment, and torture, refused to forsake the flag, now when that flag is triumphant, in part through their sufferings, driven from their homes and shot down in the street like dogs? If we thus meanly desert our friends the rebels themselves will despise us. But how about the Secretary, his cunning, his precedents, and his judges? They are not to be feared. They may protract our national trouble and delay the restoration of the Union a little longer; but that is all. The people have concluded that the best way to bury whatever is left of slavery and confederate nationality in a common grave; and it will be done. The Nile may be damned with bulrushes, but the just, benignant, and well-considered purpose of a forty-million nation cannot be turned aside by the tinkle of one old man's bell nor the rustle of another's gown. For one I am ready for the vote.

The most awful event of this century is the great famine in India. In Orissa, it is reported that two millions five hundred thousand people have perished within the last five months from starvation. Before this terrible calamity even our awful war seems insignificant.

"Dennis, did you hear it thunder last night?" No, Pat; did it really thunder? "Yes, it thundered as if heaven and earth would come together." "Why in the devil, this didn't wake me, for ye know I can't sleep while it thunders."

Read Mr. Scofield's speech.

A HEAVY INCOME TAX PAYER.—The man who drew the Chicago Opera House, says the Lancaster Express, may probably find himself in the same unhappy condition as the man who won the elephant. The prize, as it now stands, is a gain or profit for the year 1867, and will be subject to the United States income tax, which is upon sums between \$600 and \$5,000, at the rate of five per cent.; above \$5,000, ten per cent. Assuming the value of the Opera House to be \$600,000, as averred in the distribution scheme, the tax to the United States upon this gain will be \$61,600. Add to that ten per cent on \$60,000 the reported value of the rents for a year, and this lucky fellow will have to put his wits to work to raise \$64,000, as a taxation upon his good fortune for the first year. Now, to a poor man, the effort to raise this sum will be a considerable strain, and puzzle his financial abilities greatly. Should he be compelled to sell his prize to raise the money, his income tax may not be so great, but all that he gains in that way will be nothing to the depreciation in value consequent upon a forced sale. He may not be able to get more than \$300,000 for his property, and then there will be a loss so serious as to make many weep.

Business Directory.

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

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., 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, 1863.

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.

FORNEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Grahamtown, 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, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

C. 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 Merchanandise, 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 10, '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 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, Liquors, &c., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr. 27.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn's 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—Gimp.

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, HATRACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Spring-seated Cabin-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, 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.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hemlock's Balahe, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jayne's and Ayer's Medicines, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, 50 pairs, best quality, just received and for sale at \$2 a pair, at December 12, 1866. MOSSOP'S.

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

EAGLE HOTEL, CURWENSVILLE, PENN'A. LEWIS W. TEEYCK, 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.

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. McKNIGHT. Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y.

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, "CHEAPEST 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.

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, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils, Paints and Glass, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, and Stationery

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

Desiring of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods, and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods at moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices. Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

NEW WINTER GOODS. C. KRATZER & SON.

Are just opening at the Old Stand above the Academy.

A large and splendid assortment of Fall Goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

Particular attention is invited to their stock of

CARPETS, (Cottage, common Ingrains, and superior English Ingrains, and Brussels.) Floor and Table Oil-cloth, Window Shades and Wall Papers

Special pains have been taken in the selection of Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries and Millinery goods.

They have also a large stock of Ready-made clothing, and Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at a small advance on city cost.

Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt and Plaster, Apples, Peaches and Prunes kept constantly on hand.

Also, some pure Brandy, Whiskey and Wines for medicinal uses.

Also in store a quantity of large and small clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and Mechanics to buy from us, because we will sell our goods as low as they can be bought in the county; and will pay the very highest price for all kinds of country produce. We will also exchange goods for School, Road and County orders: Shingles, Boards and every kind of manufactured Lumber. March 14, 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; Drilling Ticking, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimers, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Nubias, Hoods, 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, Rafi Rope, Dog Rope, Rattina Augusta and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country produce. Nov. 25-jail

WRIGHT & FLANIGAN.

TEAS—Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan, Volong, Hyson, Twankay good tea for \$1.25 per pound, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BLACKSMITHS can save money by getting their horse shoes and nails at Jan. 9, 1867. J. P. KRATZER'S.