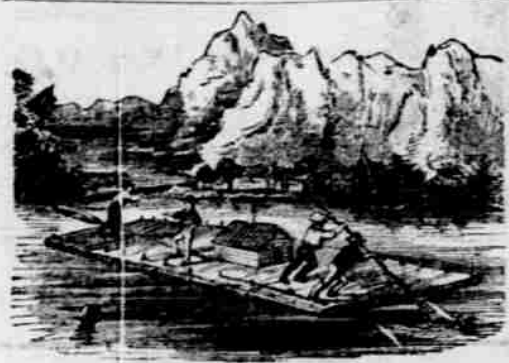


Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 20, 1867.

Vallandigham Speaks. The following extract from Vallandigham's late letter to the New York Day-Book...

I see that some one proposes a naval and military hero as Democratic and Conservative candidates for President and Vice President in 1868. This is cool! I guess that the next candidates of the Democratic party for these offices will be true and tried Democratic statesmen.

Wonder if Mr. Vallandigham has any reference to his own military career in Dixie and Canada? If so, what are his chances as a "true and tried Democratic statesman," or as "a naval or military hero," of being a candidate for either President or Vice President in 1868? Do tell!

THE GIFT GAMBLING MANIA.—The recent heavy gift enterprise schemes and swindles have done immense mischief throughout the country. Tens of thousands of persons who would have deemed it wrong to purchase tickets in regular lotteries, or to hazard a farthing on a dice board or at a faro bank, have been patrons of these "gift enterprises," and have acquired a taste for gambling, and are likely to continue to invest in "chances" to their great detriment.

REPENTANT.—A New York letter says: "The next political movement here is the return of the Johnson conservatives of this State to the Republican fold. The contemptible finale of the Wigwam movement at Philadelphia, the utter tergiversation and untruthfulness, not to say disloyalty, of Mr. Johnson, the whole-souled abhorrence and detestation of the Administration by the people, have operated to reduce the conservatives to the mere skeleton of a party. They must return to the bosom of the Republican party, or go out of sight, and have accordingly determined to adopt the former alternative. They are to propose no conditions of fusion, but to come in and out as before."

A PALPABLE HIT.—A Richmond paper thinks that if the present generation of New England public men had been more soundly flogged when they were school boys, they would probably have been better men. The Springfield Republican happily retorts: "If the present race of Southern leaders had been flogged at all in their boyhood, instead of amusing themselves by flogging young darkies, we should not have been under the painful necessity of flogging them in their old age, and we fear the job is not yet half done."

WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The product of coal in this State for the year 1866 is estimated in round numbers at 16,000,000 tons, representing a market value of about \$80,000,000. The quantity of petroleum produced during the same period, is estimated at nearly 90,000,000 gallons, valued at \$47,210,379. The product of pig iron was 646,268 tons, valued at \$31,020,824. The combined value of these three products for the year was \$158,231,208.

INTERESTING TO WHISKY DRINKERS.—John and Patrick McCullough, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, had a hearing a few days ago on the charge of distilling and selling whisky without a Government license. A sample of the article made was obtained, and it is said that among the materials used in its manufacture were molasses and horse manure. What a palatable beverage that must be!

DEAR SHEEP.—An eastern exchange says that Victor Wright of Middleburg, Vt., sold 12 ewes to a western party for \$12,000—one thousand dollars each; Ed. Stowel of the same place sold a ram lamb for \$2,000; and E. Hammond sold a ram for \$1,000, that he purchased a year ago for \$150. The sheep were all thorough bred Hammond sheep and choice animals.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.—There is to be an election for collector of the District of Columbia, in June next—a most important and lucrative office—and the politicians down there, it is said, have ceased ridiculing the colored men, now that they have a vote. It is astonishing how much the ballot has done to improve the negro in their estimation.

The Swatara, with Surratt on board, arrived at the Washington navy yard, on Sunday night. The prisoner is in good health.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Our readers will remember that, at the time of the election of United States Senators, much was said in certain classes of newspapers in Pennsylvania, about fraud and corruption in connection with said election, and the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature to investigate the charges made. The Committee have just made their report, which is as follows:

The undersigned, a committee appointed under a joint resolution by the Legislature, passed January 8th, A. D. 1867, and charged with the duty of investigating alleged improper influences in connection with the election of a United States Senator, on the 15th ult., report the following as the result of their investigation in the premises:

On the day upon which the committee was appointed, they met and organized, and at once proceeded to the examination of witnesses. The committee continued to meet from day to day until all the witnesses, suggested to them, had been examined. They then gave a general invitation to any person to appear before the committee, and give such information as he might possess touching the subject under inquiry, and after waiting some ten days or more (no one appearing,) the committee ceased their labors.

No evidence was produced to implicate any member of this Legislature in the alleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished persons named in connection with the office of United States Senator in any manner therein involved. The evidence in detail taken by the committee is herewith presented for the information of the two Houses. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. STUMBAUGH, J. N. MARKS, L. WESTBROOK, Com. on part of House. M. B. LOWRY, T. B. SEARIGHT, J. L. GRAHAM, Com. on part of Senate. It will be observed that, according to the report, the committee have been unable to discover any evidence whatever which implicates any one with using improper influences in connection with the U. S. Senatorship, notwithstanding the frequent charges of bribery and corruption. The committee proceeded to examine quite a number of witnesses suggested to it, (some of whom were brought before it by an officer,) but not being able to elicit any evidence from those witnesses, to implicate any one, they (the committee) gave a general invitation to all who professed to know all about the frauds to appear and testify; but no one appeared. Now, the fair inference is, that all this great cry of bribery and corruption was false, and unwarranted. That such charges should be indulged in by the Copperhead papers, is but natural; but that respectable Republican journals should make such unguarded assaults upon members of their own party, without the shadow of a fact to sustain their onslaught, is, to say the least, uncalled for; and, we hope, the like may not occur again. But, while we say this much by way of admonition, we do not wish to be understood as desiring to shield wrong doing. By no means! We are now, and have always been, in favor of punishing evil-doers, whether they profess to adhere to the Republican party or not. But, our motto is, "be sure you are right and then go ahead"—otherwise "hold your peace." False accusations can only accrue to the advantage of our political opponents.

A Just Opinion.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, in the course of his testimony before one of the Congressional Investigating Committees, recently, gave the following just and patriotic opinion:

"I believe that Milligan was properly convicted. I am of the opinion that a true exposition of the law of this country, and of every other civilized country of the globe justifies me in saying that trials, convictions and sentences, by military tribunals, are perfectly legal. I do not think the decision in the Milligan case is justified by any principle of law recognized by any civil Government on earth. It is wholly inconsistent with the protection of persons in military service, or with the preservation of peace and safety in any State insurrection."

"Law is the perfection of reason," as My Lord Coke clearly proved, and Mr. Stanton is sufficiently gifted with that perfection to see the truth on the subject of military authority in time of a terrible civil war, and in time of conspiracies to aid the rebellion. Everybody knows that no conviction of a conspirator could have been secured in any Indiana civil Court; and all those who believe that it is better to crush a conspiracy in time of war before it has ripened into armed resistance to the Government, are convinced of the truth of what Mr. Stanton says. All except those who heartily desired the success of the rebels, concur in his views.

IN OR OUT.—The following colloquy, says the Bellefonte Press, recently occurred between a noisy copperhead politician and a quiet, observing Republican. It hits the nail on the head, and is too good to be lost:

Cop—I demand to know, sir, if the States lately in rebellion are in the Union or out of the Union? Just answer me that if you will. Republican—The question is well illustrated in your own personal history. Four years ago you united with the church here; and, if I am rightly informed, you have been rather a hard member to manage; and lately charges have been preferred against you and suspended until your case can be examined, and your fitness for membership determined. Now, sir, I demand to know whether you are in the church or out of the church?

The Cop vomited the ranche forthwith, and asked no question of that Republican since.

The Catholics of Erie have organized a temperance society, the membership in which is to be confined to adherents of the church.

Another New Plan.

The rumors that have been afloat for several days, that the President had agreed to harmonize with Congress on the reconstruction question, seems to have been well founded: The Senate, on Friday, protracted its session nearly all night, and on Saturday determined, to pass a reconstruction bill before adjourning. With this determination in view, and it being apparent that the House bill could not be passed, a committee was appointed to draft something upon which the majority could unite. The result was a bill, drawn up by Mr. Sherman, which embodies the provisions of the military bill of the House, with the Blaine amendment incorporated therein—it being understood the President would sign such a bill if passed. The bill is as follows:

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and WHEREAS, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders he shall have power to organize military commissions, or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SECTION 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SECTION 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the ratification or rejection thereof, as hereinafter provided; and when said Constitution so framed shall have been ratified by a majority of the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition of servitude, who may have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of voting on the question of ratifying such constitution, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be employed by all such persons that have the qualification herein stated, and shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State.

The Senate continued in session until 6 1/2 o'clock on Sunday morning, at which hour it passed the above bill by a vote of 39 to 10.

On Monday the House was crowded to overflowing, to witness the struggle on the so-called "Senate Reconstruction Bill." When the bill was presented Mr. Stevens moved to "non-concur in it," and a general debate followed—Mr. Stevens and Mr. Boutwell opposing it, while Messrs. Blaine, Bingham, Wilson, Farnsworth and Baker favored it. The Democrats did not participate in the debate, but voted with Stevens and twenty-five other Republicans against ordering the previous question, when a recess took place for dinner. At the evening session it was agreed to take a vote on the bill on Tuesday. It was thought the bill could be passed by fifteen majority.

Mr. George Peabody, the great philanthropist, has made another munificent bequest of over \$2,000,000. The reasons which Mr. Peabody gives for his last great act of philanthropy are worthy of his benevolent mind. He provides a fund for education among the young of the more destitute portions of the South and South West, of which fund such men as R. C. Winthrop, Bishop Mellbane, Hamilton Fish, Wm. F. Evans and Gen. Grant are appointed Trustees. No invidious partiality impairs the value of this munificence. Mr. Peabody declares his purpose that "the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population without other distinction than their needs." This will not please all of those whom Mr. Peabody rightly and nobly intends to benefit, but it gives a universality to his goodness of which his native land may well feel proud.

Notes from Harrisburg.

A few words on the fish question may not be amiss. Col. James Worrall, the Commissioner appointed to devise a plan for the construction of dams on the Susquehanna so as to give free passage to fish up the river, has just submitted to the public, in addition to his regular report, a paper, accompanied by the Massachusetts report on fisheries, which contains some wholesome truths. Col. Worrall says: "Our law is, as far as I can see, sufficiently explicit in its provisions; but if you want fish those provisions must be enforced, and their enforcement depends upon the people. Piratical fishing must be stopped. If after the fish get through our fish-ways, and deposit their spawn above the dams, and when the poor little shad fry are making their way to the sea they shall be caught in fish baskets and sold by the bushel, how are we ever to get shad back to the river? Our law is sufficient to prevent this now, if the people along the river will take the thing in hand and prevent this wholesale murder. Now, I give the people due and timely notice that such depends upon themselves, if the plans we have adopted should prove such as to admit the fish above Columbia. It is well known that shad don't take much pains to go beyond the grounds where they have been spawned, but to get these grounds they will work with irrepresible instinct. Then catch a few and place them alive above the dams, so that their progeny may learn the fish-way—refrain from taking fish the first year or two—and do away with the murderous fish basket, and we will eventually have our fish back." It is to be hoped that the people along the Susquehanna river, and its tributaries, will give this subject due and timely consideration, and that the suggestions of Col. Worrall will be acted upon as the most efficient and speedy means again seeing our waters alive with shad.

Last week, a bill was passed by the Legislature, creating the office of Assistant District Attorney in Allegheny county. John W. Riddell, Esq., has been appointed to fill the office.

The report of Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, states that during the past year four new schools have been established, and three additional schools now required, will be organized as soon as possible. There have been admitted during the year, 1,575 children, and the total number of scholars on the 1st of December was 2,655, of which 1,591 were boys and 1,067 girls. These are all cared for until the age of sixteen, when they are discharged, being judged competent at that age to do something towards earning a livelihood. The total expenses of the system for the year ending November 30 was \$308,149 25, which is a small sum, when we consider the benefits which are derived from it.

The bill authorizing the Pittsburg and Conneville railroad company to complete its line to the State of Maryland, and its connection with the Southern Pennsylvania road, whenever practicable, or, in other words, to restore the charter of said company which was underhandedly repealed in 1864, came up in the Senate on the 15th and was defeated by a vote of 13 yeas to 17 noes. The friends of the road, up to the time of taking this vote, were pretty sanguine of the passage of a bill restoring its franchises, in some shape, by the present Legislature; but the motion of Mr. Connell to re-consider the vote being indefinitely postponed by the Senate, effectually debars the present bill from being again considered at this session.

The repeal of the charter of the Conneville road, in 1864, was a great and almost irreparable wrong and fraud upon the people of that section of Pennsylvania. They had already expended a large amount of money in constructing and putting in successful operation some fifty miles of their road, besides the expenditure of large sums in tunneling the Allegheny mountain—perhaps the largest tunnel in the United States—and which retarded the completion of the road long ere this. Justice to an enterprising and suffering people, and the great coal and iron wealth that lies undeveloped for want of transportation facilities, demand the restoration of the charter of the Conneville company—if not by this Legislature, it is to be hoped by the next.

The Standing Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred Mr. Bigham's General Railroad Bill, have reported a bill, but it differs widely from that offered by Mr. Bigham—the original one being so surrounded by amendments, by the Committee, as to be scarcely recognizable therein. Some of the amendments are important, and would answer a good purpose, providing they would apply to all alike. But this they do not. For instance: the individual liability clause is an important feature, but it only affects such roads as would be built under this bill; and hence, the virtual tendency of the amendments made by the Committee, is to discriminate greatly in favor of existing roads, and to render the present bill practically inoperative, should it even become a law.

Another important, but rather dangerous, railroad bill was passed by the Senate, under a suspension of the rules without being printed. But its real object was discovered, when the attempt was made to pass it through the House, in the manner in which it passed the Senate. The bill is entitled "an act to repeal an act entitled 'a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the 21st day of March, 1866, to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage." Upon an analysis of the bill, it was manifest that under it the Pennsylvania company would acquire unlimited powers and privileges to issue bonds and borrow money. To give any corporation such unrestricted powers would be dangerous to the future prosperity of the State, as it would enable such corporate body to override all competition, at its will. It is not likely, however, that the House will so far forget the interests of the people at large, as to pass the bill.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—Gen. Sheridan, says the New York Commercial, sent a few days ago, to Miss Rebecca Wright of Winchester, Va., an elegant gold watch and exquisitely wrought chain, a brooch and charms. The brooch is of gold, beautifully wrought into a gauntlet and set with pearls. One of the charms is a sword set with very valuable diamonds. Accompanying this magnificent gift was an autograph letter from Gen. Sheridan, acknowledging Miss Wright's services, which led to the General's success at Winchester in the battle of the 19th September, 1864. Miss Wright was a young quakeress well known for her faith in a united nationality, and understood to be willing to aid the cause at any sacrifice. When Gen. Sheridan was in great doubt how to act he sent a scout to the lady, who, writing upon a slip of paper which she enclosed in tin foil, directed it to be placed in the mouth that it might escape the enemy's search, and thus furnished the information that enabled the General to achieve his victory.

RETURNED TO PLAGUE THE INVENTORS.—By the following paragraph from the Mobile Times it appears that the obstructions placed in the harbor to protect the city from the U. S. gunboats, now expose the shipping to serious danger: "In the last storm the last remaining traces of the passes through the obstructions have been swept away, and to-day our whole shipping is exposed to perpetual dangers. The 'Camel,' which was one of the reconnoitering points of our marines, has been floated off far away, and at night or during the prevalence of a fog, the valuable steamers which ply within our waters are in constant danger of being run on the hidden piles which were intended to protect their approach."

A white man in Kentucky murdered his colored mistress the other day, but explained that he was afraid she would tell his wife of the connection, and Kentucky justice was satisfied. The magistrate who heard his case was sympathetic, and accordingly the murderer, one of the cowardliest it appears, was released forthwith. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, has decided on purchasing a lot, bounded on Broad, Filbert, Juniper and Cuthbert streets, Philadelphia, at a cost of \$155,000. The object is to erect a Grand Masonic Temple on the site. A fashionable lady of New York recently presented her husband with triplets. We hope this fashion will not become general in consequence.

The total gold yield of Nevada last year was \$15,821,389.

New Advertisements.

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

TO RAFTSMEN.—The up-river raftsmen are hereby notified, that the undersigned have created a bakery at the "Lick," at Clearfield, and will be prepared to furnish good bread throughout the rafting season. All are invited to give them a call. McBRIDE & COLLIER. Feb. 20, 1867.-pd.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between G. B. Gahn and Philip Mehring, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on said Gahn and Mehring must present them on or before the first of March next. PHILIP MEHRING. Osceola Feb. 20 '67.-pd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified that the farm, of 150 acres and allowance, whereon I and my husband, Daniel Bowman, live, in Knox tp., Clearfield county, Pa., belongs to me, and not to my husband; and any one purchasing or taking title of said farm must do so of me, as either my said husband or myself, one beside my self has authority to sell the same. Feb. 20, '67.-3c. SARAH BOWMAN.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business, in the Borough of Lumber City, in the name of Crosley and Hollopetter, having been dissolved by mutual consent, we take this opportunity of informing those who may have been interested, that the books of said firm have been left with James H. Hile of Lumber City, for settlement, who is authorized by us to collect the accounts due to the firm, as also to pay the debts of the same. JAMES CROSLY. Feb. 20, 1867. MAT. HOLLOPETTER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notices hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of March, 1867. The Partial Account of Charles Sloan and Cyrus Harte, Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Gearhart, late of the township of Decatur, dec'd. Feb. 20, 1867. I. G. BARGER, Recr.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the March Session, A. D. 1867, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1865, entitled, "An Act to regulate the state of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.: William Heichel, Tavern, Karthaus tp. William Schwen, Tavern, Brady tp. David Johnson, Tavern, Clearfield bor. L. W. Ten Eyck, Tavern, Curwensville bo. D. H. Panhamus, Tavern, Beocaria tp. W. N. Jeffries, Tavern, Curwensville bo. James L. Curry, Tavern, Lumber-City bo. E. C. Hopburn, Tavern, Pennville bo. David Coplin, Tavern, Decatur tp. T. F. Bouslich, Tavern, Osceola bo. John Schaefer, Tavern, Union tp. D. S. Plotner, Tavern, New Millport bo. MERCANTILE LICENSES. W. Albert & Brother, Woodland tp. Feb. 20, 1867. D. F. ETZWELLER, Clerk.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, will assemble at a meeting to be held at the office of said company, in Philadelphia, on Monday the 4th day of March, 1867, to elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors, Feb. 9, 1867. B. HARTSHORN, President.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, desirous of changing his location, offers for sale the property upon which he now resides, half mile east of Geneva, consisting of about twenty-four acres of land, upon which are erected a Cottage House and Frame Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. A well of good water convenient to kitchen. A wood shed, and a large lot of land, with choice fruit trees—standard and dwarf—Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry. The situation is a most eligible one and will be sold on reasonable terms. Near Graupian Hills, Jan. 28, 1867.—G. MOORE.

TO BOUNTY BOND HOLDERS.—There is now in the County Treasury money to appropriate on Bounty bonds, and the County Treasurer has been directed to pay the same as follows: 1st. Holders of bonds upon which a part of the principal has already been paid, are requested to forth with present them, for redemption with interest actually accrued. 2d. To an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars on each of the batches of bonds due respectively on the 1st days of July and January in each year, so as to equally distribute the amount to pay among the respective holders, and the holders of each of said issues are requested to present the same and receive their money with interest actually accrued. By order of the Commissioners, W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Com'r's office Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 11, 1867.-4c.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN DRUGGISTS, CLEARFIELD, PA. Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mospop, on Market St., now offer low for cash, a well selected assortment of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationery, Tobacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be all that they are. We act as Agents for the sale of the best of the most reliable brands of foreign and domestic goods, and we feel warranted in saying that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Mospop's old stand, on Market St. Dec. 6, 1865.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Baily & Co. in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened A NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irvin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!!

J. SHAW & SON, Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irvin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices. Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Books, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruit, Canned Goods, Nails, Brooches, &c., &c., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store, can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order. Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, in all the best quality, and the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined not to receive all money for our goods, but to give you the best value for your money. J. SHAW & SON. May 9, 1866.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A FARM AND TAVERN STAND IN BLOOM TOWNSHIP, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. By an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned trustee appointed by the Court, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the BOUGH OF CLEARFIELD, on SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1867, all that certain tract of land situate in Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, formerly a hemlock (now down) the same being a corner of other land of James Bloom, thence south one hundred and ninety-three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and thirty-five perches to a chestnut tree, thence north by land of McClure, ninety-three perches to a white pine, thence west fifty-seven perches to a pile of stones, thence north one hundred and twenty perches to a white oak, thence east by land of George Roberts & Co., one hundred and fifty-two perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty-six acres and one hundred and sixty-nine perches. (Savings and excepting nineteen acres and one hundred and ninety perches, which James Bloom, in his lifetime, conveyed to Mary Ann Adams, dated March 29th, 1861, recorded in deed book "H," page 351.) being part of a larger tract of land No. 5661, surveyed for Joseph Evans in pursuance of a warrant issued September 18th, 1794, and the same partitioned and conveyed to the said James Bloom in his lifetime by Alexander Cook, by deed bearing date the 23d October, 1854, recorded in deed book "P," page 97. On the land is the large frame Tavern stand occupied by Hon. James Bloom in his lifetime, being directly on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, and a most eligible location for business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in one year, with interest, and the remaining third after the death of Mary Bloom, widow of Hon. James Bloom, dec'd., with interest payable annually to her during her life. The two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Feb. 13, 1867. SAM'L MITCHELL, Trustee.

100,000 short shingles wanted for which the highest market price will be paid by J. P. KRATZER.

CANNED PEACHES, will be sold by the case of dozen, by J. P. KRATZER.