

## Raftsmen's Journal.



J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 15, 1867.

## Republican State Convention.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass. As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. By order of the State Central Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman.

## Protection to Home Industry.

In view of the activity of the Free Trade League in this country, and the action of the New York Democracy in suggesting free trade as a prominent plank in their platform, the friends of Home Industry held a meeting in the City of New York on May 8th, preliminary to a thorough organization of the friends of Protection. Twelve States were represented in the meeting referred to, which was composed of some two hundred citizens favorable to Protection to Home Industry—among them Gov. Pierpont of Virginia. A committee on organization was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned to May 22d, when it is intended to fully organize for a vigorous, determined canvass of the whole country, by means of meetings, speakers and documents. The formation of protective societies, in every village throughout the Union, to act in concert with the National organization, was recommended.

That the so-called Democratic party will be arrayed in opposition to Protection to Home Industry, by incorporating a Free Trade plank into its National platform in 1868, is almost morally certain, but will not surprise any one conversant with its past history. The leaders of that party always have been the advocates of free trade, and are likely to continue to be so. On the other hand, the opposition of that party always have been the friends, and will again espouse the cause, of Protection to American Industry, should that be one of the issues in the coming Presidential canvass. In view of these facts it behooves the Republicans everywhere to be active in disseminating wholesome and correct information, so as to be fully prepared to successfully meet the issues that may be forced upon the country by those who have in the past been the friends and advocates of free trade, rebellion and treason.

## "Coming to Time."

The following extract from the Charlotte (North Carolina) Democrat, is of peculiar force as showing that even those who sympathized with treason now approve of the appropriateness of leaving the adjustment of affairs in the South to those who were true to the Union during the rebellion. The declarations of the Democrat, in contrast with the Northern Copperhead position on the same subject, are very instructive. It says:

"The radical party at the North, in and out of Congress, look upon a certain class of men in each Southern State as peculiarly loyal, and believe that they are the proper ones to carry on the work of reconstruction. We do not claim to belong to this class—we cannot do so, for we heartily sympathized with the Confederate cause during the war—we make no claim to having been a Union man—we can only claim that since the surrender of Gen. Lee we have favored a settlement of difficulties on the best terms we could get from the conquering power. But we have said, and will continue to say, that it would be better for us all if the work of reconstruction was left to the party or class that is considered 'loyal' by those who control Congress."

LUXEMBOURG.—Cable despatches state that the Peace Conference has agreed on a basis of deliberations, whatever that may signify, as follows: Luxembourg, the bone of contention, to remain in the possession of the King of Holland, who is also its duke; its neutralization is to be guaranteed, and, finally, the fortress, as a precautionary measure, to be razed and put out of the way entirely, on the same principle that naughty children are deprived of a dangerous plaything. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will restore quiet in Europe. But we shall soon see whether it will, or not.

HARD ON RATS.—We see it stated, that "two companies of young men near Chillicothe, Ohio, have just terminated three grand rat hunts, during which they killed 15,082 of the vermin." Chillicothe would be a good place for Chinese epicures to locate.

A party of Fenians in Cleveland boarded a British schooner on Monday, and tore down her colors.

## What They Aim At.

We have frequently asserted, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, that one of the secret objects of the Copperheads North and the traitors South (who call themselves Democrats,) since they have been defeated in destroying the Government, is the restoration of slavery with all its attendant evils. This determination crops out in the declarations of the organs of Copperheadism. Here is a specimen of it from the Argus, the organ of the Copperheads of Westmoreland county. That sheet says:

"The Argus, as heretofore, will not be the exponent of a diluted or bastard Democracy, but the fearless exponent of the principles of the fathers of our country—those who gave to us our matchless Constitution, and the Heaven-born institutions. It will advocate, yea, demand, if necessary, the immediate restoration of the old Union and the old Constitution at the point of the bayonet. Each State, and every individual of all the States, with their 'rights, dignity and equality,' as they were before the advent of the sap-head Lincoln and his abolition fiends came into power."

This literally means that the Democratic party is bent on the restoration of slavery, the repudiation of the national debt, the reelection of Davis, Breckinridge and other traitors to Congress. Of course, such results can never be accomplished, but this declared determination to attempt to bring them about fairly shows the animus of Copperheadism.

## Politics of the Rebel States.

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks it probable that of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas, under the reconstruction law, will vote radical; Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, conservative. Virginia, Georgia, and Arkansas, have much the largest proportional number of rebel or conservative votes. In South Carolina the negroes are probably largely under the influence of their old masters. On the other hand, in Texas, there is a large white vote as well as a large negro vote. In the Gulf States, if the negroes are registered and vote, they must prevail, and it is probable that this fact gave life to Judge Sharkey's proceedings. In Virginia they are not so anxious for injunction, because the rebels there don't believe the Radicals can prevail. But this is mere speculation, yet it is not so certain that, as time goes on, the old slave States will become radical, and probably in the end most radical of all.

## A Word in Season.

The Williamsport Bulletin, in a late issue, makes the following timely and important suggestions to those who stood by the Union and Freedom during the late war, to which we ask the attention of our readers:

"The Republican who wants to be of service to his party and render practical aid in securing the triumph of his principles, can best succeed by subscribing for a local Republican newspaper. There never was a time more necessary than now to secure a larger circulation for Republican newspapers. The people want the truth, and the only source from which to derive it in its fairest and most sublime shape, is in the columns of manfully conducted Republican newspapers. We trust, for these reasons, that our Republican friends will subscribe for their local organs. Every Republican family in the State should have the benefit of at least one Republican newspaper. Such a journal is the great auxiliary of free school education. We hope our friends will act on this truth, and all who are not subscribers at once subscribe for a Republican journal."

The Copperhead papers have been crowing loudly over the result of the late municipal election in Lancaster. For our part, we can't see exactly where the crow "comes in." Last year Sanderson, mayor, received 1675 votes, and this year 1662—being a loss of 13 votes on the year previous. The Cops are welcome to all such "victories."

"The cable telegrams are again warlike." This war story is repeated about once a week, to create a flutter in commercial circles, and then left die out until the stated time again arrives. Cable telegrams seem to be very uncertain from some cause; perhaps the effects of "imbibing too freely of salt water," on its travels hither. Who can tell?

It seems that Maximilian is still at Queretaro, Mexico, where, on April 23d, he placed himself at the head of 6,000 men and led a sortie, in which he was repulsed and drove back to his old quarters. The fight lasted nearly all day.

Ex-President Pierce is at Richmond. His visit is supposed to be in connection with the expected trial of Jeff Davis. The Democracy are rallying around their old standard bearer as his trial approaches.

A Mississippi paper says there is not enterprise enough in some of the towns of that State to roll a wheelbarrow down hill on a plank road. But such towns will go down hill without wheelbarrows.

The Commissioner of Pensions desires the public to be informed that no act has been passed granting pensions to soldiers of 1812, excepting those disabled in the service.

Geo. Winnemore was convicted of murder in the first degree, in Philadelphia, on May 10th, for the murder of Mrs. Magilton.

The Japanese punish murder by decapitation; parricide and other such heinous crimes by crucifixion.

## Jeff Davis.

A busy scene presented itself at Carroll Hall, Fortress Monroe, early on May 11th, preparation being made by Jeff Davis and family for their departure. At 7 o'clock General Burton arrived at Carroll Hall, and found Davis ready to accompany him. Leave taking was exchanged by him and his family with their friends in the fort. General Burton walked on one side of Davis and Dr. Cooper, his physician, on the other. Robert Ould and a brother of Davis, who arrived last evening from Vicksburg, escorted Mrs. Davis and her sister, and they were followed by several friends. A large crowd had gathered on the wharf around the steamboat landing to witness the departure of Davis. He conversed with his friends cheerfully aboard the steamer John Sylvester. He looked much better than when imprisoned, though very pale and attenuated. Marshals Underwood and Duncan accompanied him to Richmond.

The steamer John Sylvester, with Jeff Davis on board, arrived at Richmond, this afternoon, May 11th. Long before his arrival military arrangements had been made by General Schofield. A detachment of the Twenty-ninth regiment was present, and sentinels posted at intervals, enclosing about two hundred yards square of the wharf. Outside of this a large crowd of negroes and a few whites were gathered, and the brows of the surrounding hills were thickly covered with spectators. Major Vance, of Schofield's staff, who was in command, had a detachment of the Eighth artillery, numbering about fifty, mounted as a guard for the carriages. As the steamer hove in sight, with the national flag flying, the most intense anxiety was exhibited by the crowd to get closer, but there was no demonstration—no cheering or hissing. When the boat was made fast Hon. James Lyons went aboard, and after a feeling meeting with Davis, brought Mrs. Davis ashore, and conducted her to a carriage, followed by her two servants. In a few moments Davis came over the gang plank, accompanied by General Burton and Dr. Cooper. The party immediately got into carriages, and, surrounded by a mounted guard, drove rapidly, by side streets, up towards the Spotswood Hotel, thus disappointing the large crowds which had gathered on the main streets, near the wharf, to see Davis.

LATER.—DAVIS AT LARGE.—On May 13th, at 11:15, Gen. Burton entered the Court with Davis, and delivered him according to the writ. After some remarks by the counsel, the Court discharged the prisoner, but he was immediately served with a warrant on an indictment for treason, and taken into custody by the U. S. Marshal. The case was brought to the attention of the Court, who fixed the trial for the next term, commencing on the 25th of May. His bail was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, which was promptly entered—Horace Greeley heading the list, as one of the 20 bondsmen required by the Court, whereupon Davis was released from custody, and is now at large.

EMIGRATION.—Two steamers which reached New York City last week, both from Liverpool, brought one thousand six hundred immigrants, the addition of a very respectable sized town to our population in a single day. Their lists were made up from Germany, England and Ireland, from all three of which the efflux towards us is beginning to move, with a very strong probability that it will swell under the growing pressure there and inducements here, and under the more numerous conveniences for passage which are now afforded. Those causes which originated the belief that the current year would see a revival to some extent of the enormous influx of 1852-3 have operated, and their earliest effects are favorable to the most extreme expectations formed by any.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "We believe the highest vote polled at any election in this city previous to the war amounted to between 11,000 and 13,000. The official report from headquarters fixes the number of those who had registered, up to the 30th ult., white, 2,012; colored, 8,687. At this ratio, it is fair to presume that before the registration is closed, the colored vote will greatly exceed the highest white ever polled. Of course, this white vote, under the most liberal construction as to the qualification of voters, must, necessarily, be greatly diminished, not to say anything about the effect of the arbitrary restrictions enforced by the present registrars in the performance of their duty."

An ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, in advising the people of that State to accept the reconstruction bill, warns them that in addition to the other things that may be done, if they display a contagious spirit, is the prevention of all persons who cannot take the test oath from voting. He says: "Had this been done, not more than one fifth of the white males of the State could have voted. Under the present plan, forty-nine out of fifty can do so. Were the convention to be constructed upon such a vote, the colored voters and the loyal whites would have absolute control."

At a council at Fort Dodge on May 12th, between Gen. Hancock and some leading chiefs of the Kiowas, the latter declared for peace and promised to allow their young men to act as guides and scouts in the United States service. Gen. Hancock is going south into the Indian country to see the Camanches, Arapahoes and other Kiowas, and will then start north to hunt the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The Copperhead papers are saddling the Republican party with the increased price of the necessities of life, this year, over that of 1860, which is 21 per cent. gold. The Copperheads who brought on the war, and carried it on for five years, are, of course, innocent of all participation in causing the increase!

## The County Normal School.

We were highly gratified to learn of the great success of Mr. Snyder's County Normal School, in Curwensville. We were told by good authority that there are about eighty pupils present, of whom about seventy purpose teaching the coming winter. It seems, therefore, to be a perfect success, beyond the most sanguine expectations of any one. This, no doubt, is owing to at least two causes: 1st. The untiring efforts of Mr. Snyder, who leaves nothing undone to promote the educational interests of the county; and 2d, that the teachers themselves feel the necessity of becoming more familiar with the branches required to be taught by law, as well as to receive instructions in the art of teaching. There are many teachers who are well qualified to teach all the branches required, and yet make an entire failure when they attempt to teach, merely because they have never studied the science—for teaching is as much a science as any of the other learned professions. Now, in this Normal School the students have not only Mr. Snyder's knowledge of teaching, who is a fine practical teacher, and has made the science an every day study, but also that of Prof. I. S. Geist, who is a graduate of, and had been a teacher for many years in the State Normal School at Millersville, and therefore is thoroughly conversant with the Normal method of teaching. With such advantages, the teachers of the county, who are attending, will go to their respective districts next fall, well prepared to teach the "young ideas how to shoot." I venture to assert, that the schools taught by those students during the coming term, will all be superior to the others, and thus the patrons of the different schools should be interested in this County Normal School.

If such are the results of these efforts, it seems to me, that all of us, who have the educational interests of the county at heart, should aid to establish a State Normal School in this county, where all might receive the benefit of such a training—and soon the schools of Clearfield county would be second to none. This district, according to law, entitled to a State Normal School, embraces the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Potter, McKean, Jefferson, Clarion, Forest, and Warren.

The law requires a good substantial house that will accommodate, at least, three hundred students. Such a building, I should think, might be put up for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. Of this, the District is entitled to \$15,000 from the State—leaving in the neighborhood of \$10,000 or \$15,000 to be raised by the people. This amount, I feel confident, can be raised in this county. All that is necessary is, that a few enterprising persons take hold of the matter. Then, let every man who feels an interest in education move, and move at once.

One of the principal objects of the visit of the Japanese commissioners to this country is connected with the purchase of vessels of war. As Russia will probably receive iron-clads in payment for Russian America, and as various European governments have shown their high appreciation of the improved firearms invented in this country, the nation appears to be in a fair way to become the arsenal of the world, as well as its granary and cotton plantation.

It is now probable that the Secretary of War will be compelled to issue an order suspending the payment of the additional or other bounties to soldiers and their heirs, until some appropriation for that purpose is made by Congress, the funds already appropriated being exhausted. As Congress will not in all probability meet again until December, the soldiers and their families must make up their minds to bear some further delay in receiving their pay.

KENTUCKY JUSTICE.—The following incident serves to show the beauties of Democratic rule in Kentucky: "A mob visited the jail in Jessamine county, Ky., on the night of the 26th ult., and shot a negro boy, confined there for killing a white boy who had whipped him. The negro was in an iron cage, and the mob, being unable to get the key, shot him through the bars. On the same night they hanged another negro, said to be an accomplice."

CROP PROSPECTS.—The Detroit Post has news from nearly all the States of Michigan, concerning the grain and fruit crop, which, with but slight variation, is favorable. It says: "From all quarters the good condition of the wheat is noted, and hopes of an abundant harvest, and a consequent decline from the present enormous price of wheat and flour may be indulged in with very much confidence."

A lady, who has spent many months in zealous efforts to relieve the wants, and to educate the freedmen of Virginia, writes to a freedmen's association that, "No matter how poor, and miserable, and sick they may be, I never found one looking back regretfully to the kind care of a master; they say they have prayed for long years for freedom, and now it has come, they can only give 'praise and thanks.'"

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has done a good thing in appropriating \$80,000 for the education of the white and black children. Considering that this is done by a State where it was an offence three years ago to teach a slave to read, and where the condition of the free blacks was hardly any better, it indicates a glorious advance of public sentiment. It is also an act of wisdom.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.—The Chicago Tribune, of Wednesday, says: "The eight-hour difficulties have nearly subsided. The men are returning to their accustomed work as fast as they can find employment, which is by no means easy to obtain, as many laborers have come in from other towns and taken the places of the strikers. There has been no rioting or intimidation since Saturday."

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Post says that business was never more active in that city than now. The streets are thronged; stocks are rising; there is more building than ever before. It is thought that thirteen thousand houses will be erected this season. The city is extending very rapidly southward along the lake shore.

Gen. Sherman officially denies the Fort Buford massacre. The friends of the men reported as murdered will be glad to learn this pleasing fact.

## Our Book Table.

THE HISTORY of the Secret Service during the Rebellion. By General L. C. Baker, late Provost Marshal and Chief Detective of the War Department. Philadelphia: P. Garrett & Co.

The publication of this startling and highly interesting book will form an era in the historical literature of the late war. Historians of the Rebellion, both North and South, have been groping in the dark concerning many important phases in the eventful period between April 1861, and the Spring of 1866. Now the chief custodian of the Government's secrets, he who took a most active part in all of the secret plans of the War Department, and who originated many of them, writes a book and divulges all the hitherto well kept historical secrets. General Baker makes a clean breast of the matter; he evidently has kept nothing in reserve that is of interest to the public. These revelations will create a profound sensation in all sections of the country, and even the vaunted Government police of Europe may learn lessons from this history. The late Chief Detective has scored no one and there will be gnashing of teeth in the high places at Washington when the racy chapters of this secret history will become generally known. The work is complete in one handsome octavo volume of 700 pages, bound in durable and ornate binding clearly printed on fine white paper, and embellished with seventeen superior engravings. Sold by subscription only, by authorized agents.

## New Advertisements.

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

## WHITE LEAD,

in 1 lb to 25 lb packages;

Washington-Medal White Zinc,

ground in oil;

COLORS PAINTS,

a large assortment,

in oil and dry;

LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,

TURPENTINE,

VARNISH BRUSHES,

and Paint Brushes,

FOR SALE BY

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

MARKET STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

May 15, 1867.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in possession of Smith B. Williams of Morris township: two bay horses, as the same belong to me and are left with him on loan, subject to my order.

JOHN B. JOHNSON.

May 15, 1867-3tp.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile business, in Clearfield, was dissolved on May 10th, 1867, by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of Mr. Graham for collection and settlement, who will continue the business as heretofore.

JOSEPH S. SHOWERS,

ED. W. GRAHAM.

May 15, 1867.

## ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

WINDOW-SHADES,

CURTAINS, WALL-PAPER,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENS-WARE,

HARD-WARE,

GROCERIES,

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH,

MARKET STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

May 10, 1867.

TWO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

May 15, '67 1y. Williamsburg, Kings co. N. Y.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Jacob Gearhart of Boggs township, deceased. All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to re-state and adjust the accounts, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1867, 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county: Subpoena sur divore.

MARGARET GREEN, vs. JOHN A. GREEN. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday the 1st day of June, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county: Subpoena sur divore.

CATHERINE DRAKE, vs. JAMES G. DRAKE. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Hon. James Bloom of Bloom township, deceased. All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to ascertain the assets, and make distribution of money in the hands of Gainer P. Bloom, who took the property in Court, and also to distribute money in the hands of Samuel Mitchell, trustee to sell the balance, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county: No. Term, 1865.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, vs. A. J. AMES. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the court, to make distribution of money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of property on the above writ of Fieri Facias, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 11th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county: No. Term, 1865.

LEONARD FORBES, vs. EN. McMASTERS. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the court, to make distribution of money arising from the sale of personal property on the above writ of Fieri Facias, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Clearfield, on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in person or by mail,

JOHN B. JOHNSON.

May 15, '67 1y. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

KIRK & SPENCERS,

Lumber City, Pa.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received their Spring stock of goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fish, Salt, Flour, Bacon, Nails, Paints, Oils, Stone-ware, Hardware, Queens-ware, Baskets, Tubs, Churns, Carpet, Oil cloth, and a general variety of such articles as are usually kept in a country store, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

They would also direct attention to their large stock of Ready-made Clothing, which they offer for sale at a small advance upon cost.

KIRK & SPENCER.

Lumber City, Pa. May 15, 1867.

N. B.—We also manufacture to order, and constantly keep on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, for men, women and children.

KIRK & SPENCER.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Are just opening at the Old Stand above the

Academy.

A large and splendid assortment of Spring 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

Especially 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 Fruit kept constantly on hand.

Also, some pure Brandy, Whiskey and Wine 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 country; and will pay the very highest price for all kinds of country produce.

exchange goods for Store, Flour and Country orders; Shingles, Boards and every kind of manufactured Lumber.

May 14, 1867.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with one Brown Cow, now in possession of AVEN Hunter, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order.

BENJ. STEPHEN.

Smith's Mill, May 1, 1867-3tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Cochran, late of Pea township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

May 8, '67. JOHN RUSSELL, Executor.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, giving three years' soldiers \$100 and two years' soldiers \$50, bounty.

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