

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 26, 1867.

No Compromise With Traitors.

The Philadelphia North American referring to the efforts among certain so-called 'Conservatives' to organize a new party for the Presidential campaign, intended to inure to the benefit of Copperheads and Rebels, Conservatives, Whigs, Know-nothings, every body, in fact, except the loyal Republican party who are still masters of the situation, protests, as do we, against any such dodge. As is well said by the North American, 'this scheme will not work. We have a vast amount of work yet to do, not merely in the carrying of elections, although that has more significance than some seem to imagine, since in three separate cases a President in favor of Northern principles has mysteriously been substituted by a Vice President favorable to Southern principles. The question in regard to carrying the elections is whether the Republican majority shall be allowed to rule or shall be prevented from doing so. The Republican party must be restored to the power that has been fled from it by the aid of assassination and treachery. Until that shall be done we want no more men seeking nominations of us only to betray us when in position. But after we shall have carried the Presidential election, as of course, we shall, the great work of the party must go on in Congress and in the country, and those who do not understand what that work is, had better not undertake to play the part of counselors in our ranks.'

General Sheridan has telegraphed to General Grant, declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, in compliance with the President's conditional instructions, on the ground that registration has been completed, and he did not feel like keeping up expensive boards to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. He characterizes the Attorney General's opinion as opening the broad road for perjury and fraud to travel on, and remarks upon the President's bitter antagonism to the reconstruction law, that if after this report the time is to be extended, he desires to be notified, and it will be obeyed; would do it at once but the President's telegram was conditional. The total number of voters registered in Louisiana, up to the 16th inst., the latest date received here, was 69,111, of which 44,779 are colored and 24,525 are white. This number largely exceeds the vote polled in that State at the Presidential election in 1860.

Secretary Stanton has taken ground against the recent opinion of the Attorney General. He differs with him in nearly every essential point as to who are entitled to registration. This stand on the part of Mr. Stanton will not prove surprising to the country. It will in a great measure make up for the silence he has maintained on other important political subjects, and tend greatly to satisfy the people that his tenacity in holding place in the Cabinet, proceeded from no retrogression from the cardinal principles of his party.

CONGRESS TO MEET.—Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee, has issued a circular letter, reminding the members of the importance of being punctually present, at the re-assembly of Congress, on July 3d—the recent decision of Stanberry being deemed of such importance as to warrant the meeting of that body, at the time specified.

At the request of General Ulysses S. Grant, and of other distinguished Union men, Lieut. General James Longstreet has been pardoned by the President. This pardon is a fitting sequence to his forcible and well-timed reconstruction letters, which, so far, it is worthy of remark, no Democratic paper in this State has dared to publish.

The Copperhead council of Reading has discovered that it would "mar the beauty" of the streets of that city to erect a Soldiers' Monument in any part thereof. Certainly, as the same party denied the soldiers the right to vote while they were battling for the Government, it is consistent to refuse them honorable sepulture.

It is stated that a witness has arrived in Washington, for the Surratt trial, who will testify to his having been in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. He will testify this week, when the truth of this will be settled.

A convention of landowners, last week, at Alexandria, Va., brought out the general opinion that lands must be divided into smaller farms. The South is learning.

There were three feet of snow at Denver, on the 31st of May.

The Murder Case.

COMMONWEALTH VS. LENA MILLER.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clearfield county; Indictment, Murder.—Motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The determination of this motion has been postponed from time to time, for several reasons. First, because of the alleged pregnancy of the Defendant, at the time the verdict was rendered, which has turned out to be a mistake; and, afterwards, it was further postponed, at the instance of the prisoner, because a bill had been introduced in the Legislature which provided for the conferring upon the Governor the power to commute the death penalty to imprisonment. Under such circumstances we deemed it humane to postpone our decision, until it should be known whether the bill, if passed, would become a law, and thus allow the defendant the opportunity of availing herself of its provision, if it should pass, finally, and be approved. The act did pass both houses of the Legislature, but we have recently received official notice that it will not be approved by the Governor, so that now there remains no reason or excuse for a further postponement, and the time has therefore arrived when the solemn duty devolves upon us of determining whether there is or is not, grounds for granting the defendant's motion.

We will dispose of the several reasons proposed for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, in the order in which they occur in the motion filed. They are as follows: 1. That the Court erred in their charge to the jury in giving positive directions in regard to the degree of murder which they must find, and also in other directions given. We have carefully reviewed our charge, in the light of the very earnest and able argument of the Counsel for the prisoner, and regret to say that we have been unable to discern any error. We still think, as we did upon the trial, that in cases of murder by poison, the jury must either find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, or render a verdict of acquittal, and that it is the duty of the Court so to instruct the jury. It affords us great relief, however, to know that if we have committed the error alleged in this reason, it is so palpable and so broadly stated in the language used in the charge, that the prisoner will have no difficulty in reversing our judgment in the Supreme Court. In a case of this character we shall certainly not feel dissatisfied by such a reversal.

2. "There were improper associations and interferences with the jury, on the part of the persons having them in charge and on the part of others, so as seriously to interfere with the jury, in their deliberations as jurors and the discharge of their duties." There has been no evidence offered in support of this allegation, and we therefore pass it by without particular remark. 3. "The evidence at the trial was all consistent with the innocence of the defendant, and falls far short of what is required, in such cases, to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree." According to the views we entertain of the law, applicable to this case, if the defendant can be convicted at all, it must be of the crime of murder in the first degree, and we are far from agreeing with the statement made in this reason, that "the evidence falls far short of what is required, in such cases, to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree." On the contrary, after having listened to the entire body of the evidence, it seemed to us that at the human mind could scarcely resist the conviction that the defendant is guilty of the crime alleged in the indictment.

As to the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th reasons assigned, there was no evidence offered in their support, and we therefore dismiss them without particular remark. After the granting of the rule, to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, an additional reason was filed, by leave of Court, in the words following, viz: 8. "The jury were improperly allowed to hear communications and declarations made by a witness, intended for the Court alone, to the effect that the defendant had admitted she was guilty, or said she was guilty, and that the declaration was repeated at the time by the Counsel for the Commonwealth, and was, with other declarations thus made, of such a character as to impress the jury and influence them in making up their verdict, and did so influence them." This refers to certain statements made inadvertently by a witness, named Wm. McCartney Thompson, and which, it is alleged, had an improper and injurious influence upon the prisoners' defense. When this witness was first called, he proceeded to relate certain facts, which were clearly evidence, and to which no objection was made. The Commonwealth then introduced a written offer, proposing to prove by this witness certain confessions made to him whilst he was conveying her to jail. This offer was objected to by Counsel for the prisoner, and the Court thereupon proceeded to hear evidence as to whether the confessions were voluntarily and such as could be received according to the rules of law, applicable to confessions. In the course of this examination, although the witness was instructed by the Court as to what he should or should not relate, perhaps ignorantly stated, in his evidence mentioned in the offer; and this the prisoner complained of, and alleges as a ground for a new trial. We have most thoroughly and cautiously considered this reason, and have examined it with that degree of care which the solemnity of the interests involved in this case imperatively demand, and after a full consideration of all the facts and the arguments of Counsel, we are constrained to say that, notwithstanding the life of the prisoner is at stake, we do not deem this a valid reason for granting a new trial in this case. Immediately after the expressions had been made, that are complained of, we took occasion to explain to the jury, in a full and explicit manner, that they were not to regard the evidence offered to the Court for the purpose of determining whether the offer made was admissible, but that they must carefully exclude it from their consideration. This explanation and direction was, as we think, so full, clear and explicit, that we cannot presume that any jury, much less a jury composed of twelve as intelligent, upright men, as were impaneled in this case, could mistake our directions. It is fair to presume, on the contrary, that their instructions were duly regarded, even though this be a capital case. These instructions were, by a way of caution, again repeated in our charge to the jury, and we, moreover, took occasion to say to them, quite emphatically, that if they believed the witnesses who testified as to the character of McCartney for truth, it would be their duty to disregard his testimony in toto. With all these

cautions and safeguards, we cannot believe that any injury was done to the defendant by the inadvertent expressions made use of by this witness in his evidence in the especially, as we regard the witness cause, independent of anything this witness said, sufficient to produce a strong conviction of the prisoners' guilt. Happy indeed, would we have been to have our minds led to the conviction that any of these reasons, taken separately, or all of them taken together, would be sufficient to warrant us in granting a new trial to this unfortunate defendant, consistently with our conscientious convictions of duty. But, alas, our minds are forced to the conviction that they are insufficient, and we are thus compelled to overrule the motion.

The motion for a new trial is overruled, and the motion in arrest of judgment is discharged, and judgment is ordered to be entered for the Commonwealth in the verdict.

SENTENCE.

Lena Miller, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you, according to law? [And nothing satisfactory appearing from her statement, the Court proceeded to pass judgment, as follows:] The sentence of the law is, and it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that you, Lena Miller, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Clearfield, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

From New Orleans a special to New York states that General Beauregard, in conjunction with the National Bank ring of New Orleans, and a few of his personal friends, has been attempting a little game of sharp practice on the Government, which fortunately failed, owing to the vigilance of the officers of the Treasury Department. Among the assets transferred to the Government to secure it against loss from the May-Whitaker Sub-Treasury defalcation, was the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, of which May held a large amount of stock, and which is now under the superintendence of Beauregard. His friends offered \$240,000 to the Government for it, but as it was valued at \$400,000 the bid was refused. In the meantime the Creole General wrote to the Department repeatedly, depreciating the value of the road, and stating that the bid was too high. Fortunately a special agent in New Orleans saw through the game and blocked it.

Leading citizens of New Orleans have united in bearing testimony to the worth and integrity of Collector Kellog, against whom serious charges were preferred to the President. The main fault of the Collector appears to have been his sympathy with the Republican Party. The document impugning his character for honesty, mentioned thirty citizens of New Orleans, who attest the truth of the charges when called upon. Twenty-six of the gentlemen have signed a paper endorsing Mr. Kellog and denouncing his accusers, while the remaining four are unknown.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa nominated on June 20th, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and adopted a strong, positive, Radical platform, declaring for equal rights irrespective of race, color, or religion; endorsing the reconstruction acts; calling for a July session, and demanding that treason and traitors shall be punished according to law.

Instructions to our new Minister to Mexico have been forwarded, together with his commission, to the City of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz. Mr. Alterbourg was appointed Consul in 1861, and has remained ever since in Mexico. He is required, however, to communicate at once with President Jaurez.

The order of Postmaster General Randall directing that all railroad companies shall pay postage on all letters and documents carried by them is of more importance than is generally known. If honestly obeyed, it is estimated that it will add over one million dollars to our revenue.

Something of more than an ordinary nature has transpired in the Military District composed of North and South Carolina, General Sickles having asked to be relieved of his command, at the same time demanding a Court of Inquiry as to his conduct of affairs.

The Sublime Porte of Turkey refuses to suspend hostilities in Candia, but is willing that the Great Powers inquire into the alleged grievances of the Christians, the Porte to be represented in the commission of investigation.

The people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed \$5,000 to be paid for Indian scalps "with the ears on," at the rate of \$20 a piece. From all appearances Gen. Sherman will have to fight with two-edged sword, and it may be questioned whether the white or the red savages are the more lawless and brutal.

The New York World takes no stock, in the belief that the cholera will appear in that city in epidemic form. It says New York was never so healthy as at the present time, and that people who keep clean, eat moderately, and pay their debts, need be in no fear of the cholera.

The man who first offered anthracite coal for sale as fuel, was put into an asylum for the insane, and died there.

There is one undertaker for every ten doctors in Chicago. Necessarily the undertaker must grow rich.

Peaches are selling in Jersey City at \$1 50 a piece.

Another Longstreet Letter.

Appended there will be found another strong letter from General Longstreet in which again, with a few ringing, nervous words, he gives the points of the situation with graphic force and power. These letters of the ex-rebel leader are the best campaign documents yet issued. If they had been written for the very purpose of being used in Pennsylvania this fall they could not be clearer or more telling. "The war was made upon Republican principles and it seems to me fair and just that the settlement should be made accordingly." This thoroughly honest, manly sentence must bring the blush to every Democratic cheek not lost to shame. Which is the most creditable, the hero of Chickamauga, honestly laboring to retrieve the ruined fortunes of his country, or the Rip Van Winkle Harrisburg convention still drivelling the treason for which they were afraid to fight?

We hope, says the Press, to see the Longstreet letters published prominently in every Union paper in Pennsylvania, and let the Republican journals in each county never rest until they have forced their publication in the trembling sheets of their Democratic contemporaries and neighbors. The will fall like hot shot into the camp of the Democracy. They convict that time serving organization of cowardice and bad faith.

How puerile and pitiful reads the Harrisburg platform beside the fresh, fearless utterances of the lone soldier! How contemptible the rear-guard of rebellion contrasts with the devoted columns that charged all along the Confederate lines from Richmond to Chattanooga!

It may yet be expedient to invite Lieutenant General James Longstreet to Pennsylvania as a campaign orator this coming election. We know of nothing that would more advance the interests of our party and cause, than to prove to the people of the State how the intelligent and honorable leaders of the late rebellion loathe and scorn and repudiate as dishonest and dangerous the modern bastard Democracy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Friday, June 7, 1867.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times: In your paper of yesterday I notice the following paragraph, viz: 'There is another very extraordinary case exhibited in the publication of a letter from one of the bravest and stoutest of the late Confederate generals, who gives in his adhesion to a party whose whole policy seems to be one of vindictive persecution of his late confederates in arms.' I think this paragraph is calculated to mislead the public as to my views and motives. If my letter had been published with the strictures, I should have had no cause of complaint. Or if you had explained that its whole tenor was expressive of a desire to relieve my 'late confederates in arms of the unnatural condition in which they have been placed by the progress of revolution, I should offer no complaint or explanation upon your comments.

I am well satisfied that order cannot be organized out of confusion as long as the conflicting interests of two parties are to be subserved. The war was made upon Republican issues, and it seems to me fair and just that the settlement should be made accordingly.

This conviction, together with the views expressed in my letter, and your invitation in March last, to express my opinions on politics, are my excuses for speaking and for making the concessions that I think due, and for offering my counsel to the people.

If I understand the object of politics; it is to relieve the distress of the people and to provide for their future comfort. The course I advise will be sure to meet this view and do justice to all. In times of great ease and comfort I should not presume to interfere with politics, no matter what technicalities or special pleadings might be adopted by parties. But these are unusual times and call for practical advice.

If the paragraph that I have quoted had reference to my letter, I ask that you will do me the favor to publish this and my letter as soon as you may have convenient space for them.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

ANOTHER FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On June 26th, another fearful calamity occurred in Philadelphia. The American Theatre took fire about ten o'clock at night, and is now a mass of ruins. The audience and actors escaped without serious injury, but during the conflagration the front wall fell upon Walnut street and buried a great number of persons in the debris. Eleven firemen are known to have been killed, and thirty wounded, some dangerously. Some of the audience, together with a few of the male performers, did all they could to stay the progress of the flames by tearing down the scenery, and while thus engaged the drop curtain, together with the roller fell. This compelled all to leave, and in a few moments the flames burst from the roof, causing a conflagration which was seen for many squares around. The interior of the house being made up of light, dry wood, canvas, paint, &c., the flames spread with rapidity, and as the roof fell showers of sparks and great balls of fire were seen floating in the air, causing great apprehension for surrounding property. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the stable on Sanson street, occupied by Mr. Fox, and situated under the dressing rooms. The total loss by the fire is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of only thirty-five thousand. The actors and danseuses escaped in their stage dresses, and lost everything they had in the world.

When the Attorney General seeks to give his construction of the law, the force of the law itself, he is guilty both of an impertinence and a crime. The only law-making power in this country is Congress, and whatever the President or the Supreme Court may say to the contrary, the will of Congress ought to stand, and will be made stand.

Recently emigrants have been arriving in this country at the rate of three per minute.

The Action of the President.

The President and his Cabinet on Monday June 17th decided that the opinion of the Attorney General necessitates the revoking of those acts of the District Commanders which he declared to be illegal. Mr. Stanberry himself pointed out that such action would necessarily follow the approval of his argument. "There is," he said, "an executive duty to be performed here which 'cannot safely be avoided or delayed,' and in support of this conclusion, he quoted recent decisions of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate argument. It is evident that the Presidential interpretation of the reconstruction law is not intended to be merely a theory; it is to be carried out. As rapidly as possible our soldiers in the Rebel States are to be converted into uniform policemen, powerless to repress disloyalty or punish crime, except when they take the shape of lynch mobs and assassins. All that Sheridan, and Sickles, and Pope have done to protect loyal men, and to prevent the States from falling altogether into Rebel control, is to be undone by peremptory order. All that the people did through their Congress is to be undone by one man. The law is to be nullified. We are constrained to believe that this is the President's intention, and that he means that his lightning and Mr. Stanberry's thunder shall fall together. Already the rebels in New Orleans are rejoicing in the faith that Monroe and Abell are to be reinstated in the offices they abused. If this is not the President's intention, the opinion of his officer is waste paper, and the Cabinet meeting on the 17th an idle threat. But there is a thunderbolt behind that Mr. Johnson wields, and if, indeed, this issue is to be forced upon the country, it will be promptly met. Gen. Schenck, it is said, has already summoned the members of Congress to Washington, and, our dispatches say, of the fourteen Senators who have accompanied Senator Wade on his Western excursion there is not one who has not decided that of July session is necessary.—New York Tribune.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.—The Bulletin is of opinion, that the trial of John H. Surratt for the assassination of President Lincoln is having the effect to lay at rest any doubts that may have existed as to the complicity of Mrs. Surratt in the crime, and the justice of her conviction and execution. It has been pretty clearly proved that on the night of the murder, and before she had been afforded time or opportunity, to hear of the commission of the deed, she was at the window of her house in H street, anxiously inquiring what was going on "down town." It was also in evidence, on Wednesday, that Mrs. Surratt had declared in presence of her son John her willingness to give one thousand dollars to any person who would kill Mr. Lincoln. These would of themselves be very suspicious circumstances, but taken in connection with the evidence before the Military Commission, touching her visit to Surrattville with the bottle of whiskey, and the "shooting irons" on the day of the murder, and her pretense that she did not know Payne, there is no room left for doubt as to her guilt.

The Copperheads who met in convention and nominated Sharswood for Supreme Judge, contemplated the passage of resolutions denouncing the License law passed at the late session of the legislature, but they were deterred from doing this by the determined threats of a few pure men, members of that body, who declared that if such an effort was made a row would be the result. This squelched the offending resolution. It leaves the Copperheads, therefore, in the attitude of having whisky on one shoulder for the liquor men, and water on the other shoulder for the temperance men. It is a fair exhibition of Copperhead consistency.

There seems to be no doubt that some of the buccaners and pirates who composed the Confederate "Navy" during the war of the rebellion, are now engaged in kidnapping freedmen, by inducing them to take passage on board emigrant ships to Liberia, when they are run to Cuba and sold into slavery. Southern men who now live in Cuba cultivating plantations there, buy the negroes and then say they purchased the chattels from Yankees, in order to screen the kidnappers who are engaged in the traffic. And to complete this brutal business it only needed the Copperhead press of the North to insist that the "trade" is carried on by Yankees.

The Fort Wayne Democrat tells of a beautiful, intelligent, amiable, fascinating, and immensely wealthy young lady in that city, who carefully conceals the knowledge of her wealth, wears cheap clothes, and works in a millinery shop, waiting for an interesting young man to woo and win her "for herself alone." There will not be a milliner left in Fort Wayne in three months.

New Advertisements.

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

SHORTLIDGE & CO., Proprietors of Bellefonte Lime Kilns, Bellefonte, Pa. Wood or coal burnt lime forwarded by Railroad, and constantly on hand and for sale, at the kilns. June 26, 1867-6mp

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with a certain red and white spotted cow, now in possession of Ellis Mains, of Boggs township, as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order at any time. June 26, '67-3tp. JEREMIAH BUTLER

D. R. MARQUAM, The Noted Uriscopian Physician, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Will visit Clearfield and Philipsburg, every two weeks, alternately, until November 1st, 1867. The Dr. is now at Philipsburg, and will be at Clearfield on Monday, July 1st, and remain two weeks—then he will go to Philipsburg and remain two weeks—and so on until the 1st of November, 1867, for the purpose of treating all old Chronic Diseases. [June 26, 1867.]

WOOLEN FACTORY! Having purchased an interest in the Union Mills, in Union township, Clearfield county, we are prepared to card wool, manufacture and finish cloth, and do all kinds of work in our line on short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. Flour, feed, and lumber, also manufactured and for sale. Terms, CASH. F. K. & J. E. ARNOLD. Rockton, June 26, 1867.

N. B.—Wool intended for carding can be left at R. Mosser's or J. P. Kratzer's, in Clearfield, which will be taken away and returned when carded, on Saturday of each week.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of Matthew Savage, on money account, will pay the same to me; and all contracts made by him, to be paid in wool, to be paid to J. B. & C. E. JAMES SAVAGE, Adm'r. New Washington, July, '67-3tp.

TO CORPORATORS.—There will be a meeting of the corporators of the "Whitner Run Improvement Company," at Aspenville, on the 1st day of July next. Land owners are invited to attend. P. B. MURRILL, For Corporators.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one horse and one wagon, now in possession of Joel Wolcott, of Chest Township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order at any time. June 19, 1867-3tp. SAMUEL LAMBERT.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one yoke of Israel Wood, of Chest Township, as the same belong to me and have only been left with said Wood on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. June 12, 1867-3tp. G. E. HOOVER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with 3 red cows, 20 sheep, and 6 yearling hogs, now in the possession of Richard Phillips, of Decatur township, as the same belong to me and have only been left with him on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. June 19, 1867-3tp. DAVID F. COPLIN.

CONCERT.—The Cherrytree Singing Association will give a Concert, in the Presbyterian Church on the Fourth of July, 1867, under the direction of Mr. Wm. J. Smith. The performance will consist of National and Patriotic Songs, Glee, Choruses, Quartettes, &c.; to commence at 7 o'clock. P. M. Tickets 25 cents each, as obtained at the store. No tickets sold at the door. June 19, 1867-4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Clark, of Huston township, Clearfield co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them properly attested for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. May 22, 1867-pd. THOMAS HEWITT, Administrator.

PLOUGH.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand, at their foundry in Curwensville, a lot of ploughs which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. They are of a new pattern, and have given entire satisfaction to all who have tried them. Also a lot of plough parts and landisps kept constantly on hand. Old metal taken in exchange for castings. March 6, 1867-6t. ROBISON & SON.

PUMPS.—Having located permanently in Clayville near Punxsutawney, I have, and intend keeping, constantly on hand, and ready for delivery, YELLOW and brass pumps, to suit wells of all depths. These pumps are well finished and painted, and are the best and most durable pumps in use. I will also make and repair pumps of any size and kind, where ever needed.—the timber being found. For further particulars call upon, or address J. B. CONSOR, Punxsutawney, Pa. June 12, 1867-6m.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Penn'a. The undersigned, having taken charge of the above named Hotel, generally known as the "Lanich House," situate on the corner of Market and Second Streets, Clearfield, Pa., desires to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. The house has been re-fitted and re-furnished, and hence he flatters himself that he will be able to entertain customers in a satisfactory manner. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. June 12, 1867. J. A. STINER.

HOME INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES. Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market and Second Streets, Clearfield, Pa., where he is nearly opposite Hartwick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line. Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. Also, I will make and repair boots, gaiters, and extra fresh calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that will finish up at the lowest rates. June 13th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY.

ALWAYS NEW WITHOUT FAIL.

JOHN IRVIN, Has just received and opened at the old stand in Curwensville, an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell very cheap for CASH. His stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready made Clothing, &c.

The public generally is respectfully invited to give him a call; see his stock and bear his price, and purchase from him if you find it to be to your advantage. Nov. 15, 1866

GROCERIES—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29 '67.

PLASTER—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29 '67.

FLOUR—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29, '67.

DRY GOODS—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29, '67.

FEED—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29.

BOOTS & SHOES—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

NAILS & SPIKES—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

SOLE LEATHER & FINDINGS—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

CLOTHING—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29.

FISH, of all kinds—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

LADIES' CLOAKS—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

OIL & PAINTS—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S. May 29.

QUEENSWARE—the cheapest in the county, at MOSSOP'S.

GREAT REDUCTION.—All kinds of Dry Goods at a reduced price. At the store of J. P. KRATZER, in Clearfield, on Saturday of each week.