

# Raftsmen's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

VOL. 13.—NO. 50.

## Select Poetry.

### MY MOTHER.

Ah! well do I remember me,  
In childhood's happy days,  
Of a meek-eyed, gentle mother,  
Who taught my lips to praise;  
Who told me tales of years gone by,  
And sung me oft to rest,  
In plaintive strains of melody,  
When pillow'd on her breast.  
Ah! well do I remember me,  
When ripen years had come,  
Of that mother's tender counsels  
In my own early home;  
And when I left, thro' love of change,  
The scenes of joyous youth,  
It was her voice that whispered low  
The words of love and truth.  
Ah! well do I remember me,  
When thro' the lapse of years  
I homeward turned my weary steps  
Thro' gull and wave, and tear,  
That same sweet home and melting eye,  
To me a welcome gave.  
Those sparkling eyes, those woe-ome tones  
Are now but of the grave.

Intelligence has been received at Omaha of a great battle in the neighborhood of Plum Creek, between five hundred Sioux and two hundred Pawnee scouts, lasting six hours. The Sioux were routed with great loss. The scouts have been reinforced by United States soldiers. The Sioux are retreating south to the Platte river, and making preparations for persistent war fare. All the settlers at Big Creek have been driven from there and their goods confiscated by the military. The reason assigned is that they had no U. S. license. Mr. Chane's train was attacked by Indians on the Santa Fe road, thirty miles from Fort Harker, and five miles were captured.

An Australian paper, the *Marborough Advertiser*, states that the neighborhood of Havelock has been visited, after a heavy rain, by clouds of flying ants, which have been devoured in great numbers by the fowls, but the insects, not being killed by the swallowing, have eaten their way through the birds' crops, and caused their death. This was not credited at first, but post mortem examination have shown the insects alive in the ruptured crops, or crawling out of the dead birds' throats.

An Irishman once entered a book store to purchase a lead pencil, and amused himself by looking over the numerous books that filled the counter. "What's that?" he asked, pointing to a large gilt edged box. "The box contains Milton's Paradise Lost; do you wish to buy it?" answered the polite clerk. "No, indeed, I don't; if Milton has lost his pair of dice why don't you give them back to him, and not be temptin' innocent boys like myself by lost property. Poo my soul, I'll report ye to the parlice."

General Butler, in reply to the question he had to say with regard to his connection with Sanford Conover, as set forth in the affidavit of this individual, has distinctly stated: "I never saw Conover in my life; I never saw a witness purporting to come from him, and never saw any testimony given by Conover." If the whole of Conover's affidavit is as erroneous as that portion relating to General Butler, it will be poor support to Mr. Johnson and his friends.

New York city is filled with ex-rebel generals and surgeons who are practicing law and physic, or engaged in mercantile pursuits. The *New York World* is now exclusively edited by men who were during the war in the rebel military, naval and civil service. Beauregard and Magruder had the impudence to visit the New York stock exchange last week, were hissed while there, and left in a hurry.

The Wellsville *Union* says: The fish in the North Fork of Yellow Creek are dying by the million, causing quite a stench in many places. It is thought to be caused by the mineral water from the coal veins at Salineville and other places along the creek by the recent rains.

Salem, Mass., is a wealthy city. Its total valuation is more than \$21,000,000, but nearly \$2,000,000 of that is returned to the Tax Commissioner. The valuation of the Assessor is \$10,756,800 in personal property, and \$8,480,900 in real estate, making a total of \$19,237,700.

The defalcation of bank officers is becoming too numerous for the good of such institutions. There appears to be reckless management in some of the banks of the country which is calculated to impair the good standing of all these establishments.

A gentleman called to see a tenement that was to be let. It was shown him by a pretty, chatty woman, whose manners charmed her visitor. "Are you to be let too?" inquired he with a languished look. "Yes," said she, "I am—to be let alone."

Wm. Richardson, of Paulding county, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old. "He is the survivor of five wives, and is now living with the sixth." He is the father of twenty-five children by two of his wives—twenty-one are living.

A South Carolina negro was struck by a locomotive and thrown fifteen feet into the air, falling back on the boiler. When the train was stopped he merely complained that the boiler was uncomfortably hot, and descended and walked away.

A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seven miles bareheaded without taking cold.

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## SUPERINTENDENTS REPORT.

### Educational Progress.

**GRADED SCHOOLS.**—There are six graded schools in the county. The true method of grading, however, is not strictly observed. A standard qualification for promotion should be required before such change be made; but as this is not done, of necessity the classification must be defective. There is a building in progress in Osceola, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the county and the schools of that place become graded. The question of grading is being also agitated in Lumber City.

**SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.**—We have 144 school houses, containing 147 schools. Of this number 27 are totally unfit for such purposes, and comparing the old with the new style, even this number should be much increased. Nine new houses were erected during the past year. Two in Graham, three in Woodward, one in Penn, one in Osceola, one in Becaria, and one in Bell. They reflect credit upon the respective districts. Very few houses are furnished with the proper out-buildings—most of them have only coal or wood houses. Generally, the grounds are insufficient and ill adapted for the proper amusement and exercise. It is hoped that patrons may soon manifest a disposition to have the school house and adjoining grounds such as may prove pleasant and cheerful to the pupils.

**FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.**—The new school houses were furnished with good home-made furniture. In this respect all the modern buildings surpass those built five or six years ago. Those houses reported unfit, and some others, have miserable furniture, many of them having desks and seats entirely too high, without support for the backs of the pupils. For the convenience, comfort, and health of the pupils, a reform in this respect cannot come too soon.

Fifty-eight houses, under existing circumstances, may be classed as well supplied with suitable furniture, forty-nine with insufficient and of inferior quality, and 40 with injurious. Seven schools well provided with apparatus, 101 partially, and 39 wholly without any. Much remains to be done in this important work. One hundred and ten schools have insufficient blackboard surface, and even much of this unfit for use. All the districts, but three, have a diversity of text-books, rendering classification almost impossible. This has a retarding influence upon the progress of schools, heretofore not fully realized by directors and patrons. There is, however, a fair prospect now of having a uniform series adopted throughout the county. This will remove an evil that has become very burdensome to many. We trust the directors will strictly adhere to the law and cause an immediate change, as it will give less dissatisfaction than a gradual one.

**QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.**—It affords me much pleasure to speak of the great advancement made by many of our teachers during the past year. A large majority of them are young and of little or no experience, but in a short time, by their untiring zeal and energy, will become first class teachers. Too much praise cannot be given to those who thus realize their responsible positions. In a few instances incompetent teachers have been employed because better ones could not be secured. The salaries have been increased only in a few districts, but not proportionate to the wages in other employments.

**METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.**—There is a disposition manifested by many teachers, to instruct thoroughly, having the pupils not only to understand, but reproduce what they learn. A few, however, still adhere to the old manner of hearing recitations, in a "parrot-like method."

**VISITS OF DIRECTORS.**—In a number of districts regular monthly visits were made by directors and patrons, while in a few, visits were nearly entirely neglected. I find frequent visits to be of good effect. It stimulates the teachers to labor more earnestly and faithfully, and renders the pupils more obedient and studious.

**EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.**—Conscious of the responsible position, I entered upon its duties with no little degree of anxiety; and to add to this, I found most of the prominent and experienced teachers engaged in other and more lucrative employments—leaving the schools, in this respect, even in a worse condition than they were before the establishment of the County Superintendent, and to be supplied by those who were inexperienced and poorly qualified. The necessity of qualifying them for their position was obvious, and acting upon this thought, I opened, on the 4th of June last, a local Normal School in Curwensville, which continued for 12 weeks. I was assisted by Rev. A. H. Semberow. Seventy-five students attended, of whom 40 taught last winter; with few exceptions, all of these, I am glad to say, met with entire success. From these results I was induced to open another school this spring to continue twenty weeks. I secured the services of Prof. L. S. Geist, late Prof. of Natural Science in the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., who has proven himself one of the finest educators in the State; and by the deep interest he has manifested in behalf of the teachers and the public schools he has gained the esteem and approbation of not only the teachers but of many of the leading educational men of this county. Over one hundred students are in attendance, nearly all of whom purpose teaching the coming winter. The earnest and zealous endeavors of these to improve themselves afford prospects full of promise, and I may bespeak, that ere long all of our schools will be supplied by such efficient and zealous teachers. Then, and not till then, will the ball of education of this county, roll on, acquiring increased momentum at each revolution. A movement in the county has been made with a view of establishing a State Normal School in this district;

although slow in its progress, we are still hopeful in regard to its results.

Twenty-two public, two special, and five private examinations were held; 176 applicants examined, 152 provisional certificates granted, 19 rejected, and 9 endorsed from other counties; 140 visits to schools an average of 23 hours; 258 official letters written; 1712 miles traveled on official business; taught four months Normal School, and was engaged in holding examinations, visiting schools or teaching 300 days. I could have done no more. All the public examinations were attended, except two, by directors and citizens who were much interested in the exercises.

**VISITATION.**—The number of school visited and the average time spent in each are given above. In the performance of this duty I seek, 1st. The acquaintance and good will of the pupils. 2. If they are pursuing the proper studies. 3d. The system of instruction adopted by the teacher—his ability to classify and govern the school. 4th. Hear several classes recite, and at the same time, if necessary, suggest changes and give such other directions as I think will promote the interests of the school. 5th. Notice the deportment, order, and attendance of the children, and invariably close with a short address to the scholars, urging the importance and necessity of regular attendance, industry and perseverance. I have every reason to believe that public sentiment in reference to the common school system is much more favorable than it was one year ago. In a few districts, however, the value of common schools is much underrated. I was generally accompanied by one or two directors and citizens. The citizens and directors are heartily co-operating. I was everywhere met by warm and true-hearted friends, who gave me a cordial welcome and many words of cheer. To the directors, teachers, citizens, and scholars of the county, for their generous hospitality, I am under many obligations. Having devoted much of my time to the holding of Normal Schools, and thus qualifying teachers for their respective duties, of necessity could not visit schools as often as I could have done otherwise. But now, having a corps of good teachers, I shall be able, after the close of this term, to devote more time to visiting. One hundred and twenty schools opened daily by reading a portion of Scripture. No county institute was held, the county Normal School having removed the necessity for one.

**WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.**—No aids other than the local Normal School in the county, except the Clearfield Academy, under the charge of Rev. P. L. Harrison. The Principal, who is very earnest and zealous in promoting the advancement of education, has done a good and noble work, and greatly assisted me by qualifying teachers for their responsible duties. Clergymen, generally, do not appear to take that interest in public schools, I think, that their high calling demands—many of them stand aloof as if they had nothing to do with the education of the boys and girls who, in the future, must uphold the church for which they labor. It is due to the publishers of the county papers that I should call attention to the cordial support they have ever given to all measures calculated to advance educational matters. For this they deserve the thanks of every friend of education.

**OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.**—1st. Not sufficient interest is manifested in the schools by teachers, directors, and patrons. 2d. The want of older and more experienced teachers—longer school terms, and higher wages. 3d. Irregularity of attendance is one of the most alarming evils of our schools, and all judicious measures to remedy it should be tried. The delinquents not only stand in the way of their own advancement, but retard the progress of others, as well as discourage the teacher. 4th. Teachers wages should be graded according to their qualifications and success in teaching. Paying the same salaries to all the teachers, as has been too much the custom, is nothing more nor less than paying a premium for "laziness" and "recklessness."

**MEASURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT.**—It is our opinion that if the minimum term of school allowed by law were six months instead of four, and the State appropriation increased proportionately, or the abolition of all the independent districts and a common or general school fund raised by a uniform assessment of tax throughout the State—the number of school directors reduced to three—make them sworn officers—pay them for their services—in a few years there would be such a decided improvement in the condition of our schools as to create an entire change in public opinion.

**CONCLUSION.**—Before concluding this, my first annual report, I would add, that the year just passed has been one of educational revival in this county. Our teachers are growing more zealous and enthusiastic and laboring with more zeal and fidelity in the cause of common schools. Directors are encouraging and holding out greater inducements to the faithful and successful teachers. The future is full of hope and promise. Let us bear in mind, however, that we have but begun a great work. Much has been accomplished but yet much more remains to be done. To you, then, directors, teachers, citizens, and friends of education, I appeal for aid. Let us ALL unite in advancing and perfecting this noble common school system. Let it be infused with an increased life and activity during the ensuing year. Let us eradicate the hostility and indifference that still exists. Let us persevere until the common schools of this county are looked upon as the proudest monuments of the intelligence of our people.

GEORGE W. SNYDER,  
County Superintendent.

Jeff Davis claims the Kentucky election as a vindication of his course as a traitor and a butcher of loyal men. Jeff is right.

## Raftsmen's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 28, 1867.

### Plain Facts For Tax-Payers.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the Nation, that the enormous burden of debt under which the country is staggering, was fixed upon it by a rebellion inaugurated, fostered and strengthened by the Democratic party.

It should be borne in mind that this debt was enormously increased by the aid and comfort given to the rebellion while in progress, by the Democratic party, whereby the rebels were encouraged to prolong the struggle against the Union armies, after all other reasonable hope of success had been extinguished.

It should be borne in mind that the debt of the Nation was still further increased by the effort of the Democratic party to cripple and destroy the public credit, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, and that the national bonds were thereby forced to heavy discounts in contracting loans with which to carry on the war, and the national currency was thus largely reduced below its true value in gold, thereby adding enormously to the cost of all material purchased for the use of the Government.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the Nation, that the Democratic party stands pledged to secure compensation to the slaveholding rebels for every slave set free by the emancipation Proclamation and Constitutional Amendment, thus adding an immense and unjust burden to the already onerous taxation under which the country groans.

It should be borne in mind, that all the Democratic members in the House of the Fortieth Congress, have placed themselves upon record by their votes, in favor of the monstrous proposition that the National Government is liable, under the Reconstruction laws, for every dollar of the State debts of all the States in rebellion.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party, through its orators and writers for the press, is committed to the unheard of proposition that the Confederate war debt, contracted in the iniquitous struggle to overthrow the National Government, is justly chargeable against the Government, and that this party only waits the success of its insidious attempts to regain power, to fasten this debt upon the people of the United States.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party has made persistent and strenuous efforts to injure both public and private credit, and bring on a financial crisis, such as will make it impossible for the Nation to meet its obligations promptly, thus carrying wide-spread ruin throughout the country, and reducing to beggary thousands of widows and orphans and other worthy persons whose little all is invested in government bonds, for the redemption of which the faith of the Nation is pledged.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party persistently opposes every effort made to lighten the public burden, by levying duties upon foreign imports, thus requiring foreign capitalists and traders who have the benefit of our markets to bear a small share of our burden in return, and at the same time protect our home manufacturers from the deadly competition of foreign capitalists who grow fat upon the proceeds of pauper labor.

And finally, it should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, and every patriot who has the good of the country at heart, that the speakers of the Democratic party openly avow that their hope for the success of that party lies only in financial disaster to the country, whether caused by failure of crops, by the discrediting of the national currency, by preventing the Nation from meeting its obligations, or however resulting.

We earnestly hope that every Union paper of Pennsylvania will keep these facts before the people continually, until after the next election shall have rebuked the iniquity of the Democratic party by the largest Republican majority ever given in the State.

Every county in Alabama is in the hands of the bitterest Rebels, and the more violent the Rebel the more popular he is. This is the end which Andrew Johnson strives to reach, and which the Democratic party in the North encourages. It makes the fight against the rebellion continuous.

Judge Sharswood proclaimed secession doctrines as early as 1854, and by his official decisions during the late rebellion, gave unmistakable evidence of sympathy with traitors.

## Business Directory.

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

MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '66.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPÉ, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 16.

D. R. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST—Office corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the Clearfield House, Clearfield, Penn'a. July 1, 1867.

I. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867.

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

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc. Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc. Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Front Street, (above the Academy), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April, '59.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank." Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

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

DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. May 2, 1866.

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having removed to George J. Kyler's dec'd, near William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10, 1867.

FRANK BARRETT, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Second Street, with Walter Barrett, Esq. Agent for Plantation and Gold Territory in South Carolina. Clearfield July 10, 1867.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthenware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863.

JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. McEnally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scriviner and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

G. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM D. BIGLER, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.

D. R. J. P. BUREFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—5m.

SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Pa. JAMES MITCHELL, March 6th, 1867—4f.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

JOHN GUELICH,

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is:

BUREAU AND SIDEBOARDS,

Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads.

SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.

Spring-seat, Cabin-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; and common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES

Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in, on very reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-brush, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND.

Made to order, and funerals attended with a hearse, whenever desirable.

Also, House painting done to order.

The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.

Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.

**SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES.**—The new bill equalizing bounties has passed both Houses, was approved by the President and is now a law. A three year soldier gets \$100 and a two years soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your applications. B. McKNALLY, Atty. at Law. Clearfield, Pa. August 1, 1866.

**SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.** Curwensville, Pa. EXPRESS AND STAGE OFFICE.

This well-known Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of travelers and the public in general. Charges moderate. W. M. JEFFRIES, Proprietor. August 14, 1867—4f.

**SCOTT HOUSE,** MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

**A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS.** This house having been re-fitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1866.

**CLEARFIELD NURSERY.**—ENCOURAGED HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf,) Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scourge Rheubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address, Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, Pa.

**NEW CLOTHING STORE,** JOSEPH KUNZ.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and surrounding country, that he has just opened a large and well-selected stock of Gentlemen's clothing, and furnishing goods, Youths' and Boys' suits. Hats of latest style, Books, Shoes, etc., in the well-known room on Market street, recently occupied by Wm. Hoffman as a confectionary and saloon. His goods are of the best and his prices moderate. Call and see. Aug. 10-31.

**TWO FARMS FOR SALE.**—The undersigned offers for sale two farms, described as follows: No. 1 is situated in Boggs township, Clearfield county, about 2 1/2 miles from the Railroad, being known as the Lindsay Stone Farm, and contains about one hundred acres—about 55 acres clear, 30 of which is in grass, and under good fences—with a log house and frame stable, and some choice fruit trees thereon. The above farms will be sold on reasonable terms, or rented if desirable. Apply to, or address the undersigned, at Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. July 31, 1867—3m.

**ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.**—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned administrator will offer at public sale, on Saturday, August 24th, 1867, upon the premises, the following Real Estate of James Gill, dec'd, viz: A certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Becaria twp., Clearfield county, being the homestead property upon which he died at the time of his death, and containing about 37 acres more or less; about 25 acres cleared, having a good soil, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a small log house and barn; also a bearing orchard on the premises, and a new falling spring with water at the door. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by J. M. SMITH, Administrator. July 27, 1867.

**LIFE INSURANCE AT HOME.** The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., 921 CHRISTIAN STREET, PHILA. Insures Lives on favorable terms, and will issue Policies on any of the approved plans of insurance. Assets liable to losses \$1,221,289 71. Surplus divided Annually. Losses paid promptly. Premiums may be paid in cash; annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or one-half in cash, and one-half in note. By a supplement to the charter, notes are now received, and will participate in all Dividends or Surplus. Scrip certificates up to January, 1869, inclusive, are now receivable in payment of premiums. Agency, at the office of H. B. Swanson, Clearfield, Pa. Dr. J. G. Hartwick, Medical Examiner. August 24, 1864.

**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 will sell very cheap for cash. His stock consists of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready made Clothing, etc.

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

**H. BRIDGE, MERCHANT TAILOR,** Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

[One door East of the Clearfield House.]

Keeps on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts, (Ripon and woolen, Under-shirts, Drawers and Socks; Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the Best Cloths, (of all shades) Black Doe-Skin Cassimeres of the best make, Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety. Also, French Coatings; Beaver, Pilot, Chinilla, and Tricoat Over-coating, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, and made up according to the latest styles, by experienced workmen. Also agent for Clearfield county, for I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines. November 1, 1866.

**GUNS, Pistols and sword cases to be had** Clearfield, Pa. MERRELL & BIGLER's.