

# Rafferty's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

VOL. 14.—NO. 1.

## Select Poetry.

### SONG OF SUMMER.

Leaf by leaf in summer creeping,  
Flower by flower her glory reaping—  
Harvest of the rolling spheres;  
Cloud by cloud the sky is freighted,  
And to every bud belated  
They have stooped in dewy tears.

Day by day the flocks are keeping  
Watch upon the silent hills,  
And the noon breeze that is sleeping  
To the crane song of rills;  
By the beam the sun is stealing  
Into the hearts of all the flowers,  
And those crimson hearts revealing  
Something that's akin to ours.

Bird and bee have spread the tidings,  
Meadow-ward in golden swarms,  
And the season's first rude chidings  
Wanton now in wealth of charms;  
All things worship, 'e'en the flower  
Folds at eve its crimson palms.

Month by month the moon's intrusion,  
As a specter in the dark,  
Moves in phantasm-like illusion  
All the vernal bloom to mark;  
And the azure arch of hours  
Measures out the summer's dowers.

Night by night the sea of darkness,  
Drifting shoreward to the sun  
Marks the earth with silent beauty  
Ere the dusky round is run;  
And the eye beholds in waking  
New perfections just begun.

False by pulse our life is fleeting  
Where unclouded mornings beam—  
Down the vale of years a stream;  
Like a white mist o'er a stream;  
Soon a grave-mist will be veiling  
All things in a long death-dream.

**GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.**—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unrippled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not effect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the everlasting hills, like a huge well, scooped out by the giant geni of the mountain in unknown ages gone by, and around in the primeval forest watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to denote several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most trustworthy citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

**CHEAP LIVING AT BALTIMORE.**—The *Baltimore Commercial* remarks: "When butter is twenty cents per pound, peaches twelve cents per peck, and many other things approximating the prices of these articles in proportion, as they have been of late at market hours in Baltimore, outsiders may begin to realize the advantages enjoyed by this city in having the fertile shores of the great bay handy, and a thousand 'pungy' more or less—constantly running to supply our markets with good and cheap produce. Remembering, too, that during the past spring strawberries were as low upon one occasion as three cents per quart, that the fact carries us back to the pleasant and pleasurable times before the war; before wholesale extortion by war speculators upon the necessities of the people had the effect of 'demoralizing' almost everybody else who had anything to sell, from a string of perch to a quart of blackberries or a barrel of flour."

The *New York Times* makes the following ungalant observation: "Women seem to make poor hands of it when they get the control of a newspaper. There have been half a dozen or more newspapers in the country, within the last few years, under the management of women, including one at Washington, and they have, without exception, we believe, been discreditable to the sense and reason of the female sex. Their narrowness of view, violence of language, ill-manneredness and vulgarity have been painful and shameful; and though there are occasionally women who do tolerable writing in a certain order of papers, when kept properly in check, they seem incapable of becoming editors."

**How to TREAT A LOVER.**—Some one that knows gives the following prescription for the treatment of a lover: A lover should be treated with the same gentleness as a glove. The young lady should pull him on with the utmost tenderness at first, only making the smallest advances at a time, till he gradually gains upon him, and twists him ultimately round her little finger; whereas, the young lady who is hasty and too great a hurry, will never get a lover to take her hand, but be left with nothing but her fingers' end.

A late San Francisco letter says: The Chinese are passing into our State by wholesale, and practically solving the labor question. Over 2,700 have arrived within the last forty-five days, and there are four ship loads more already due at this port from Hong Kong. These men do not lose an hour, but go to work in the mines, on the railroad, on ranches, or in other industrial pursuits, as fast as they arrive.

In Washington city, rumor says that negotiations are positively in progress for the acquisition by the United States of the Sandwich Islands.

## U. S. GRANT AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

Removal of District Commanders.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,  
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States: SIR—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Gen. Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and also your note of this date, enclosing the instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order saying "I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure, to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat the law of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstitutional element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph. It will embolden to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military Districts, especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His Department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer you to a letter marked "private," which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

Gen. U. S. A., and Sec'y War, ad interim.

To this communication the President replies under date of August 19th. He sums up his reasons for making the change as follows: "In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that this is a Republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, another requires he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed. Believing that a change in command in the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the law, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence. In thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and although in times of great excitement it be lost to public view, it is his duty without regard to consequences to himself, to hold sacred and enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed on the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

"In conclusion, I fail to perceive any military, pecuniary, and patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider Gen. Sheridan the most suitable man for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South. I am, General, very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To Gen. Grant, Secretary ad interim."

The political economists of the frontier are discussing the question of the best means of exterminating the Indian race. They suggest in turn systematic killing, starvation, whiskey, depriving them of their horses, inciting internal wars, and many other ingenious and murderous expedients. They forget that history establishes the fact that an Andersonville system is the easiest, cheapest, surest, and most rapid method of extermination. And besides, should foreign governments take exception to the whole idea as an offence against nations, the Democracy could prove it to be a humane and Christian institution.

The President fearing the effect of Sheridan's reception in the North, has ordered that he proceed direct from New Orleans to his new command in the West.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I am obliged to work for it."

Paid spies are kept on the watch, by order of the President, of those members of Congress favoring impeachment.

## THE MICROSCOPE IN A WOOLEN FACTORY.

The following is an extract from a private letter in the *Journal of Commerce*: While at Vernon I stepped into a woolen factory. The most interesting object was the machine for "napping" cloth,—a cylinder, provided with teeth like a carding machine, which, revolving against the cloth, "naps" it. It was, however, in the construction of the machine, and not the mechanism or use, that I was interested. The teeth referred to, instead of being of wire as one would expect, are formed by placing in juxtaposition in iron frames great numbers of teazels, gigantic huckle-burs, the spears of which, all curved in the same direction, as sharp, strong and elastic. Upon inquiry if the use of these burs was novel or economical, I was told that they had been used a hundred years, and no artificial substitute for them had been devised.

The revelations of the microscope explain the superiority of the teazel over the hand-work of man. Under the microscope, all nature's points, the points of the thistle, for example, are absolutely sharp, appearing as sharp under a magnifying power of 6,000 diameters as to the naked eye; whereas the finest points made by man, as those of cambric needles, under the microscope are seen to be blunt. It is impossible for man to make points as sharp as those of the teazels. We may presume, therefore, that these organic cards will be found in factories so long as cloth is napped.

**A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.**—Rev. Mr. of Lawrence, Mass., is a bachelor. Noticing early in the season, that one of his members, a married lady, had not been at church for several Sabbaths, he called to ask the reason. As her reply was somewhat evasive he surmised that she "had nothing to wear," and said, "you are waiting for your Spring bonnet, I suppose." Weeks passed and still she did not make her appearance. He therefore thought he would call again. Approaching the house, he saw her sitting at the open window, and blandly remarked: "I haven't seen you at church yet; hasn't that bonnet come yet?" "Yes sir," she archly replied, "shall I show it to you?" "If you please," answered the wondering pastor. Holding up a wee bit of a baby, she said, blushing, "This is the Spring bonnet I was waiting for; did I do right?"

August Belmont's establishment at New York is perhaps as striking as any one meets on the drive; at least, it is when as often he has out his barouche with four horses, ridden by postillions. At other times he drives a fine specimen of tandem. Mrs. Belmont sits by the side of her daughter, in a rich suit of brown, bonnet of the same color, trimmed with autumn leaves. Miss Belmont, in a silver gray cloak and round hat, grasps with a pair of neatly gloved hands the reins which guide a pair of cream-colored ponies.

Two Irishmen were at work in a bog, when one of them fell on a piece of quicksand, and began to sink. His companion, frightened, ran for assistance, and finding a farmer begged him to bring a rope and come before it was too late. "He is already in up to his ankles," exclaimed the friend in despair. "Oh," said the farmer, reassured, "then there is plenty of time." "Not a moment, for you see he went in head first!"

Eric county has 335 schools, scattered over a territory of some 700 square miles, with its schools open about 150 days during the school year. There are 297 school houses, 204 directors, 473 teachers, and 15,000 pupils. The estimated value of school property is \$226,148. Amount of salaries paid teachers last year, \$50,109.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir—I went yesterday to your cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

The Copperhead papers of the South have a story in circulation, which they claim to be well attested, that J. Wilkes Booth is still alive, and that the report of his death was invented by the detectives to get the reward.

Among the false charges against Gen. O. Howard is the accusation that he had unlawfully appropriated the unclaimed bounty and back pay of deceased colored soldiers, to purchase the Howard University estate.

A lady complained of the insolence of some coal heavers. "To tell you the truth, madam," answered the employer, apologetically, "we have failed in our efforts to get gentlemen to undertake the business."

"My friend," said one gentleman to another, "your hair is getting quite gray." "Yes," said he, "old father Time has been sweeping up the years around me and the dust settled on my head."

Punch reports the speech of an Irish M. P. who thought Ireland was overtaxed: "Take a tenth of our income, sir. Ay, that they do, and they'd take a twentieth if they dared."

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## Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.

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-SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

D. R. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST.—Office corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the 'Clearfield House,' Clearfield, Penna. [July 1, '67-y]

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.

F. HORNEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham's, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

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

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

K. 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 10, '67.

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, on 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. April 27.

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

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having removed to George J. Kyles' 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, 1865.

JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. McEnally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

G. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1865.

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

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, FRANK FIELDS, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDS.

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn's Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

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, Penna. March 5th, 1867.—JAMES MITCHELL.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

JOHN GUELICH,

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

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS.

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

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

SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, 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 on for very reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-husk, 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 and is approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years' soldier gets \$100 and a two years' soldier \$50. Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Bring forward your application. JOHN McENALLY, 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.

August 14, 1867.—W. M. JEFFRIES, Proprietor.

## 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.—ENCOURAGING 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 Scarcie Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address August 31, 1866. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

## 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, Boots, 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. Ap. 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 of a mile from the Railroad, being known as the Lindsay Stone Farm, and contains about one hundred acres—about 55 acres clear—50 of which is in grass, and under good fences—with a log house and good log barn, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees thereon.

No. 2 is situated in Bradford township, near the Railroad at Woodland, and contains one hundred acres—50 acres clear, of which 40 is in grass, and under good fences—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. JERE BUTLER.

## 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 message or tract of land, situated in Becocaria tw p, Clearfield county, being the homestead property upon which he lived at the time of his death, and containing about 37 acres, more or less; about 35 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 Spring, situated 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 CHESTNUT 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.

Superplus 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 hereafter received will participate in all Dividends in Surplus. Scrips certificates up to January, 1859, inclusive, are now receivable in payment of premiums.

Agency, at the office of H. B. SWOOP, Clearfield, Pa. Dr. J. G. HARTSWICK, 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 he 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 Gent's Furnishing goods, such as Shirts (linen and woolen), Undershirts, Drawers and Socks; Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., all 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, Chin-chilla, and Tricot 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, 1865.

## CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.

ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard, on the South-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Pa., where they are prepared to make

Tomb Stones, Monuments,

Tombs, Box and Side Tombs,

Cradle Tombs, Cemetery Posts, Mantles, Shelves, Brackets, etc., etc.,

on very short notice.

They always keep on hand a large quantity of work, finished, except the lettering, so that persons can call and select for themselves the style desired.

They will also make to order any other style of work that may be desired; and they flatter themselves that they can compete with the manufacturers outside of the county, either in workmanship or price, as they only employ the best of workmen. All inquiries by letter promptly answered.

JOHN GUELICH, HENRY GUELICH

May 22, 1867.—tf.

## IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—The Act of Congress approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum per month of \$25 00

2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, \$20 00

3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum per month, of \$15 00

4. Persons deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civil service are restored.

5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed, and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner.

6. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters.

In all of these cases, new applications must be made. The undersigned is prepared, with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of these pensions.

Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under State law, promptly collected. H. B. SWOOP, Atty. at Law, Clearfield, Pa. July 11, 1866.

## NEW SPRING STOCK!

J. SHAW & SON.

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Candies, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store