

Kaffir Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

VOL. 14.—NO. 2.

Select Poetry.

SUMMER DYING.

On the scarlet mountain pender,
Summer lies down to die;
She gathers her robes of splendor
Around her royally;
Her tender, purpled moans
Pillow her royal head;
Her myriad, gentle grasses
Are sweeping about her bed.
If failed, the precious promise
Of her beauty's golden reign;
It came, the love the longing,
The silence, and the pain;
She was cruel in her splendor,
She mocked us in its reign;
She held her careless carnival
Above our idol slain.
To not the hand that crowns us,
The hand held out to bless;
To the hand that robs and wrongs us,
That we offend our eyes.
Still, O beguiling Summer,
We're thy beauty lean,
Thou dost rob us, yet we love thee—
Discrowned, we hail thee queen.
All passionate fervor faded,
With eyes at last serene,
Turned toward thy conqueror, Autumn,
Thou art dying, O, our queen!
All that thou gavest to us,
In thy morning's gracious glow,
All that thou hast taken from us,
Only our God can know.

Facts for Government Bondholders, and the Holders of Greenbacks.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this "assumed Congress"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "rump Congress," and a "usurping Congress," and hence not a lawful Congress; and the great effort has been to elect Congressmen in the North and admit enough from the rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress representing but twenty-three States be not a lawful Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes, are worth nothing; because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful Bonds or lawful money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government by force of arms, failed.

Thus far the attempt to do the same thing, through Congress, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made through the Courts. Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of George Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*Boriers, Trott, Legal Intelligencer* of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) Judge Woodward and Thompson of the same Court, announced from the bench the same alarming doctrine, in 1865. (*See Mercier vs. Saylor et al. Legal Intelligencer* of June 16 & 30—1865, pages 188 & 205.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact, that the Supreme Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress.

It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be unlawful or desire our National currency and Government Bonds to be declared unlawful, vote for George Sharswood.

If you believe the present Congress to be lawful, or desire their action on Currency and Bonds to stand good, vote to sustain them—for the party that created the Greenbacks and the Bonds,—the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority,—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bond-holders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

When Jefferson Davis precipitated rebellion to destroy the Union, the Democratic newspapers of the North united in declaring that his acts were just. When Andrew Johnson violated his oath to secure the escape of traitors from the penalties of the laws they have violated, the same journalists insist that he is right. Who will deny the consistency of Democracy?

Buchanan, since his recovery, is consulting with the Democratic leaders at Philadelphia relative to future party movements—an awful employment of time after one has been so near to death's door.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:—Fellow Citizens: In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass; and also to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short review of the principal occurrences, since the last State campaign, is now considered proper. The contest in 1866 was fought, in the main, upon the amendments proposed by congress, to the Constitution of the United States. These were national issues; and on the one side were arrayed the Union Republican party and the "Boys in Blue;" and on the other President Johnson, the Democratic party, and all the rebels and their sympathizers from one end of the Union to the other. On these momentous issues Pennsylvania rallied her strength, and polled over one hundred and forty thousand more votes than at her preceding annual election. Among the results were the triumphant election of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and the endorsement of Congress, by the return of a delegation more unanimous for the right than ever known before in the history of the Commonwealth. Other loyal States united with us, and the insane and wicked "policy" of President Johnson, and of his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of four hundred thousand votes! Every State which had been faithful to the national government and the cause of the Union during the war approved the proposed amendments. Every rebel State, except Tennessee, rejected them; and under the rebel provisional governments created by President Johnson, rebel power resumed its authority, and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Vagrant and labor laws virtually re-enslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot, and the revived spirit of the rebellion was everywhere triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages, and assassinations, were the order of the day, and security for either the lives or the property of loyal men was nowhere to be found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made odious, and traitorous conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of affairs in the South when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had solemnly resolved, and voted, that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and justice, and to this end was the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence were passed the Reconstruction laws, in execution of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed them, refusing to accept or abide by the decision of the people, to whom he had so often and so vauntingly appealed. Congress re-enacted them over the vetoes, by more than the required two-thirds, and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session, reconstruction is rapidly progressing, and would doubtless ere long be successfully accomplished, but for the persistent obstructions of the President, in defiance of Congress and the popular will. Justice is being done; loyal men, white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels; treason, in a measure at least, has "been made odious," and traitors have been compelled to "take back seats"—as Andrew Johnson in a lucid interval, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels admit the justice of these reconstruction laws, and cheerfully acquiesce in their provisions. Gen. James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recently published letter from New Orleans, expresses himself as follows: "I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North; and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise."

Jeff. Thompson, another rebel General, in a late letter to George D. Prentice, Esq., endorses the reconstruction laws of Congress thus: "The Confederate Government wiped out States rights the first year of its existence, a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' and *Temperately answer, yes!*"

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighting rebels of the South, should be so distasteful, and cause so much clamor, from their non-combatant sympathizers in the North. The enemies of the United States having been finally defeated in battle, united their efforts to elect sympathizers from the North, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the South to enable them, through Congress, to attain what they had lost in the field. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot-box, in the election of the Fortieth Congress.

Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, these baffled conspirators, as a last resort, are endeavoring to save "the lost cause" through the courts. They deny that anything has been settled by the war; and boldly proclaim that "all these grave pending questions" must be decided, *just in fact, as they would have been decided had no war taken place.* (Philadelphia Age, July 8th.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms upon the rebel States or people, but deny that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence, the recent application to the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctions, to nullify the Reconstruction laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. In the same interest, and of the same character is the nomination of Judge Sharswood, a well known and life long States Rights man, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He judicially denies the power of Congress to issue paper money, or to give it value by making it a legal tender. (*Boriers vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer*, March 18, 1864, page 92.) Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same Court, not only announce these same doctrines in the case of *Merrine vs. Saylor et al.* (*Legal Intelligencer*, June 16 and 30, 1865, pages 187, 205, & 206), but in the case of *Kneeler et al. vs. Lane et al.* (*Wright's Reports*, page 238.) He denied the power of Congress, in time of war, to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg, or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the law of the land, success in the war would have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million men! Is it safe, therefore, to place another man, entertaining these opinions, on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These *Superior Courts* are now the "last ditch" of the rebellion; and the country calls upon the "Boys in Blue," and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue. Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it, there is danger. Revive at once, everywhere, the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved so vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels, and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality, and negro suffrage. These worn out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement, and carnage; and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, and when the goal is almost reached! and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust, in the presence of doubting and sneering enemies of free government, at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions who from beneath crushing despotisms watched our flag, with tears, and hopes, and prayers, throughout the four long years of bloody conflict; before the rapidly coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

Harrisburg, August 27, 1867.

LOOK HERE GIRLS.—My pretty little dears, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty. I like a buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, bouncing lass who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and pans, and shoot wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlboro' or the Queen of Spain, and be a lady wifal in the drawing room. But as for your piping, moping, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, putty faced, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled shoes, and silk stockings, you won't do for wives and mothers.—*Mrs. Ellis' Lectures.*

He that looks for content must look for innocence; for those who fly from the one will never obtain the other.

Business Directory.

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

MERRILL & 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 SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door 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, 1867-ly.

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.

FORCIE & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawed 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, Pastry, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

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

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

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Also makes and orders Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 9, 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. MENALY, 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, 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 Curwensville 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. Kyle's old, 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. FULLFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. Menally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of County claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener 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 & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber staves, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863.

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

DE. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Regt 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 Lawrenceburg, Pa., or at his office in Clearfield, Pa. or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. March 6th, 1867. J. 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 SIDEROARDS, 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-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 appropriate country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Elm-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 force of men sold for \$100 and a live year's soldier \$50. Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for the entitled to them. Bring forward your application. August 1, 1866. J. E. McKNALLY, Atty. at Law, Clearfield, Pa.

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-ly. W. M. JEFFRIES, Proprietor.

SCOTT HOUSE. MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted 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 having established a Nursery on the Pike, half way between Curwensville and Clearfield, Pa., is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Strawberry, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, various Fruit trees, Quinces and early Scarlet Rheubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address August 31, 1864. 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 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 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 Orphan's 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 Benona township, 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 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 never failing spring of water at the door. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by the undersigned. 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.

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

Agency, at the office of H. B. Swope, 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 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 Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts, (linen and woolen, Undershirts, 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, Chinchilla, 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 J. 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 Southwest 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, 1867-3f.

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. Swope, 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 can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, is of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 8, 1867. J. SHAW & SON.

JUST IN TIME!

THE NEW GOODS AT WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having just returned from the eastern cities we are now opening a full stock of seasonable goods, at our rooms on Second street, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assortment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of

MEN'S WEAR, consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs cravats, etc.

Also, Knit Rope, Dog Rope, Baltina Angers and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country produce. Nov. 28-ja10. WRIGHT & FLANIGAN.

BEST GROUND ALUM BALT for 43 25 at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7, 1867.

FIRST quality of Mackerel, \$7.00 per 100 lbs, at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7.

SHINGLES, for \$5.00 per thousand, at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7.

BEST quality of Prints, for 16c per yard, at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7.

GENTS Fine French Calf Boots, (warranted) for \$4.50, at H. W. SMITH'S.

MEN'S Heavy Boots, for \$3.00, at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7.

GOODS selling at less than present city prices at H. W. SMITH'S. August 7.