

# Watchman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

VOL. 14.—NO. 3.

## Select Poetry.

### THE HOURS.

The hours are viewless angels,  
That still go gliding by,  
And bear each moment's record up  
To him who sits on high!  
The poison or the nectar,  
Our heart's deep flower cups yield,  
A sample still they gather swift,  
And leave us in the field.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

**NOR GUILTY.**—The trial of Wm. Gahagan, of this place, charged with the larceny of tombstones, from the Cemetery, showed a different case entirely, when the facts were brought out before a jury, from the newspaper reports. The whole case when simmered down amounted to simply this: Gahagan had been instructed to clean a pair of tombstones, that were in the Cemetery, and mistaking the name, took the wrong ones, which were returned immediately, on learning that the mistake was made. Six weeks afterwards he was arrested on the charge of stealing the tombstones, that he had brought away and returned as soon as he had ascertained that they were the wrong ones. The following communication in regard to the matter, we give cheerfully, although denying the imputation that the *Watchman* circulated the report throughout the country:

MR. MEEK: Some weeks ago you made mention in your paper of the charge that had been preferred against Wm. Gahagan, accusing him of having stolen tombstones from the Cemetery at this place. Since then Wm. Gahagan has been tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions and acquitted of the charge. There was not a particle of evidence tending to show guilt on the part of the young man, and the injury that has been done his character throughout the country, by the circulation of the report through the *Watchman* and the *Press* should now be repaired through the same channels. It will be but a simple act of justice to Wm. Gahagan and his friends, which I feel assured you will not refuse him, for you to tell the people that he was not guilty of the horrible crime that was laid to his charge. The whole transaction was the result of an ill feeling existing between the prosecutors and Wm. Gahagan for which Wm. Gahagan was not responsible.

There are people whose chief delight is in slandering their neighbors—who have a contentious penchant for mischief—that are always ready to pass rumors on, with slight additions of their own, until a simple rumor soon becomes a horrible tale, and thus it is that the fairest characters are defamed by people—the most unworthy. Once traduced—every one seems to think themselves at liberty—to defame and vilify without restraint. Every one has his put as the story goes round—like a poor dog, he is kicked by each one as he passes, until clear out of the bounds of all society. But in Wm. Gahagan's case, now let the story stop. Twelve men upon their oaths, after hearing all the facts, have said that he is innocent, and by their verdict have pronounced the story a slanderous tale.

JUSTICE.

**A SNAKE STORY.**—The Newark (Ohio) *American* says: "We are in possession of the facts relative to a snake story, which were not for the character of the voucher, but few would incline a credible ear to them. On last Sabbath morning as Samuel Preston, Abner Belt, James Belt and Abraham Whetmore were walking on the farm of William Campbell, two miles southeast of Utiaca and near the residences of Samuel Preston and Abraham Whetmore, they saw a snake crawling into a log. They demolished the log and killed his snakeship, and their search for more was rewarded by finding a nest with a snake in it. After killing this snake they turned their attention to the eggs in the nest, of which there were seventy-five. The eggs were carefully broken, and in each was found two snakes about ready to crawl out. The snakes killed were of the copperhead species, and some twelve inches in length. Washington township is a bad place for copperheads.

**AN INDIAN ULTIMATUM.**—Iron Shells, a leading chief of the Sioux, has recently made a speech to the peace commissioners, in which he lays down the ultimatum. He says: "If the Great Father will take away the soldiers and leave us the traders we want, we shall be happy and the weather will be good again. He must take away all the railroads his people have built in my country. This is my country. It does not belong to you. We will not live where you want us to; we will stay here and fight, and take all the scalps we can." The explosion of this "shell" effectually broke up the journey. The commission immediately adjourned across the Missouri river, and begin to suspect that their occupation is gone.

Now that the Reformed Dutch Church is agitating the question of striking out "Dutch" from the name, the following bit of legislation in the Lutheran Church in 1855 will be of interest. The report of the Missionary and Education Committee of the New York Lutheran Ministerium, states that we want clergymen, particularly native-born clergymen, who can preach in German and English, and who can go forth, possessing not only the spirit of the Gospel, but also that of our American institutions, manners, etc.

The race which came off at Chicago between Dexter to wagon, and Bashaw, Silas Rich, Butler and Lackey to harness, was won by Dexter. The best time was 2:23; Silas Rich came in second. A large crowd was in attendance.

The gross earnings of the Atlantic cable last year were three hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds sterling, or \$1,660,000. Of this the Newfoundland line received one hundred thousand pounds.

## The New Rebellion.

The peril of the Republic would be without remedy if Andrew Johnson were not the leader of the new rebellion, and if he were not followed by the Copperheads of the North, who, after encouraging the slaveholders to make war on the loud promise of continuous physical support, hid their craven heads from the storm they had raised. There are two sources of certain safety in the ominous partnership between Johnson and Jeremiah S. Black—between the Copperheads and the man they first denounced for his honest patriotism, then for his dreadful exposure on the 4th of March, 1865, and only applauded when he turned his back upon those who had honored and excused him, and took to his embrace the enemies of his country and the slanderers of himself. These are, that such a partnership must unite the whole body of the Republican party, North and South, into a compact and fiery mass, burying all divisions and banishing all despair, and also that it must admonish the recent rebels of the danger of trusting to the same counsels that led them into their first crime.

And thus it is, that great as is the peril of the Republic, its speedy rescue and lasting safety will be secured, because the authors of the new rebellion are Andrew Johnson and the Northern Copperheads. There is not an honorable or untainted name identified with the new conspiracy. It attracts all that is suspicious and treasonable; it repels all that is patriotic and true. Even the weak Republicans who allowed themselves to be seduced by Johnson's early promises, and believed, or affected to believe, that under the thin mist of these promises all was not deadly death, turn with scorn from an association so repulsive. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, is now among the loudest to denounce the crime of his yesterday's idol; and Seward himself remains in the Cabinet, as we are told, only to ward off the blows of the Presidential madman. Every tried soldier has been persecuted into becoming the foe of that wicked despot; and from Grant, in the War Office, to the humblest private who followed Sheridan, Thomas, and Sickles, the feeling is cherished that Andrew Johnson is the enemy of the soldiers who saved the Republic, and the apologist of the traitors who attempted to destroy it.

And is there anything in this view of the case, or in any other aspect of it, to turn a Republican against his party or to convert him to the new rebellion? When Andrew Johnson is forcing back the weak and timid into the ranks, and constraining the ablest military chieftains to declare him the enemy of the Republic, the great organization that has never faltered should be inspired by a new impulse, and strengthened by a new resolution. The issues before the people are the same that gave victory to our arms in the recent war; and the defeat of the Republican party is simply the restoration of the men who began the rebellion. The exultation of the Copperheads over recent political successes, should rouse the Republicans to increased efforts, precisely as the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run awoke the whole country to gigantic preparations and ultimate triumph.

## Was the War Right?

This is the whole issue before us, stripped of all incidental and outside matter. If it was, we do not want and will not have its effects and consequences construed away. This is now the objective point toward which the Democrats are tending under the lead of Judge Black, and to this end they are attempting to fill our courts with lawyers of the strict or Calhoun construction school. Woodward tried to construe away the draft. Sharswood attempted to construe away our national currency. Black boldly decided that the nation had no power to defend its own life. So it goes. Step by step they undermined all that we have been living and fighting for since 1776, and if let alone, in a short time would have us repudiating every idea or semblance of nationality. These men, too, are conscientious in their heresy. Calhoun could not have been more so, and therein is the great danger. If we believe that our war was right, that our soldiers died in a good cause, and that our bayonets gleamed through Georgia constitutionally, then we must avoid, yea, spurn all men who conscientiously believe the war to have been wrong, and pronounce it, when they would excuse it, an error and mistake. There is no half way ground on this question. You must vote for Williams and a constitutional war, or Sharswood and an unconstitutional war.

President Johnson's amnesty proclamation is repudiated by all the New York papers except the *World*, and that paper does not say a word about it. The *Herald* calls upon Johnson to resign, the *Tribune* ably exposes his defiance of the laws of Congress, and the *Times* denounces his proclamation as an "executive usurpation," "only short of dictatorship." This is a fair index of public sentiment in regard to the last atrocity of the Accident in the Presidential chair.

The *New York Sun* says: The Republican loss in Vermont is attributed more to the apathy in the late campaign than to any political influence. The Democratic vote in that State is comparatively so small that the Republicans cannot often be induced to muster their full force at the polls, and the lack of interest in the late election has caused a reduction in their majority to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000.

The President directs that his late proclamation be furnished to each person holding an appointment under any department. The "Supreme Magistracy of the Republic," in the exercise of its plenary sovereignty, may next issue a mandate to its servants making it obligatory on all of them to learn by heart this wonderful document.

## Gen. Sheridan at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The demonstration to-night in honor of Gen. Sheridan was the largest outpouring of the people ever witnessed in the city. The torch-light procession was nearly two miles long, and consisted of over twenty posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large number of colored organizations, the representatives of the various wards of the city, the fire department, and an immense throng of citizens generally.

The procession was nearly an hour filing past the Southern Hotel, on the east balcony of which Gen. Sheridan, his staff officers, the members of various committees and invited guests, were stationed. The crowd at and in the vicinity of the hotel, after the procession had passed, must have numbered ten thousand people and the number on the streets on the line of march, could not have been less than from twenty thousand to thirty thousand.

After the enthusiasm of the crowd had subsided, Lieut. Gov. Smith delivered a short but very cordial welcome to the General, on behalf of the people of the State, which was followed by a very eloquent address by Gen. Carl Schurz, in which he referred to Sheridan as the model American soldier, the hero of many battle-fields, the representative American chivalry, the statesman as well as the soldier to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will hereafter look with gratitude and esteem as the man who opened the way to permanent peace and prosperity.

General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows: "I presume you all know I never make speeches. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to make you one to-night; but this kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for your enthusiastic and kind welcome."

A few remarks were afterwards made by Gen. Pile, and the crowd gradually dispersed. In point of numbers, enthusiasm, and general warm and hearty sympathy, many of the oldest citizens say this demonstration has never been equalled in St. Louis. From eleven to one o'clock to-day the General received visitors at the hotel, and the crowd of callers was almost incessant. The Gen. will leave for Leavenworth to-morrow afternoon.

Juarez has ordered a general election for President, Congressmen, and Justices of the Supreme Court. The judicial office in Mexico is of great political significance, the Chief Justice taking the Presidential chair in case of a vacancy during the term, which, in that quiet country, is the rule and not the exception. Almost all the leading statesmen of Mexico, Juarez included, have been at some time chief justices of the empire, kingdom, or republic; and it is on a succession of this nature that Ortega now claims the Presidency.

Gen. Ord has been laying out more work for the great Impediment at Washington in the removal, at one sweep, of the entire city government of Vicksburg. We suppose this is an evidence of how Gen. Ord interprets the late Presidential proclamation, in joining on every one the vigorous execution of the laws and the support of the Constitution. The people will support him, but from Washington, at present, he may look but for the fate of Sheridan. It is dangerous to send rebels whirling now.

A Mormon settlement is located in Minnesota, at Battle Lake, which is called the most charming place in the State. It consists of eighteen families. They occupy a thousand acres of well fenced and well cultivated land. They are disciples of J. W. Smith, and do not permit polygamy. The settlement is quiet and industrious.

Registration in Virginia has been completed, and the official figures show a preponderance of thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-seven whites. The total number of voters registered is two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Forty feet front by one hundred and ten deep, on the northwest corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, sold for \$3,000 a foot, cash! This is the highest figure yet reached for real estate. Three years ago the same property sold for \$2,250 per foot.

The *Houston Telegraph* would prefer that "two hundred thousand vipers" should be let loose in the South than that the school books of the Appletons and Barnes, contributed in aid of the Peabody fund, should be circulated there.

The Chinese are spiritualists, and they credit each person with six spirits. The next world with them must be pretty thickly inhabited. In addition to the six spirits every Chinaman has three souls.

At Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, Government pays thirty-three dollars per cord for fire wood. The article is so scarce only one tree is standing in a distance of forty-five miles from the post.

Garibaldi has not abandoned his intentions on Rome. He gives out that the execution of his plan of action has only been deferred, and that it will soon be carried into effect.

Since H. G. went bail for J. D., seven or eight (white) babies have been named after him in Alabama.

Denmark denies that she has sold her possessions in the West Indies to the United States.

Governor Brownlow is urged as Patterson's successor in the U. S. Senate.

The trial of Santa Anna has been ordered to proceed.

## 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 SWOOP, 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, 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.

FORNEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham, 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., 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. Also makes or orders Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 29.

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. Practice in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 21st street, one door south of Lanch'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 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. 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., 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, Surveyor 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 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, FRANK FIELDING, J. BLAKE WALTERS.

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penna. 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 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 SIDEBORDS, 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-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-busk, 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 New Store." December 4, 1867.

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 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 applications. J. B. McENALLY, Att'y at Law. Clearfield, Pa. August 1, 1867.

**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. WM. M. JEFFRIES, Proprietor. August 14, 1867-ly

**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 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 Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 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 1 1/2 miles from the Railroad, being known as the Lindsey Stone Farm, and contains about one hundred acres—about 55 acres clear, of which is in grass, and under good fence—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 fence—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. J. B. BUTLER.

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.** EDWARD MACK,

Market Street, opposite Hartwick's Drug Store, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the second story of the building occupied by H. Bridge, and that he is determined not to be outdone either in quality of work or prices. Special attention given to the manufacture of sewed work. French Kip and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand. Give him a call. Aug. 28, '67.

**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 premium.

Agency, at the office of H. B. SWOOP, 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 Gen's 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 I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machine. November 1, 1865.

**CABLE CHAINS**—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

## 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-ly.

## 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, Att'y 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, 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 they 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

## DRY GOODS

of the best quality, such as Prints, Delaines, Alpaca, Merinos, Ginghams; Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Nubias, Hoods, Hoop skirts, Balloons, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a fine assortment of the best of

## MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs cravats, etc.

Also, Raff Rope, Dog Rope, Kaitian Augurs and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and pieces 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. 25-31st WRIGHT & FLANIGAN.

**BEST GROUND ALUM SALT** for \$3 25 at August 7, 1867. H. W. SMITH'S.