

Raffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

VOL. 14.—NO. 5.

Select Poetry.

INDIAN CORN.

For many a mile on every side
I see the golden corn,
And hear the cricket's notes around
Sound like a fairy horn,
In concert with the wild bee's drone,
In elfin murmurs borne.

Long, long ago, as legends tell,
The Indian Fairy Queen
Unto the ancient Delawares
Came down upon the green,
An aureole around her head,
Her robes a vapory sheen.

And where she sat tobacco soon
Its bitter fragrance flung,
And where her left hand touched, the bean,
Rose bowing fresh and young;
And where her right hand swept, the maize,
In golden glory sprung.

And whether you do eat it roast,
Or take it baked in pone,
Or like it best as Johnny cake,
Still let this truth be known,
That corn first came from fairy-land,
And was by fairies grown.

FACTS FOR VOTERS.

READ! READ! READ!!!

SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of *Borie vs. Trott*.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February 23, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.*

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he wore some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD IN SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

The Rebel Congress Prohibits the Circulation of Greenbacks!

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25, 1864.]
The following bill, to be entitled "An act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress. It originated in the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate, by the insertion of the words *italicized* in the first section. The amendment, of course, be concurred in by the House. The act will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President, and the country will then be relieved of the pernicious effects of a traffic which it is surprising among persons professing to be identified with the South should ever have engaged in:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact—that no broker, banker or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any other person, *except within the lines of the enemy*, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: *Provided*, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offense was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated, or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be moreover subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of the Court; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority of the President, or any of the heads of departments.

Judge Sharswood decided the circulation of Government bonds and money unconstitutional. He therefore stands on the same platform with his Southern brethren. Voters remember this.

Those opposed to free trade, the breaking down of American industry, and a spread of misery and want among American mechanics—those opposed to these calamities, will vote a full Republican ticket.

The official vote in Tennessee at the recent election is published. It gives Brownlow 74,484 and Ethridge 22,560. Majority of Brownlow, 51,924.

WHAT AN OPPOSITION EDITOR SAYS Of Our 'Worthy' Candidate.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal aspirations*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.*

The Post, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and ready politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

The Post, no doubt, speaks the truth in regard to the "legal and moral qualifications" of Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge; and yet, in the face of this positive testimony of a candid opponent, the "pugnacious" small fry Copperhead papers persist in denouncing Mr. Williams as a "high-gling, fanatical, curly-headed, sour-faced adventurer," with "no reputation." All honest and well-meaning voters will view these "personal assaults" on the "private" reputation of a worthy man in their proper light; and, on the Second Tuesday of October, thousands will vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams, who, otherwise, would have supported his opponent. Let the people remember these facts, and go to the polls with the assurance that Mr. Williams will be elected by an overwhelming and triumphant majority.

U. S. BONDS AND GREENBACKS.

REPUDIATION THREATENED.

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 an "*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 tar 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. (*Borie vs. 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 *Mervine 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 Superior 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.

Sharswood and Calhoun.

We have been looking over that interesting volume called "*The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade.*"

This, it will be remembered, says the *Press*, is the book from which the Union Republican State Committee recently copied sundry proceedings of a State-rights meeting, including part of George Sharswood's oration and some of the toasts given on the occasion. This meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the next year after the attempted nullification by South Carolina. Andrew Jackson was then President, and it was essentially an anti-Jackson meeting, as the following toasts drank on the occasion will show:

"The Executive and his servile retainers touch but a bristle of the royal prerogative, and the whole ste is in an uproar." Let them learn by the signs of the times that the people know their rights, and knowing will defend them."

This was an emphatic blow at Old Hickory and his friends, but not more so than the ninth regular toast on the occasion, which was as follows:

"The Proclamation—it bears no semblance to the Creed of Jefferson."

This referred to the celebrated proclamation of President Jackson, in which he warned the nullifiers to desist from their treasonable practices, to abandon their State-rights heresies, and to submit to the laws of the United States.

George Sharswood figured largely at this meeting. As "the orator of the day," he delivered a lengthy eulogy on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799. He was one of the vice presidents of the meeting, and he was also one of the committee on invited guests. In this latter capacity he invited John C. Calhoun to be present on the occasion. This distinguished free trader and nullifier could not attend, but sent a letter of regret, enclosing a sentiment glorifying "the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions as the rock of our political salvations."

Sharswood vs. Jackson.

In his famous proclamation against the South Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832, General Jackson said:

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

This was in 1832. Many yet living remember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable measures of John C. Calhoun and his followers; and they remember how all parties exulted when Jackson crushed that incipient treason under his heel. Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voices in support of the brave old man and his proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from Jefferson or Jackson, but from John C. Calhoun, and of this small band was Judge Sharswood, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal doctrine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. Each State has the right to judge for itself of the compact, and to choose for itself the most proper and efficient remedies."

Is it safe at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who entertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. Jackson was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his honesty, more than anything else, gave him

power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion.

Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

D. R. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST—Office corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the Clearfield House, Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867-ly.

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.

THOMAS H. PORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham's Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &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.

KRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &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 Collins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 6, '59.

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

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &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. Kyler's de'd., near William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10, 1867.

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

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

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

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Servicer 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, &c., 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 & FIELDS, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM D. BIGLER, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDS, D. R. J. P. BURCHEFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

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, Jersey-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.

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, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.
Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES.—The new bill equalizing bounties has passed both Houses, was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three 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, August 1, 1866. 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.—ENCOURAGE 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, Lawson Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines, also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheubarb, &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 of a mile from the Railroad, being known as the Lindsay Stone Farm, and contains about one hundred acres—about 55 acres clear, 40 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 and 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. J. R. 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 his work or prices. Special attention given to the manufacture of sewed work. French Kid and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand. Give him a call. [Aug. 25, '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 premiums.

Agency, at the office of H. B. Swoopé, 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, &c.

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, Under-shirts, Drawers and Socks; Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., 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 Tropic 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.

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 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, &c., 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,
May 22, 1867-ly. HENRY GUELICH.

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. Swoopé, Att'y at Law. July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

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, &c., 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 seasonal 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, Alpacas, Merinos, Ginghams; Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, Nubias, Hooded, Hoop skirts, Balmorals, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a full assortment of the best of

MEN'S WEAR,