

Raffan's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

VOL. 14.—NO. 22.

Select Poetry.

THE GATES ARE OPEN THERE.

The voice of melody is hushed,
Silent the house of prayer;
But songs are echoing in heaven;
The gates are open there.

Darkness has locked the other door,
Guards the untrodden stairs;
The "many mansions" are not dark;
The gates are open there.

New footsteps ever pressing in
The place prepared to claim;
New brows uplifted to receive
The new baptismal name.

Each moment of the busy week
Unbindeth loads of care,
And beareth upward weary souls
To restful hours there.

The darkest hours of longest night
With noisless pinions bear
Awakened ones to life and light;
The gates are open there.

Open for angels to descend
And minister to thee;
Open for prayer to enter in—
Open for you and me.

SCIENTIFIC RASCALITY IN COMMERCE.—It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory, that clear, golden syrup can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beet root with others for flavor; that a barrel of peanuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that lead can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that in fact, there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist cannot practice upon his fellow men. All these marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destroy the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Concerning the article of champagne, a writer in the Portland Star tells us that it is made from a thousand different substances—even refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzole a sparkling, bubbling, foaming champagne can be produced which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden our paees toward the grave-yard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agency for generating steam have little dreamed of. Who can say that the Pennsylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the great champagne producing country of the world.

NEW USES FOR POTATOES, TURNIPS AND CARROTS.—Chemistry has just discovered a new and cheap method of supplying smokers with meerschaums, warranted to color as well as the genuine "article." It seems that if potatoes are peeled, and macerated for about thirty-six hours in water to which eight per cent of sulphuric acid has been added, well washed with water, dried in blotting paper, and then in hot sand for several days, on plates of chalk or plaster of Paris, which are changed daily, being compressed at the same time, an excellent imitation of meerschaum, answering well for the carver, or any purpose not requiring a high temperature, will be obtained. But this is not all, for if after the potatoes have been thus treated they are further boiled in a solution containing nineteen per cent. soda, a substance resembling starch, horn, and which may be used for knife-handles, &c., will be formed. Now is the potato the only vegetable capable of such transformations. Turnips are equally susceptible of conversion into horn; and carrots, by a similar process, may even be changed into a capital imitation of the coral, which is just now a fashionable ornament. It is to be hoped, however, that these chemical discoveries will not induce our agricultural population to rush into speculative cultivation with the hope of turning their crops into gold and gems by the new process of transmutation.

BORED.—An old Scotch lady from the country slept one night lately in the house of a friend in town. Her bed happened to be a plain, hard mattress, so much recommended as more healthy to lie upon than a bed of down. Next morning the old lady was asked how she slept over night. "Not very well," was the reply. "For my auld lones are sair wi' that hard bed o' yours." "Oh, but Janet, do you not know that all the great physicians say that it is more healthy to sleep on beds as hard as a board?" replied the host. "O' a' yae," cried Janet, "an' I suppose that's what you bodies ca' a 'board o' health.'"

The following singular relationship exist in a family now living in Kentucky: A father and son married two sisters, and took their mother to board with them. The father and wife have a daughter; the son and wife a son. These are the relationships: one great-grand-mother, two grand-mothers, one grand-father, two fathers, three mothers, three sons, three daughters, three aunts, two uncles, one nephew, one niece, three sisters, two brothers, two cousins, two husbands, two wives, two mothers-in-law, two sons-in-law.

It seems strange when one reflects that Florida is in this country, and as it were a part of us, to read that the people down there are eating tomatoes, peas and strawberries. Reconstruction should see to this. What right have unreconstructed rebels to revel in such luxuries at this time of year, when truly loyal people can't?

Hop poles are \$100 a thousand in Wisconsin. We hope that skipping-ropes are proportionately dear, or else there is an injustice done.

Remarks of HON. GLENN W. SCOFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, on January 29, 1868, on the bill (H. R. No. 429), additional and supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Why is it, Mr. Speaker, that all reconstruction legislation is regarded by one side of this House as unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic, while the other side, more numerous, not less honest, not less patriotic, not less learned in the principles of the Constitution, not less devoted to human liberty nor opposed to every form of human oppression, look upon the same legislation as constitutional, appropriate, and necessary? I impugn the motives of neither side, but I ask for a solution of this disagreement. I suppose it is because the two sides of the House look at the subject from different stand-points. One side holds that the confederate States are now, and all the time have been, constructed and ready for admission; while the other side holds that the regular constitutional State governments were destroyed by the war, and that new ones must be originated by somebody to take their place before they can elect Senators and Representatives to Congress. From these stand-points the view of either side is correct. It was somewhat so during the war. One party started out with the theory that it was unconstitutional to coerce a sovereign State into submission to the General Government, and of course from this stand-point all war measures were unconstitutional; while the other party, holding that coercion was constitutional, approved all measures calculated to accomplish the result.

The difference between us on the question of reconstruction is mainly a question of fact. It is true that the confederate States have no legal and constitutional governments all reconstruction is, as is claimed, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic; but if they have no such governments it must be admitted that reconstruction of some kind is an absolute necessity. If South Carolina, for instance, has now or has had since 1861 a legal State government, I will thank some gentleman on the other side to tell me what it is. Is it the old government that existed prior to the war? I admit that this constitution is printed in a book and laid away in the libraries of the country, but I deny that it has any existence outside of books. If it has any other existence, where is it? It has no Government, no legislature, no judge. There is not a single person within the limits of the State who professes allegiance to it, and no one inquires what it prohibits or what it commands. It is like the unspun thread of Sans teeth, Sans eyes, Sans taste, Sans everything.

I know the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Kerr] claimed the other day that the State government might be revived. Indeed I think he said it had been revived. But that would involve the exercise of all the power that any body claims in the legislation which we are now enacting. To reconstruct and to revive a government that is dead means the same thing. Is it the confederate State government that exists in South Carolina? It did exist there, when Congress adjourned in March, 1865; but when we assembled in December, 1865, it had disappeared. Johnson and his Secretary of State had gone down there and disposed of it. They had scuttled the hull and sent the confederate ship, with all its reasonable machinery, to the bottom, leaving to the country nothing but the hateful memory of its crimes.

But Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward have set up some governments in the late confederate States, and it is said that Congress should recognize them. Why? Because they have been accepted by the people there? No, sir; they were not submitted to the people in any State except North Carolina, and in that State a majority voted against it. And in the election of delegates to the conventions only about one-third of the white voters participated at all, and a portion of those gave their votes against the whole scheme. Of course the blacks were excluded altogether. Shall we accept them because they are republican in form? No, sir. A large portion of the people, in two of the States, at least more than half, are excluded from all participation in them. Shall we accept them because they secure to those States only a fair proportion of Federal representation? No, sir; the represented people in South Carolina and Mississippi secure a little more than twice as many votes in this House and in the Electoral College as are given to the same number of represented people in Pennsylvania or any northern State. Are we bound to accept them because they had a lawful origin? What article of the Constitution or what law of Congress authorizes the President and his Secretary to start in the business of making State governments or to coerce and eject a handful of the people to cooperate with them in such an undertaking? Do you not recollect, Mr. Speaker, that in the summer of 1865, while Mr. Johnson and Seward were still reconstructing, our political opponents applied to their work the same three ugly words that they now apply to our plan—"unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic"? Before they discovered how bad these governments would be, they sought to be rejected. We were bound, then, by no principle of law, equality or justice to accept these anti-republican productions of the President, and Congress rejected them by a majority of nearly three-fourths. The question was submitted to the people at the elections in the fall 1866, and after four months' debate they indorsed the action of Congress by an emphatic vote. Inasmuch, then, as these governments were illegal in their origin, four opponents themselves being judges; in as much as they were never sanctioned by any considerable portion of

the people, white or black, in those States; inasmuch as they secure to a disloyal population nearly double as much power in the Federal Government as the same amount of loyal population in other States possess, and inasmuch as they were rejected by nearly three-fourths of Congress, and that action indorsed by the people, I come to the conclusion that they are not governments which any man is bound by law or justice to respect.

But the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] thinks the decision of the people in 1866 is not conclusive. He infers from the elections of 1867 that public sentiment is changing, and that in 1868 a President and Congress will be chosen whose political opinions will coincide with his own. He is kind enough to inform us what will then be done. "The enactments of the last six years," says he, "shall be repealed." Humanity, justice, and equality shall be destroyed, and the old slave power, unchristian, intolerant, insular, and cruel, shall reign in their stead. Suppose your dreams were realized; suppose the people in an evil hour had put you in possession of all the departments of the Government; suppose the gentlemen who during the last six years have wrought such terrible ruin in the South and brought such deep sorrow to the North and all the land were to aid or lend your efforts; suppose the servile code restore'd, fugitive slave law and all; suppose the demolished slave prisons rebuilt, the rusty manacles rebarbed, and the overseers engaged, how will the gentleman secure his victims? His legislative work will then be completed here. Imagine the gentleman then leaving his place and going home to ask his Christian constituents, learned through his instructions in the mysteries and measurement of shins and heels, to arm themselves with lassos and handcuffs and follow him in one grand hunt for emancipated bondmen. The gentleman and his party, in great patience and meekness, have long labored for the disloyal masters; but when this heavy task shall be imposed upon them it will be one hair too much even for their uncomplaining backs. This utterance of unattainable hopes brought to the gentleman's seat many admiring friends. I could not hear the congratulations, but I can well imagine they were: "Thou wilt have no back seats for traitors and no free niggers in America when thou art king; wilt thou, Hal?"

Having shown that there are not now, and have not been since the close of the war, any legal constitutional governments in these States, I proceed to inquire who should originate new ones. If I correctly understand the gentleman on the other side they claim that new governments ought to originate with the people of the States. Very well, sir; how long shall we wait for these people to move? It is more than two years since the war closed, and no unprompted movement in that direction has been made by them to this hour. Oh no; I mistake. They did elect a convention in Louisiana, and it will be recalled that there was great joy among the anti-progressive and back-going politicians when it was known that the delegates were mobbed and murdered, the convention dispersed, and the popular movement crushed out. Suppose the people of South Carolina, for instance, would undertake to construct a government. The loyal people might originate one, the blacks another, and the loyal white men another. Congress must determine at last which is the real government of the State, and this determination involves the exercise of the same power necessary to the passage of our reconstruction acts. But, as I said before, the people have not moved in this matter at all. There is, therefore, no alternative.

Congress must call upon and authorize the people to reconstruct their governments or leave them either under military rule or in anarchy forever. On the 2d of March last Congress passed an act for this purpose. And what was it? Simply this: It authorized a major general in the Army to make a list of all the legal voters in a particular State, and call upon them to assemble on a day fixed to elect delegates of their own free choice to a convention which should frame and submit to them a form of State government. That, sir, was our reconstruction, and that was all of it. That is what is now pronounced unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic. I forgot, sir; that is not quite all. It authorized the officer, in the absence of governments, and in the midst of vindictive and lawless men to preserve the peace until the new governments should come in power. Our opponents have found a few things to be mad at even in this simple formula. They charge that we omitted from the list of voters a large number of persons, simply because they waged a long and bloody war against a Government not only the best, but most lenient and munificent in the world. I deny it. Not one man was left off the list for this cause alone; and only a small number was left off for any cause. Those who committed treason, and in order to commit this crime first committed perjury, were left off, and no others. The number was comparatively small. The number of white voters now registered under this law is only 75,000 less than all the votes cast in these States in 1860, and is just about double the number of voters that participated in the Johnson-Seward elections of 1865. When it is remembered that large numbers of those who voted in these States in 1860 have disappeared in the war, and thousands more have moved to northern and western States, it will appear that the number of perjured traitors omitted from the list is quite too small to justify such deep grief among their northern friends. Again, it has been alleged that we impose this plan upon the southern people against their will. Not at all, sir. The law provides that the electors may, on the same day they vote for delegates, vote also for or against a convention. All who dislike this

plan can vote against it. Then, sir, unless it had a majority of all the voters—not only a majority of all the voters in the State, counting those who from any cause omit to vote against it—the whole plan falls to the ground. Again, when a constitution is framed it must be submitted to the people, and if a majority vote against it that is the end of it. What despotism is there in that?

But you have put the names of colored men upon your list of voters; why is that? Mr. Speaker, there is a large number of white voters in those States who are opposed to the continuance of the Federal Union. They have not only so said, but leagued themselves together to destroy it. To be sure, the armed power of the confederacy has been overthrown, but its memory and purpose is still enshrined in the hearts of its followers. They put their money in that cause and now hold its bonds and notes. Their affections, going out to their fallen kindred, are in it. Their honor is linked with it, and as they crave a good name in the future they must forever defend it. The confederacy is gone, but the cause survives and comes back to struggle through the ballot-box for a triumph not achieved in the field. They will vote no pension to the crippled soldier nor honors to the gallant captain. The colored people in the States, on the contrary, are interested in the preservation of the Republic. They are grateful to it for liberty already conferred, and they look to it for future protection. We allowed them to vote because we saw in their votes justice to the soldier and safety to the Union. They are not numerous enough to out vote the disunionists, to be sure; but they are numerous enough to counteract in some degree their wicked purpose. It so happened, in the providence of God, that in seeking the liberty and safety of the Republic and the liberties vouchsafed to us all under it we could do some little justice to a large wronged but hard-working and meritorious class of our fellow-beings, and approximate more closely the great principle which underlies our form of government, to wit, the equality of the human race. We availed ourselves of this opportunity more, I fear, from necessity than from a sense of justice. This is what is called "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic."

A bill of a few lines, supplementary to the legislation of March last, is now made the occasion to renew this coarse and undesired denunciation. What is the bill? As long ago as last June the President discovered that the act of March was liable to be misconstrued or differently construed in the different districts of the South, and that no person was authorized to correct or unify these various constructions. We concur with the President. We propose to clothe an officer of the Army, superior in rank to any now charged with the execution of these laws, to supervise the whole, to detail officers and instruct them in their duties. It is in accordance with the President's suggestion. What possible objection can there be to that? None, I suppose; at least I have heard none. But it is claimed that we have made a mistake in selecting the officer who is to perform these duties. We have devolved them upon the General of the Army; whereas, it is said, that the Commander-in-Chief would have been the fitter officer. To a plain man it would seem as if the gentlemen were trifling. The rules of the Army authorize the captain to supervise his company and give orders to his inferior officers, the colonel his regiment, the brigadier his brigade, but the General of the Army commands the whole. We impose duties and liabilities upon each grade of officers, but nobody ever before supposed that it violated the Constitution of the United States.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hubbard] says that the General of the Army might order an inferior officer to one duty and the President order him to another at the same time. Does not that often occur? Has it not always occurred? The inferior must obey the Commander-in-Chief, but the Commander-in-Chief is answerable to his constitutional judges if he gives an order in violation of law. But there is another provision. It re-declares that the Johnson-Seward governments are void. I have already shown that these governments are void. Why should we not declare it by act of Congress? These are the simple and proper provisions which are so fiercely denounced as "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic." From the other side of the House we do not hear even the gentlest admonition to the men who tore down and destroyed the old constitutional fabrics in these States; but every effort to rebuild them and restore the States to their old places in the Union is followed here with this unchanging cry: "Unconstitutional, revolutionary, and despotic!" and then, without apparent shame, they charge us with interposing the obstacles to the readmission of these States.

Hair Restorative peddlers should avoid windy days. A veteran in the business, who always pointed to his magnificent hair as a proof of the virtues of his "Restorative," got his hair blown off a day or two ago, and with it went a wig, comprising the "magnificent" hair that he had so often extolled, leaving his pate as bare and shiny as a warm-iron pan. He didn't stop to close any more bargains in that locality.

"Well, Tom," said a blacksmith to his apprentice, "you have been with me now three months, and have seen all the different points in our trade. I wish to give you choice of work for a while." "Thank you, sir." "Well, now, what part of the business do you like the best?" "Shuttin' up shop and goin' to dinner, sir."

A Postmaster died in Maine the other day, who was appointed by Andrew Jackson, and had been in the office ever since.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 12, 1863.

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

E. D. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodens, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

N. LIVING & SHOWERS, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. sep25

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, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

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. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham's Row, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

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

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Patent Pills, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

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

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

THOMAS J. McULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield House, 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. B. Grant, 2d street, one door south of Lavie's Hotel.

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

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

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, E. Williams' Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 19th, 1867-ly.

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, 1868.

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

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

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

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM D. BIGLER, FRANK FIELDING.

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD—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 SIDEBOARDS,
Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining-extension Tables.
Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads.
SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.
Spring-seat, Cane-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-bark, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.
COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND,
Made to order, and funerals attended with a hearse, whenever desirable.
Also, House painting done to order.
The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.
Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1865. JOHN GUELICH.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—All the leading hardy varieties of first quality. Concord Cuttings, \$1.00 per hundred. Orders solicited as soon as convenient and filled in rotation, by A. M. HILLS, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 21, '67.

S. WAMPS PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hembold's Balm, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jayne's and Ayer's Cherry for sale by Jan. 10 HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD.
Carriage and Wagon Shop,
Immediately in rear of Machine shop.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. WM. McKNIGHT, Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1868-y.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
EDWARD MAO,
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 price. 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.]

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; Neckties, 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-coatings, 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.

NEW STORE AND SAW MILL, AT BALD HILLS,
Clearfield county.
The undersigned, having opened a large and well selected stock of goods at Bald Hills, Clearfield county, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready-made Clothing, and a general assortment of Notions, etc.
They always keep on hand the best quality of Flour, and a variety of Feed.
All goods sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.
Having also erected a Steam Saw Mill, they are prepared to saw all kinds of lumber to order. Orders solicited, and punctually filled. Nov. 20, 1867. JAMES IRWIN & SONS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irwin, Bailly & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irwin & Son, at the mouth of the Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets.
They would also announce that they have just opened
A NEW STOCK
of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it will be to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRWIN, THOMAS BAILLY, Goshentp., Dec. 6, 1865. LEWIS I. IRWIN.

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, May 22, 1867-ly. HENRY GUELICH.

SOMETHING NEW IN CURWENSVILLE.
DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Drug Store, in the room recently fitted up in the house of George Kittelberger, on Main street, Curwensville, Pa., one door west of Hipple & Faust's store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints,
Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Confectionaries,
Spices, Canned Fruit, Tobacco and Cigars,
Books, Stationery, Pencils, Pens, Inks, and a general variety of Notions; Glass, Putty, etc., etc., etc.
The want of a Drug Store has long been felt in Curwensville, and as that want is now supplied, the undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
His stock embraces most articles needed in a community, is entirely new, and of the best quality, which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. Call and examine the goods, which cannot fail to please. JOSEPH R. IRWIN, November 8, 1865.

OLL & PAINTS—the cheapest in the county, at May 29, MOSSOP'S.