amount of relief orders redeemed,

## S enator Morton's Speech-Conclusion.

Senator, "who are the radicals of the South," he said "they are the secession-Sir, the secessionists of the South are Democrats to-day, acting in harmony and concert with the Democratic party. They were Democrats during the war, who prayed for the success of McClellan and Pendleton, and would have been glad to vote for them, and the men who carried on the rebellion. They were Democrats before the war, and the men who made the rebellion. These are the radicals of the South, and my friend from Wisconsin, after all, is acting

with that radical party.

The burden of his speech yesterlay was gress are intended to establish negro supremacy. Sir, this proposition is without any foundation whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois Mr. Trumbull that in every State but two the white voters registered outnumbered the colored voters; and the fact that in two States the colored voters outnumber the white voters is owing to the simple hesupremacy, nor has it sought to establish If it had sought to establish negro supremacy it would have been an easy matter by excluding from the right of suffrage all men accordance with the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] in his speech at Worcester in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion and confer suffrage only on those who were left. That would have established negro supremacy by giving the negro an overwhelming majority in every State, and if that had been the object of Congress it could have only sought to divide the political power between the loyal and the disloyal. It has disfranchised some fifty thousand disloyal leaders, leaving all the rest of the people to They have been enfranchised on both sides, that neither should be placed in the power of the other. The rebels have the right to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the Union men only and the Union men have been allowed to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the rebels. This is the policy, to divide the political power among those men for the protection of each. Sir, the charge that we intend to create a negro supremacy or colored State governments is without the slightest foundation, for it would have been in the power of Congress to have easily conferred such supremacy by simply excluding the disloyal from the right of suffrage -- a power which it had the clear right to exercise. Now, Mr. President, allow me to consid-

er for a moment the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, and upon its effect—I will not say its purpose, but its inevitable effect—should it become a law.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill By Agricultural Society.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill By Agricultural Society.

I had passed it would perhaps have resulted by auditing account of Prothonotary and Register. which his speech was made, and see what is ment which the Senator from Wisconsin has proposed to the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows: Provided, nevertheless, That upon an election for the ratification of any constitution, or of offi cers under the same, previous to its adoption in any State no person not having the qualifications of an elector under the constitution and laws of such State previous to the late rebellion shall be allowed to vote, unless he shall possess one of the following qualifications, namely 1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Fed-

eral army for one year or more. 2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same ; or 3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freshold of the value of

Mr. Morton. Sir, these equalifications are; by the terms of the amendment, to apply to those who were not authorized to vote by the laws of the State before the rebellion in other words, the colored men. He proposes to allow a colored man to vote if he has been in the Federal Army one year, and he proposes to allow a rebel white man to vote, although he has served in the rebel army four years! He proposes that a color ed man shall not vote unless he has suffi cient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same, whereas he permits a rebal white man to vote who never heard of A and does not know how to make his mark even to a note given for whiskey. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, he proposes that the colored man shall not vote unless he shalf be possessed in his own right or in the right of his wife of a freehold of \$250, a provision which, of course, would cut off minery nine out of every hundred colored men in the South. The colored man cannot vote unless he has a freehold of \$250, but the white rebel, who was never worth twenty-five cents, who never paid poll-tax in his life, never paid an honest debt, is to be allowed to vote. Sir, what would be the inevitable effect of the adoption of this amendment To cut off such a large part of the colored vote as to leave the rebel white vote largely in the ascendancy and to put these new State governments there to be formed again into the hands of the rebels. Sir, I will not spend longer time upon that.

My friend yesterday alluded to my endorsement of the President's policy in a speech in 1865. I never indorsed what is now called the President's policy. In the summer of 1865, when I saw a division coming between the President and the Republican party, and when I could not help anticipating the direful consequences that must result from it, I made a speech in which I repelled certain statements that had been made against the President, and denied the charge that by issuing his proclamation of May 29, 1865, he had thereby left the Republican party. I said that he had not left the Republican party by that act. I did show that the policy of that proclamation was even more radical than that of Mr. Lincoln. I did show that it was more radical even than the Winter Davis bill of the summer of 1864. But, sir, it was all upon the distinct understanding that whatever the President did that his whole policy or its consideration and decision; and, as I before remarked, if that had been done all

the question of suffrage with the Southern prejudices of the white race appealed to when he was asked the question by some States, left it with the white people; and crush this other race, and to prevent it from it was not until a year and a half after that rising to supremacy and power. Sir, there time that Congress came to the conclusion is nothing noble, there is nothing generous, that we would not execute the guarantee of there is nothing levely in that policy or that

class of loval voters. more heartily than myself. Leonfess (and that 'all men are created equal; that they I do it without shame) that I have been ed- are endowed by their Creator with certain ucated by the great events of the war. The inalienable rights: that among these are American people have been educated rapidly; and the man who says he has learned nothing, that he stands now where he did laws-are not given by the Constitution; six years ago, is like an ancient mile post by the side of a deserted highway. We, Mr. President, have advanced step by step. that the reconstruction measures of Con- When this war began we did not contemplate the destruction of slavery. I remember when the Crittender resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not prosecuted for conquest or to overturn the institutions of any State. I know that was intended as an assurance that slavery should not be destroyed, and it received the vote, I believe, of every Republican member in both Houses of Congress, but in a few months cident that there are more colored men in after that time it was found by the events those States than there are white men. of the war that we could not preserve slave-Congress has not sought to establish negro ry and suppress the rebellion, and we must destroy slavery-not prosecute the war to the supremacy of any class or party of men. destroy slavery, but destroy slavery to prosecute the war. Which was the better? To stand by the resolution and let the Union go. or to stand by the Union and let the resoluwho had been concerned in the rebellion in tion go? Congress could not stant by that pledge, and it was "more honored in the breach than the observance." Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, setting free the slaves of rebels. It was dietated by the stern and bloody experience of the times. Mr. Lincoln had no choice left him. When we began this contest no one thought we would use colored soldiers in the war. The distinguished Senator sitting by me here [Mr. Cameron] when in the been readily done. But, sir, Congress has winter of 1861 he first brought forward the proposition, as Secr. tary of War, to use colored soldiers, was greatly in advance of publie opinion, and was thought to be visionary, but as the war progressed it became manifest to the intelligent men that we must not only destroy slavery but we must avail ourselves of every instrumentality in our power for the purpose of putting down To amount transf'd from militia fund, the rebellion, and the whole country accorded in the use of colored soldiers, and gallant and glorious service they rendered. In 1864 a proposition was brought forward in this body to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. We do not think that is very radical now, but it was very radical then; it was the great measure of the age, and almost of modern times, and it was finally passed; an amendment setting free every human being with-in the limits of the United States. But, sir, we were very far then from where we are now. All will remember the celebrated Winter Davis bill, passed in June, 1864, which took the power of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, where it did

> can all see it now, although it was then By wridge account, viz:
>
> Anderson c'k, Curwensv. thought to be the most radical measure of the times. What did it propose? It proposed to prescribe a plan to take effect when he war should end, by which these rebel States should be restored. I refer to that bill simply to show how we have all traveled. It required but one condition or guarantee on the part of the South, and that was that they should put in their constitutions a provision prohibiting slavery. It required no other guarantee. It required no equalization of representation; no security against rebel debts, or against payment for emancipated slaves; and it confined the ight of suffrage to white men. But it was thought to be a great step in advance at the ime; and so it was; but events were pasing rapidly, and in 1865 the President came forward with his proposition, and I on stating what is true from an examination of the documents when I say that but for the want of power with the President. is scheme in itself considered was far more radical than that of the Winter Davis bill; but events were rapidly teaching the statesmen of the time that we could not reconstruct upon that basis.

Still Congress was not prepared to take a forward step until the summer of 1866, in the passage of the constitutional amendment, which we now regard as a half way neasure, necessary and vital as far as it went, but not going far enough. That was r jected, and we were then compelled to go further, and we have now fallen upon the plan of reconstruction which I have been onsidering. It has been indicated by the ogic of events. It overrides all arguments, overrides all prejudices, overrides all theoy, in the presence of the necessity for preerving the life of this nation; and if fuare events shall determine that we must go further, I for one am prepared to say that will go as far as shall be necessary to the execution of this guarantee, the reconstrucion of this Republic upon a right basis, and the successful restoration of every part of

Mr. President, the column of reconstrucion, as I before remarked, has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks, painfuly laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. Sir, we have done nothing arbitrarily. We have done nothing for punishment, ay, too little for punishment. Justice has not had her demand Not a man has yet been executed for this great treason. The arch fiend himself is now at liberty upon bail. man is to be punished; and while punishment has gone by, as we all know, we are asisting only upon security for the future. We are simply asking that the evil spirits who brought this war upon us shall not again come into power during this generation, again to bring upon us rebellion and calamity. We are simply asking for those securities that we deem necessary for our peace and the peace of our posterity.

this Union party and the so-called Democratic party. Our principles are those of humanity; they are those of justice; they action was to be submitted to Congress for | are those of equal rights; they are principles that appeal to the hearts and the consciences of men; while on the other side we would have been well. I did not then ad- hear appeals to the prejudice of race against vocate universal colored suffrage in the race. The white man is overwhelmingly in South, and I have before given my reasons | the majority in this country, and that majorfor it and in doing that I was acting in har- ity is yearly increased by half a million of mony with the great body of the Republican white men from abroad, and that majority By Treasurer's percentage paying out

constitutional amendment, which still left ful in this country; and yet we hear the By amount of relief orders redeemed, By bal. due country by Treas. Moore, the Constitution without raising up a new appeal. How does that principle compare ass of loyal voters.

And, sir, nobody concurred in that result platform of the Declaration of Independence, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We say that these rights are not given by but they are the gift of God to every man born into the world. Oh, sir, how glorious is this great principle compared with the inhuman -I might say the heathenish -appeal to the prejudice of race against race; the endeavor further to excite the strong against the weak; the endeavor further to deprive the weak of their rights of protection against the strong.

> RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY

## For the Year A. D. 1867.

County Fund. D. W. MOORE, Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, A.D. 1867, to the 6th day of January, A.D. 1868.

DEBTOR To balance due county by Treasurer's last settlement, To balance due on duplicate for State, To a mount assessed on seated duplicate To amount assessed on State duplicate for 1867. To amount assessed on unseated duplicate for 1865. To amount assessed on unseated dupli-7,351 03 cate for 1867. To amount redemption on tract 5679, Huston township. To amount assessed per collectors' return, 1865. To amount as essed per collectors' return, 1867. To amount from Commissioners' books, To amount school refund, Woodward To amount road refund. Woodward tp,

By school & road refund in Woodward, S By amount outstanding from collectors for 1867 and previous years, By amount outstanding from collectors 62 61 By amount outstanding unseated, 1866, 7.253 46 By do do do 1867, By amount ou standing from collectors raturas, 1866. By amount outstanding from collectors' By amount of exportations to collectors on county. ly amount of exonerations to collectors on State By collectors' per centage on county, assessors' wages, 979 00 100 00

\$1,125 00

Total.

Tront Run. Shawsville. 450 00 Chest crack, Newburg, Burnside, Irwins', 200 00 2.197 88 Bridge views, 25 72 250 40 v books and stationery. y Commissioner's office, viz: Conrad Baker, 168 days, 5420 00 C. S. Worrell, 236 days, C. S. Worrell. Appeals, Henry Stone, 241 days. Othello Smead, 45 days, 112 50 Livery hire, \$600.00 W. S. Bradley Do making duplicates, 80 00 clerk to auditors. Do 18 00 expenses to Phil'a. 60 00 883 00 By Jury commissioners, constables' wages.

By court crier. By attorneys' fees, viz: \$315 00. H B. Swoope W A Waltace, counsel. 150 00 T. J. M'Cullough, 120 00 112 00 W. M. M'Collough, Dist. At'y, 438 00 By express charges, justices' fees. By postage,

stove for Treasurer's office. v election expenses fuel, oil and lamps, House of Refuge repairs for Court House, v innitor's wages. y offine seals. grand jurors' wages, y traverse

coffins. v miscellaneous. By Prothonolary's fees, v Sheriff fees

Do Do

Do

Do

Do

Beds and bedding,

Watchman,

Physician.

By rood views.

Clothing for prisoners,

Miscellaneous expenses,

Treasurer's per centage receiving

Court House bond.

costs for deeds.

23 40

41 48

Sir. there is one great difference between By do do coupons, By amount paid State Treasurer, By refunds to Miller & Porter, party of the North. It was nearly a year gaining in proportion from year to year unafter that time, when Congress passed the gaining in proportion from year to year until the colored men will finally be but a handBy am't overpaid State Treas'r, 1866,

\$41,618 12 STATEMENT IN DETAIL 30 U Barmoy, Washburn, M'Clell -Baird G: # 94 15 26 95 95 960 960 960 Nore .- Those marked with a \* are paid in full; those marked with a f partly paid since the settlement. Aggregate amount of court house bonds outstanding. Aggregate amount of court house bonds redcemable July, 68, includ g interest \$3,605 00 Probable ordinary expenses for 1868 18,000 00 Total expenses for the current year \$21,605 00 Amount due from collectors on county Amount due from collectors on State 62 61 383 52 Amount due from collectors' returns Amount due from unseated lands. Balance due from Treasurer Moore 321 32 346 28 Deficiency to be raised by tax \$11,618 12 \$21,605 00 Total. Received. January 25, 1868, of D. W. Moore, Esq., late Treasurer of said county, the sum of three hundred and twenty one dollars and thirty two cents, being in full of balance due county as WM. K. WRIGLEY, (\$321 32.1 Treasurer. School Fund. D. W. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the School fund of said county. DESTOR.

To balance due fund last settlement, 8,395 92 To amount assessed on unreated, 1866, To do do do do 1867, To am't col's' ret'n, Bradford & Knox, 1867. 9,979 80 10 72 To am't received Brady school, Total. \$19,053 52 CREDITOR. By baloutstanding on unseated, 1866, \$8 313 47 By bal outstanding on unscated, 1867. 9,885 69 By bal outstanding collectors' returns. 10 72 By am't paid school Treasuurers of different tw'ps, By balance due townships, 176 09 Total. STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

2,014 15 25 00 guard at execution, 120 00 C. M. Goff, road damages, 12 00 884 27 2 499 80 By Commonnwealth costs, viz: \$350 24 228 03 30 34 Erhard. 446 45 Bloom, 244 137 513 312 110 Snowden, (col'd.) 31 04 Mrs. Miller, Crowell, 333 00 92 92 93 95 00 9 26 M'Fadden. Barber & Stevens, 144 75 Smith. Kauffman, 16 92 244 513 312 384 343 156 685 Canon. Sanford, 30 07 5 8 8 5 9. 00 8 66 69 Lee, Nunemaker, Henderson, \$661 42 56 Wilson, (colored 190 109 13 00 Evans. 84 13 Oshell, 8 2 7 Paulhamus. 140 71 46 Appleton, Moyer, 194 53 Hess, Sundry costs. 118 15 2,603 29 120 43 y printing, viz: 55 94 13 46 75 G. B. Goodlander. 387 50 494 00 y repairing, &c., for jail, viz : Plastering jail. Painting and papering, 69 65 12 x 15 Material, line, sand, &c. 27 80 19 23 Carpenter work, -1 22 74 62 64 9 Repairing locks, &c., 69

Received, January 25, 1868, of D W. Moore, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield county, the sum of one hundred and seventy six dollars and nine cents, being in full for balance due School fund, as above stated. WM, K. WRIGLEY. as above stated. 111 00 [\$176 09.] Treasurer.

Road Fund.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county 22 97 Pa, in account with different townships, for Road fund, for 1866-7.

To balance due fund last settlement, To am't assessed on unseated, 1866,

6 60 To am't assessed on unseated lands 1867, \$7,351 03 county is four thousand dollars \$4,006 Court 321 32 To am't collectors' return, Union tp, 2 40 House Bonds. Total. \$18,361 65 CREDITOR By baloutstanding unseated, 1866. By bal outstanding unseated, 1867. By am't outstanding col's returns, By am't paid different townships, By bai due townships, (see below.) STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

find them as above stated our hands and seals, at Cleurfield, this twenty-fifth Attest: G. B. GOODLANDER, 373038838888 93449

#1000-0.040 8882 #8 88 8# B# STATEMENT IN DETAIL - CONTINUED. 240 190 9 69 12 54 19

Received, January 25, 1868, of D.W. Moore. Esq. late Treasurer of said county, the sum of five hun-dred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents being the balance in full of road fund as above WM. K. WRIGLEY, [\$548 37.] Treasurer.

Bounty Fund.

D. W. Moore, Esq. Treasurer of Clearfield county in account with the Bounty fund of said county DESTOR
To balance due fund last settlement, \$35,300 65 To balance due from from collectors for 1866 and previous years, To agg, am't assessed on seated, 1867. To agg am't assessed on unseated, '67, To agg am't assessed on unseated, '66, To agg. am.t collectors' returns 1866. To agg. am't collectors' returns, 1867, 358 28 \$109.143.12

Total. CRDDITOR. By balance due from collectors for 1867 and previous years. By bal, due from unseated lands, 1866, By bal, due from unseated lands, 1867, 25,482 74 14,519 80 By bal, due from coll'rs returns, 1867, by bal. due from coll'rs returns, 1866, By aggregate amount of bonds redeem-53.262 10 in 1867. By agg. am't of coupons interest paid, By agg, am't of coupons, Burnside and By per centage allowed collectors, By exonerations, By Treasurer's per centage on bonds 43 72 issued to Burnside, &c ., By Treasurer's per centage on receiv-ing \$28,365 15,at 1 per cent , 283 65 By Treasurer's per centage on paying 628 95 out \$62,895 61, at 1 per cent , By balance due fund, \$109.143 12 Total,

STATEMENT IN DETAIL. Amount of bonds issued to this date. \$270 335 00 Amount of bonds redcemed to this date, 184,095 0 Amount unredeemed, Jan. 6, 1868, \$86,249 00

Amount of bonds over due. \$25,430 00 Due July, 1868 29.230 00 Due Jan , 1869. 3.800 00 Due July, 1869, 10.200 00 Due Jan., 1870. 5.500 00 10.200 00 Due July, 1870, 13,500 00 Due Jan., 1871, 3,300.00 Due July, 1871. 5,610 00 Due Jan., 1872. 3,900 00 Due July, 1872 12,900 00 14,700 00 Due Jan . 1873. 1,800 00 Due July, 1873, 300 00 1,800 00 Due Jan., 1878, 1,500 00 Total. \$86,240 00 Amount redeemable during 1868. \$31,030 00 Interest on whole amount to Jan., 1869 4.253 00 about Amount to be provided for during '68, \$35,283 00

Amount due from collectors for 1867 and previous years, \$3,752 55 Am't due from unseated lands for 1867 and previous years, 39,002 54 Am't due from collectors' re-turns, 1867 & previous y rs. 1,120 18 \$43,875 27 Bal. due fund subject to exonerations Treasurer and coll'rs per centage, 8,592 00 Total.

\$43,875 27 Received. January 25, 1868, of D. W. Moore, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield county, the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-two cents, in full for balance due Bounty fund, as above stated. WM. K. WRIGLEY, 18115 92 1

Treasurer.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts and vouchers of Daniel W. Moore Esq . Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1867, do certify that we find them as above stated The amount due the county by him, is three

The amount due the county from Collectors is two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents. (\$239 04). The amount due from lands re-turned by Collectors, is three bundred and eighty. three and fitty two cents, (\$382 52), and from unseated land fourteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and thirty five cents. (\$14,512 35), leaving an available fund due the county to be applied toward defraying the expenses of the year pited toward derraying the expenses of the year [868, of fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents. (\$15.456 23), subject to the usual exonerations, Treasurerand

Collector's per centage
The balance due the Bounty Fund by Treasurer Moore, is one hundred and afteen dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$115 92). Witness our hands, at Clearfie'd, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1868. C S. WORRALL.

W. S. BRADLEY, HENRY STONE. OTHELLO SMEAD, (5 Clerk. WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of WE, the undersegment of Pennsylva-Clearfield, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-Clearfield, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia, having examined the accounts and vouchers of Daniel W. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1867, do report, that we

The aggregate amount due by him on the Road Fund is five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$548 37), and on the School Fund is one hundred and seventy-six dollars and nine cents.
In testimony whereof we have hereunto fixed

day of January, A. D. 1868. LEVI F. IRWIN. |L.S. J. A. L. FLEGAL, CLARK BROWN, County Auditors. Clerk. Clearfield, Feb 5, 1863

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, giving soldiers who en-listed prior to 22d July, 1861, served one year or more and were honorably discharged, a bounty Bounties and Pensions collected by me for

those entitled to them WALTER BARRETT, Att'y at law, Clearfield, Pa

SCOTT HOUSE. MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A. ROW & CO., RROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and en ertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar, supplied with the choicest brands of liquors an wine. July ith, 1886.

HOME INDUSTRY BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the y, to give him a call at his shop on Market St. nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store where he is prepared to make or repair anything

Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french

calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures.

DANIEL CONNELLY

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, DRUGGISTS,

CLEARFIELD, PA

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mossop, on Market St., now offer low for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Patus, Cilis, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationary, To succe and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the market affords. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel warranted in asving that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods Remember the place-Messap's old stand, on Market St. Dec 6, 1865.

F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER,

GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public, that he has on hand. (and constantly receiving new additions,) a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Man-

ufactory, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and Alarm clocks. WATCHES-a fine assertment of silver Hunt? ing and open case American putent Levers, plain and full jeweled.

GOLD PENS, an elegant assertment of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk holders SPECTACLES, a large assortment far and near sight, colored and plain glass.

JEWELRY of every variety, from a single piece to a full set ALSO, a fine assortment of Spoots. Forks, butter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabata.

All kinds of Clocks. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and Warranted A continuance of patronage is solicited. H. F. NAUGLE Nov. 28th. 1865.

W. POWRLL, NOTICE. J. JONES. W. POWRLS.

CLEARFIELD PLANING MILL ALL RIGHT.

MESSRS. HOOP, WEAVER & CO., Proprietors. would respectfully inform the citizens of the county that they have completely refitted and supplied their PLANING MILL, in this Boroughwith the best and latest improved

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, such as

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Brackets, and Moldings, of all kinds.

They have a large stock of dry lumber on hand, and will pay each for clear stuff, one-and-a-half [Nov 6, '67. inch pannel plank preferred hundred and twenty-me dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$321 32). The only indebtedness of the May 29, '67.