

Ruffin's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

VOL. 14.—NO. 26.

Select Poetry.

STORMY MARCH.

The stormy March is come at last.
 With wind and cloud and changing sky;
 I hear the rushing of the blast,
 That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah! passing few are those who speak
 Wild stormy month in praise of thee!
 Yet though thy winds are loud and bleak,
 Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou to Northern lands again,
 And thou to Southern lands dost bring;
 For thou has joined the gentle train,
 And wearest the gentle name of Spring

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
 Smiles many a long bright sunny day
 When the changed winds are soft and warm,
 And heaven puts on the bloom of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills,
 And the full springs from frost set free,
 That brightly leaping down the hills
 Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides,
 Of wintry storms the sullen threat,
 But in thy sternest form abides
 A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,
 And that soft hue of many showers,
 When the wide bloom on earth that lies,
 Seems of a brighter world than ours.

IMPEACHMENT.

Below we give several extracts from the *Tribune*, on the causes that led to the impeachment of President Johnson, which, we think, will give every reader a clear understanding of the whole case:

All other questions sink before the present. It would be difficult to have our course clearer. A law is passed, which defines it to be the duty of the President to consult with the Senate before removing a certain officer. This may or may not be constitutional. It is constitutional until the Supreme Court decides otherwise. It is law until the Court interposes and invalidates it. The President's sworn duty is to execute—to obey it—to see that it is carefully and studiously obeyed. He may not like it. But chief-magistrates have been compelled to execute laws they did not prefer. He may think it unconstitutional. That is of no more consequence than the opinion of any private citizen. His duty is not to execute laws which he may think unconstitutional, but to EXECUTE THE LAWS. If he had been clothed with judicial power, if the founders of the Constitution had felt that it was wise to give the President any option in the matter, they would have so expressed it and declared that he might execute all laws only when the Supreme Court decided their constitutionality. If the President has the right to select his laws, and say "This act I will execute because it suits me, and the other I will not enforce because it strikes me to be unconstitutional," then Congress and the Supreme Court might as well adjourn without delay. For the right to do as he pleases with any law, to assume to be its sole arbiter and judge, may become a tyranny more absolute than that of the Emperor of Russia. It is a comparatively small matter now. Apparently, it effects only the right of Mr. Stanton to hold the War Office, and of the President to select his constitutional advisers. This is not the question, but only the merest incident of it. If the President has the right to remove Stanton in defiance of law, he may remove Mr. Chief-Justice Chase and Gen. Grant, and indeed the whole Senate. For the law by which Mr. Stanton holds his place is as much a law, as sacred and as binding, as that by which Mr. Chase presides over the Supreme Court, and Gen. Grant commands the army. If he may with impunity order Lorenzo Thomas to take possession of the War Department—a building which is not the property of Mr. Johnson, but of the American people—he may also direct Mr. Coyle to open the next Supreme Court, and Gen. Hancock to assume command of the army. It may be said that there is a law which provides the form in which Mr. Stanton may be removed, and another law which directs the manner for the removal of Gen. Grant. To this we reply that there is also a law which provides how Mr. Stanton may be removed, that one law is as binding as the other, and that if we permit the President to violate one, he may with impunity violate all. But, suppose the President were to say, "I shall execute no law until the Supreme Court decides it to be constitutional." The whole machinery of the Government would be under the control of a body of men who sometimes take years to reach a decision. He might as well say, "I consider the tax law unconstitutional, and shall not collect the revenues, and being a free-trader, I am opposed to tariffs." So I suspend these laws until the Supreme Court decides against me. It would be madness to make such an argument; and yet Mr. Johnson has as much a right to object to the tariffs as to the Tenure-of-Office law. The Constitution fortunately expressly provides that relation the President holds to the laws. He may object to a law, and send his objections to the Senate. That action is enough to defeat it unless two-thirds of the whole Congress overrule him. This is itself a great power. But it is expressed, implied, written. When it is exhausted, he has no alternative but obedience. The President claims that he can in the first place veto a law, and then not execute it until the Supreme Court decides its constitutionality. To concede this is to clothe Mr. Johnson with the prerogatives of a tyrant. He does not execute the laws, but only such as suit his fancy. Granting this right, however, the President has his remedy. He might easily have obtained a decision of the Supreme Court. He could have made a case with any of his ten thousand exiles and postmasters. But no, he prefers to throw the country into an uproar and agony by insolently defying Congress, by calling up vio-

lions of civil war, by putting upon the National Legislature a humiliation, by racking the country, and filling every home with anxiety and pain, and he must abide the consequence. There is no avoiding this conclusion. There is no explaining it away. There is no middle course. *The President has assumed the responsibility of breaking a law. Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him.* Not to do so in the face of this flagrant and insolent proceeding is to become a partner in the crime. It is no time to consider the party influence of impeachment, or its effect upon Presidential candidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidates and all, driven into the deserts of Arabia than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of this high duty. Questions of expediency were all well enough so long as the President stood within the pale of the law. But now when he presumes to be the executive, legislative, and judicial power, when he claims to decide which laws Congress may pass, and what acts are constitutional, to hesitate a moment is criminal.

It is conceded by Mr. Johnson and his apologists and friends everywhere that his order removing Secretary Stanton was a violation of the Tenure-of-Office law, that it was such a violation as that law makes criminal, and that his violation of it was intentional, and with a clear recognition of its character. But, say they, he violated the law simply to test its constitutionality. The same plea might be made for Jefferson Davis. He believed a State had the constitutional right to secede, and he led the Rebellion in order to vindicate his belief. Mr. Johnson may have clear views of the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office law. But we will assume that he believes the law is unconstitutional, and disobeys it in order to test it. It must be admitted that in so doing he exposes himself equally to the punishment due to the disobedience of the law, provided his belief has no foundation. He cannot claim that the Congress which passed the law by a two-thirds vote over his veto, and over all he and his Attorney General had to advance against its constitutionality, should reverse their own belief in its constitutionality thus clearly expressed, and allow the only person for whose restraint it was made to disobey it with impunity. He must expect both houses of Congress to act upon their own well-known views, not upon his. Acting on their views, his act is the crowning high crime in a long series of usurpations. Legally, it can have no justification in their sight, for they have already decided that it is constitutional. The logical effect of such decision is that he is a criminal, and it is their duty to impeach and remove him. It may be unfortunate for Mr. Johnson that his case is not triable before some other tribunal—the Supreme Court, for instance. But it is not, and at the time he committed the offense he knew it was not. He knew then as well as he does now that the tribunal which would pass upon his innocence or guilt had already settled beyond discussion before it that the law was constitutional. Hence his only chance of escape was in the reliance of the bully upon the supposed cowardice of his adversary. If in place of cowardice he meets with prompt, signal, overwhelming punishment, this, too, is a risk he assumed in violating the law.

But it is asked, Why should not the Senate wait until the Supreme Court has passed upon the constitutionality of the law? We answer, because in all that pertains to impeachment, the Senate, sitting as a High Court of impeachment, is the *supreme tribunal*, and is clothed by the Constitution with powers which the authors of our government dared not intrust to the Supreme Court. The High Court of impeachment becomes a court so far above the Supreme Court in every required quality of constitutional power, as well as of learning, political wisdom, and dignity, that the latter has no jurisdiction of the subject matter, or of the parties, and least of all would its opinions be any authority on the questions of law or of fact involved. It would be a contempt of this High Court of impeachment, which would render the Judges of the Supreme Court themselves liable to impeachment and removal, were they to interfere in any manner with the impeachment, arrest, conviction, or removal of President Johnson, or with the decision of the questions of law or of fact on which his conviction depends. From the moment this High Court of impeachment is organized, it becomes, as to the particular case it has in hand, a wholly superior, and, indeed, absolutely supreme tribunal; and whatever the ordinary Supreme Court may think of the constitutionality of a law is of no more consequence to the High Court of impeachment than would be the opinion of our Court of Common Pleas. All this Mr. Johnson must have well known when he, as his admirers claim, took the responsibility of disobeying the Tenure-of-Office Law.

But suppose Mr. Stanton had obeyed the President's order of removal. The constitutionality of the law would not then have come in question and could not have been tested in this case. It is as necessary, therefore, in order to test the constitutionality of the law, that Stanton should disobey the President's order as that the President should issue the order and disobey the law. If, then, the President intended to test the constitutionality of the law, he must have intended that Stanton should disobey his order. Does anybody claim that he so intended? If he had so intended, he might have accomplished his intention by simply preceding his order by a note informing Stanton that he would issue such an order in form, but solely in order to bring the question before the courts, and that Mr. Stanton would not be expected to obey the order until the courts had decided the question in the President's favor. This would have avoided all misconception, and would have screened the President from blame, in

or out of Congress. But instead of this, he orders Secretary Stanton to deliver physical possession of the office immediately, and Gen. Thomas not only demands possession without any pretense that he makes the demand as a means of appealing to the courts, but he issues orders as Secretary of War, orders Stanton out of the office, and threatens to turn him out at the point of the bayonet. As we have no evidence that Gen. Thomas is dishonest, we may safely infer from his conduct that he did not learn from the President that his appointment was designed as a means of getting the question into court until after his arrest, when he called upon Johnson and was so informed, the case being then already in court. We may safely set down the story that Johnson's sole object was to test the question in the courts as a misrepresentation.

But it is clear that Johnson intended to get possession of the War Department as a means of controlling the army. His tenders of promotion and command to prominent military officers like Sherman and Thomas, who have spurned his offers with such honest and patriotic contempt, and his overtures to minor officers to ascertain whether they would put their troops under his orders in defiance of those of Gen. Grant, all know that Johnson wanted, not to test the constitutionality of the law, but to get control of the army, or at least a considerable portion of it, to employ it in resistance to the measures of Congress and the orders of Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton. Finding himself foiled in this, he now talks of testing the constitutionality of the law. If he did not know that the tribunal before which his acts would come for judgment was the same which passed the law, and that before such a tribunal he could subject it to no new test, he deserves impeachment for his stupidity.

Were this the first step in the President's career of official crimes and usurpations, Congress and the country would regard it with infinite forbearance. But designed as the climax of a long series of offenses and crimes which he calls his "policy," he can claim no such forbearance. It was not to test the constitutionality of any law that he violated the Tenure-of-Office law, but to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress forbidding the appointment of Rebels like Gen. Humphreys and Gov. Sharkey to office. He did it as a clear violation to law, because he thought the law unwise. And Congress overlooked his offense. His usurpation of the legislative powers of Congress relative to reconstruction was a serious political crime, but Congress overlooked it in consideration of his known unfamiliarity with all questions of constitutional law. His abuse of the pardoning power by allowing his signature to be hawked about by harlots, and his abuse of the appointing power by levying contributions on his office-holders, have been a stench in the nostrils of the nation. His use of the whole patronage and power of the Government as a grand corruption fund, to bribe, buy, and bully all office holders into the betrayal of the very principles and party he was himself elected to sustain, revealed a depth of personal depravity unprecedented in the history of public men in America. His complicity with the Rebels and traitors in their anti-negro riots at Memphis and New Orleans, rendered him morally responsible for scores of innocent lives, and showed him capable of winking at any efforts to inaugurate a war of races. His drunkenness when taking the inaugural oath, and when swinging around the circle, condemning him to everlasting contempt, yet was treated with apparent forbearance. His treachery to his oath and constitutional duty in deliberately striking down the most distinguished heroes of the war, and our most trusted civil officers, for their fidelity to the laws, and their desire to see them faithfully executed, merited prompt impeachment, conviction and removal months ago, but Congress forbore and condoned these offenses.

At last, however, Andrew Johnson, assured and self-deceived by this long forbearance and off-repeated delay to punish, assumes a position which would enable him to revolutionize the Government and make himself Dictator within twenty days, if Congress should concede the power he claims. For if he can remove and appoint *ad interim* all the officers, civil and military, in the country, without asking the consent of the Senate, he can remove Grant and appoint Lee to the command of the army, remove every loyal man from every office in the country, and appoint only traitors in their stead, and thus make himself Dictator take possession of the Government, disperse Congress, or commit any other crime which unlimited power could accomplish when allied to boundless treachery and depravity. No other President has ever advanced the preposterous claims now put forward by Mr. Johnson. They are wholly in violation of law, and at war with constitutional liberty, and the very existence of the Government.

A passenger on the Kansas City and Cameron railroad, who had never journeyed behind a locomotive before, got off the following burst of admiration. The conductor came for his fare, when he handed over a V and refused to receive any change, in the delight of his situation. "Let the thing go," said he, "I don't want any change. Never rode in the keers before, and am willing to pay something extra for the fun."

"Landlord," said an exquisite, "can you enable me, from your culinary stores, to realize the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies, rendered innocuous by ingenious martyrdom?" He wanted a potato baked. High-falutin that, wasn't it?

A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself off the Niagara Falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied: "I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom!"

Business Directory.

- WALTER BARRETT**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 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, Woodware, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- N. H. V. LING & 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 11, 1867.
- H. F. NAUGLE**, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc., Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.
- H. BUCHER SWOPE**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's Store. Nov. 10.
- L. 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., Granton, 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., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.
- CRATZER & 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. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 9, 59.
- THOMAS J. M'CALLUGH**, 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. M'ENALY**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, on 24 street, one door south of Lanich'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. COCKETT, 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, William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10th, 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, 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.
- G. ALBERT & BRO'S**, 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** and **WILLIAM D. BIGLER**, J. BLAKE WALTERS and FRANK FIELDING.
- DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD**—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn's Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.
- 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 SIDEBARDS, 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-bush, 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.
- 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.
- SWAIM'S PANACEA.** Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hemlock's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jayne's and Ayer's Medicines for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

PURE BUCK LEAD, equal in quality to English white lead; Oils, Paints and Varnishes of all kinds; Gold leaf in books, and bronzes for sale by W. M. & A. I. SHAW. Clearfield, October 23, 1867.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—The undersigned have for sale the School Books lately adopted by the School Convention, at introductory prices. Also any other book that may be wanted. [Nov. 6.] HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

S. B. MEYER, PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT, MILLSBERG, CENTER COUNTY, PENN'A.

Also agent for all the latest Improved Water Wheels and Portable Saw Mills. Jan. 3/68-ly.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, giving soldiers who enlisted prior to 22d July, 1861, served one year or more and were honorably discharged, a bounty of \$100.

Bounties and Pensions collected by me for those entitled to them.

WALTER BARRETT, Att'y at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 15th, 1866.

SAWS! SAWS!!

Attention Lumbermen!

EMERSON'S

PATENT PERFORATED CROSS-CUTTING CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS.

(All Gumming Avoided)

And Emerson's Patent Adjustable Swage for Spreading, Sharpening and Shaping the Teeth of all Splitting Saws.

MERRELL & BIGLER,

General Agents,

Jan. 8. CLEARFIELD, PA. 1868.

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, Penn'a. March 6th, 1867-ly. JAMES MITCHELL.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Penn'a. The undersigned, having taken charge of the above named Hotel, generally known as "The Lanich House," situated on the corner of Market and Second Streets Clearfield, Pa., desires to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. The house has been re-fitted and re-furnished, and hence he flatters himself that he will be able to entertain customers in a satisfactory manner. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. June 12, 1867. J. A. STINE.

ED. W. GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

WINDOW-SHADES,

CURTAINS, WALL-PAPER,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENS-WARE,

HARD-WARE,

GROCERIES,

SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH,

MARKET STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

MAY 10, 1867.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ADOLPH SCHOLPP,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Would respectfully announce that he has recently commenced the above business, in Clearfield, and solicits a share of patronage.

His cigars are made of the very best material, and in style of manufacture will compare with those of any other establishment.

For the convenience of the public he has opened a sales-stand in Mr. Bridge's Merchant Tailoring establishment where all can be accommodated who may favor him with a call.

He has always on hand a superior article of chewing and smoking tobacco, to which he directs the attention of "lovers of the weed."

Merchants and Dealers, throughout the county supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.

Call and examine his stock when you come to Clearfield. Nov. 29, 1867.

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, gigs, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. WM. M'KNIGHT. Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y.

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 Kid 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; 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-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, neatly-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 Irvin, Bailly & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Elias Irvin & Son, at the mouth of 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 a variety of goods 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 IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS I. IRWIN. Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.

ITALIAN and VERMONT MARBLE

FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST

STYLE OF THE ART.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard, on the 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, etc., etc., on very short notice.

They always keep on hand a large quantity of work, English 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.

SOMETHING NEW

IN CURWENSVILLE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Drug Store in the house recently fitted up in the house of George Kittleberger, on Main street, Curwensville, Pa., one door West of Hippie & Faust's store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Staffs, 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.

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