Select Loetry.

WHERE'S MY BABY,

Where's my baby? Where's my baby?
But a little while ago.
In my arms I held one fondly,
And a robe of lengthened flow
Covered little knees so dimpled.
And each pink and chubby toe.

Where's my baby? I remember Now about the shoes so red, Peeping from his shortened dresses, And the bright curls on his head; Of the little teeth, so pearly! And the first sweet words she said.

Where's my baby? In the door yard Is a boy with shingled hair. Whittling, as he tries to whistle, With a big boy's manly air; With his pants within his boot tops, But my b by is not there,

Where's my baby? Ask that urchin, Let me hear what he will say : Where's your baby ma?" he questioned, With a rougish look and way Guess he's grown to be a boy, now, Big enough to work and play."

Where's my baby? Where's my baby? Ah! the years fly on apace! Yesterday! held and kissed it, In its leveliness and grace ; But to morrow, sturdy manhood Takes the little baby's place.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

"Please sir, will you buy my chestnuts?" "Chestnuts! No!" returned Ralph Moore, looking carelessly down on the upnamed face, whose large brown eyes shadawed by tangled curls of flaxen hair, were appealing so pitifully to his own.

"What do I want of chestnuts?" "But please sir, do buy 'em," pleaded the little one, reassured by the rough kind-

sess of his tone. "Nobody seems to care for them, and -and"-She fairly burst into tears, and Moore who had been on the point of brushing carelessly past her, stopped instinctively.

"Are you very much in want of the mon-"Indeed sir, we are," sobbed the child, "mother sent me out, and"-

"Nay.little one,don't cry in such a heart-

for you, if that will do you any good." his way muttering between his teeth :

et despond!

test looking woman, with large brown eyes | dead." like her own, was sewing as busily as if the treath of life depended upon every stitch and two little ones were contemptuously playing in the sunshine that temporarily supplied the place of the absent fire.

"Mary! back already? Surely you have not sold your chestnuts so soon!"

"Oh, mother, mother, see!" ojaculated the breathless child, "A gentlemen gave mea whole quarter!"

It Ralph Moore could only have seen the rapture which his silver gift diffused around t, in the poor widow's poverty stricken fome, he would have still less the temporaprivations of eigars to which his generos-Years came and went. The little chest-

but girl passed as entirely out of Ralph loore's memory as if her pleading eyes had leter touched the soft spot in his heart, but Mary Leguerer forgot the stranger who had brea ber the alver piece.

The crim on window curtains were closely was to abut out the storm and tempest of the bleak December night-the fire was swing cheerfully in the well filled grate, ted the diamer table all in a glitter with ent des rare china, and polished silver, was dy waiting for the presence of Mr. Aud-

What can it be that be that detains pa-149" said Mrs. Audley, a fair, handsome austron of about thirty, as she glanced at the dal of a ting enamelled watch. "Six o'clock, and he does not make his appearance."

There's a man with him in the study. titimisa-come on business," said Robert halley, a pretty boy, eleven years old, who was reading by the fire.

"I'll call him again," said Mrs. Audley,

s poing to the door. But as she opened it, the brilliant gas the fell full on the face of an numble looking man in worn and threadbare garments, was leaving the house while her hus and stood in the doorway of his study, appasently relieved to be rid of his visitor.

Charles," said Mrs. Audley, whose theek had paled and flushed, "who is that ann-and what does he want?"

His name is Moore, I believe, love, and at racant messengership in the bank."

And will you?" I don't know, Mary-I must think about

Charles, give him the situation.' Why, my love?"

Because I ask it of you as a favor, and a have said a thousand times you would ther deny me anything."

'And I will keep my word, Mary," said lover husband, with an affectionate kiss, It write the fellow a note this very eveas I believe I've got his address somewhere about me."

An hour or two later, when Bobby, and Frank and Little Minnie, were tucked snugly up in bed in the spacious nursery above stairs, Mrs. Audley told her husband why she was interested in the fate of a man whose

face she had not seen for twenty years. "That's right, my little wife!" said her husband folding her fondly to his breast when the simple tale was concluded, "never

the days when you needed kindness most." Ralph Moore was sitting the self same brought a note from the rich and prosperous bank director. Charles Audley.

"Good news, Bertha!" he exclaimed joyously, as he read the brief words, "We shall not starve-Mr. Audley promises me the vacant situation!"

note Ralph," said Mrs. Moore, pointing to a slip of paper that lay on the floor. Moore stooped to recover the estray.

"You have dropped something from the

was a fifty dollar bill neatly folded in a piece of paper, on which was written: "In grateful remembrance of the silver

quarter that a kind stranger bestowed on the little chestnut girl twenty years ago.' Ralph Moore had thrown his morsel of bread on the waters of life, and after many years, it had returned to him.

A Strange Story. The London Herald tells the following, singular and touching story: "Not many years since certain miners, working far underground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit some forty-six years before. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected-an agent prepared in the labratory of nature-had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it up to the surface, and, for awhile, till it crumbled through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay there the image of a fine, sturdy young man. | added to that of the Government-an addibroken way," said Ralph; smoothing her No convulsion had passed over the face in hair down with careless gentleness, "I don't death; the features were tranquil; the hair want your chestnuts, but here's a quarter was black as jet. No one recognized the face; a generation had grown since the day trade should always bear the same relation lieded not stay to hear the delight, inco- on which the miner went down his shaft for herent thanks the child poured out through | the last time. But a tottering old woman, rainbow of smiles and tears, but strode on | who had hurried from her cottage on hearsway muttering between his teeth: ing the news, came up, and she knew again excess or lack of currency. This want of trade has never been perfectly met by any That cuts off my supply for cigars for the face which, through all those years, she the next twenty-four hours. I don't care though, for the brown-eyed object really did though, for the brown-eyed object really did the currency of the face which, through all those years, she had not quite forgotten. The poor miner the currency in the face which, through all those years, she had not quite forgotten. The poor miner the currency furnished by a free-banking system will supply it more nearly than any and no more. Low prices would follow as and no more. Hang it! I wish I was rich enough to people, of course, who were looking on; a expands and contracting as trade contracts. help every poor creature out of the slough liberal education and refined feelings are not deemed essential to the man whose work While Ralph Moore was indulying in these is to get up coals or even tin: but there what trade wants, nor be willing to respond to very natural reflections, the dark-orbed lit- were no dry eyes when the greyheaded old those wants if it could. The necessities of damsel whom he had confronted was pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse dashing down the streets with quick clastic and poured into its deafear many words of step, utterly regardless of the basket of un endearment unused for forty six years. It currency. Legislation thus controlled by sold auts that still dangled upon her arm. was a touching contrast; the one so old, the political reasons must necessarily be arbitary llown an obscure lane she darted, between other so young. They had both been till rows of rainous houses, and up a nar- young those long years, but time had gone tow wooden staircase to a room where a pale on with the living and stood still with the

A Murderous Sea Flower. One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with ever so many long petals, of the most delicate shades of light-green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These levely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while How innocent lovely it looks on its rocky those beautiful waving arms-as you may call them-have another use besides looking large open mould, which is hidden deep down amongst them-so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fishlet touches one of their rosy tips, he is struck with poison, as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, selves around him, and he is as quietly drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they

had never touched a fish. GUARD AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE.-There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between of currency beside the \$350,000,000 which the thoughts and actions. The latter is only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man reney, the bond-holders would be out of who allows himself to use one vulgar or pro- pocket \$175,000,000, and would receive from fane word has not only shown there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames dreths per cent. The bondholder would it, till by indulgence it wili pollute and ruin | make a good deal of money by the operathe soul Be careful of your words as of your thoughts. If you can control the tongue so that no improper words are pronounced by If you thus make it an object to convert the it, you will soon be able to control the mind and save it from corruption. You extingcame to see if I would bestow upon him uish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

> I have seen the extravagance and folly of children, bring their parents to poverty and want, and themselves into disgrace.

Waves that do not drown-the waves of ladies handkerchiefs.

SPEECH OF HON. G. W. SCOFIELD.

In the House of Representaties, on January 20th, on the motion to reconsider the and Currency, Mr. Schofield said:

Mr. Speaker, what shall we have for money in this country? I do not mean just | well supply the wants of trade. forget one who has been kind to you in now while we are in a pinch, but in the future when we become masters of the finan-cial situation. Shall it be exclusively metallie? I suppose not. There was at one time night in his poor lodgings, beside his ailing a few advocates of hard money in the counwife's sick bed, when a liveried servant try, but I know of none now. If not metallie it must be paper. Then what kind of paper? Shall we revive State banking? I hope not. Its complexity, panies, failures, frauds, and counterfeits condemn it, and the Constitution, properly construed, forbids it. We are left, then, to a choice between United States notes, something like our greenbacks, and bank notes something like our national currency. Before we choose between them each system should be amended, or considered as amended, so as to be what we want to be in case of its exclusive adoption.

First. Banking should be free to all. Each bank should undertake to redeem its notes in coin upon demand, and give security for the undertaking. This would probably be a sufficient limitation as to the amount of

Second. A plan should be contrived by which the Government would save as much or nearly as much, less the expense, as if bonds instead of taxes, so that we can all see exactly what is saved. Otherwise wants other modifications of the national banking men: would save or make as much on the one kind of paper as the other. The billholder could have no choice, because his se-curity in each case would be exactly the same, except that in the one case the responsibility of the corporation would be tion, perhaps, too trifling for consideration. Which, then, is best for trade? Trade needs stability in prices. To make prices stable the amount of currency and the amount of to each other. If the amount of trade varies during the year, or from year to year, the amount of currency should vary also. Otherwise prices would go up and down from mere Not so with a Treasury currency; that must ex pand and contract as laws are made or repealed by Congress Congress cannot always guess the Treasury, the preparation for an election, or a change of the administration would generally dictate the increase or decrease of and unseasonable No business man would feel safe while Congress was in session. A line or two of law might wipe out half his securities or double his liabilities. Free banking, on the other hand, is self-regulating, or rather it is regulated by the demands of business. Its notes will be plenty when trade is brisk and scarce when trade is dull, and

and thus prices will be kept stable. It has been supposed that this flexibility could be imparted to the Treasury currency by allowing the notes to be converted into bonds and the bonds into notes at the pleasure of the holder. The effect of this scheme would be very different, I apprehend, from its purpose. The notes and bonds, being convertible into each other, would always be of exactly the same value. Except in the convenience of handling one would be as the opelet himself generally clings to a rock.

The result would be that nearly all the How innocent lovely it looks on its rocky notes would be converted into bonds bed! Who would suspect that it could eat for the sake of the interest, and the bonds anything grosser than dew or sunlight. But | used in all large transactions in place of the notes. Substantially, the bonds would all become carrency. It would make a great inflation of currency, and the Government pretty. They have to provide food for a would be paying interest on nearly the whole

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BUTLER | has given us the details of a plan based upon this principle. It provides that the holder of any portion of the bonds bearing six per cent, interest in coin may exchange the same for currency at the rate of ninety per cent, of its par value, and while the bonds are so deposited and exchanged and in a moment he stops struggling, and receive yearly interest thereon at the rate of then the other teautiful arms wrap them- two and thirty-five hundreths per cent. A man having \$1,000 could purchase with it a bond of the same amount, and at once de posit it and get back \$900 of his money. He would thus be out of pocket \$190, but he would annually draw from the Treasury as interest on his bond, at the rate of two and thirty-five hundreths per cent. \$23 50.

The gentleman says there are \$1,750,000. 000 of these convertible bonds. This large interest would cause them all to be converted, and we would thus have \$1,575,000.000 the gentlemen proposes to issue in advance in the place of the greenbacks. If the whole \$1,750,000.000 were deposited, and ninety per cent. of their par value returned in curthe Government as interest \$41,125,000. The interest upon their money actually invested would be twenty-three and fifty huntion, and the Government would save some interest, but the country would be affleted with \$1,925,000,000 of irredeemable paper. bonds, all will be converted, and we will have a destructive flood of paper. If holding the bonds pays best the notes will be converted and the bonds used as currency. The inflation will be nearly as disastrous as in the other case, while the Government must carry a heaver load of interest than ever be-

To avoid this objection it has been proposed to make only a limited amount of bonds and notes convertible. Within this limit the effect would be the same, with this additional disadvantage; all who desired to reduce the amount of currency, either for speculation or to approximate specie pay-ments, would convert the notes and hold the bonds. They could afford to do this because they would receive a fair interest upon the money, while they were at the same time Forget others faults; remember thine own. securing what they would consider a more began-pennyless.

| important end, to wit, a contraction of cur- | HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, rency and fall of prices.

When, then, we shall settle down to a specie paying paper currency, I am inclined vote by which the bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments was all banking free to all, and paying into the Treasure as much money as the Government recommitted to the committee on Banking could save by issuing its own notes. No other system could make the bill holder more secure, earn more for the Treasury, nor so

> This system cannot be adopted until after we resume specie payments: and this leads me to inquire how and when resumption shall begin. To answer this question I will ask another: how much paper will our share of the world's gold and silver keep affoat? Before the war under the old system of State banking, we were able to carry about two hundred million dollars. We can carry much more now, both because the world has more specie now than it had then, owing to our improved system of banking and securities, to float the same amount of paper. It is hard to say how much we could keep out, but I will suppose \$500,00,000. This is a rough guess, designed as an illustration rather than as a statement of fact. On this supposition the \$700,000,000 of paper now out would diminish after resumption to \$500,000 000, or to such sum as would be shown by experience to be our maximum. Specie payments, then, involves a contraction of the

currency. Whether this contraction should take place in advance, in preparation for, or follow as the effect of resumption, I do not care just here to consider. I am only asserting that the notes were issued by the Treasury, in- we will have considerably less paper when stead of the banks. It is said that this is | we have specie payments than we have now. the case now. Perhaps it is; but it should The effect of this contraction must be a fall be in the form of reduced interest upon the in prices. Whenever we are prepared to submit to this and take the consequences we can find ways enough to bring it about. of trade may be overlooked in the straits of | Many plans have been proposed, all feasible, the Treasury, With these, and perhaps though perhaps not all equally good. One is to resume at once, in the belief that gold system, let us see which of the two kinds of will come into the Treasury as it will be paper is most desirable. The Treasury drawn out. The New York Tribune advocould have no choice, because the Govern- cates this way. Possibly this plan would succeed. Possibly the Treasury would receive as much geld as it would be required to pay out; but if we did continue to pay specie I am quite sure we would soon reduce the amount of currency, prices would fall, and

the debtor class suffer Another plan is to fix a time of resump tion, and save up enough gold to make it certain that we will be able to meet all de mands. This, I think, is Senator Morron's plan. This would be pretty sure to enable us to continue specie payments once begun; but it would not, as is supposed, enable us to float our present amount of paper. If we thus secured more gold than would ordinarily stay in this country, it would flow back to its accustomed pools as soon as it currency to an amount which we might sup pose could be kept affort, and then resume This is Secretary McCullough's plan. The plan is good enough, but the effect would be precisely the same, a contracted currency and low prices. Another plan is to buy it or redeem the currency, beginning at about its present value in gold and rising monthy in price until we shall finally redeem it at its face. In the meanwhile we would pay out the notes as at present. This plan was introduced by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GARPIELD, and is as good as any. It avoids the danger of compulsory suspension involved in the Tribune's plan, the expense of hourding involved in Senator Monton's plan, and the uncertainty as to the amount to be retired involved in the Secretary's plan. It is as gradual as any, and has this advantage over them all, that it fore tells to the people exactly how fast prices will fall

But while this plan is as unobjectionable

as any, it does not avoid the great fault (if fault it should be called) of them all, to wit, an ultimate contraction of the currency. It is because all these plans involve this result that all are rejected. We are seeking for a plan that will keep affoat our \$700,000,000 of paper, and still redeem it in gold upon demand. We will seek in vain. in the power of legislation. All the plans proposed, and all that can be proposed, are only different roads to the same goal. Some may be shorter than others, some more agreeable than others; but traval which we will, we come to contraction and low prices at last. It low prices is the effect of resumption, when can we encounter them with the least injury? Most certainly when the people are least in debt. It nobody was in debt, nobody would be hurt by the change. To prepare for resumption, then, the people should endeavor to pay their debts while prices are still high. If Congress should take no steps toward resumption the supreme Court may. The argument over the constitutionality of 'legal tenders' has ceased, and the court s deliberating. Nobody, I presume, not even the court itself, knows what the decison will be. The uncertainty of a jury verdict has passed into a proverb, but I would as leave bet on the jury as the judge. Who can guess to what conclusion a mind educated in belligerent logic and professional subtlety, tempte i at least-perhaps swayedby personal ambition, may come? It is quite probable, however, the court may search out some theory by which to sustain the action of Congress, prompted by the terrible necessities of the war; but it is not so certain that it will attempt to clothe Congress in all future time with plenary power over all contracts, past, present, and regardless of their terms and stipulations, to satisfy them with anything valuable or invaluable, paper. wood, leather, or anything else that body in its ingenuity can invent and call money. While this uncertainty hangs over the question it behooves the people everywhere to take advantage of the high prices and liquidate their debts. Out of debt out

of danger. You see, Mr. Speaker, I am neither advocating nor opposing these multidinous plans of resumption. My object in rising at this time was to prove to the House that there can be no permanent resumption with out contraction, and that all feasible plans of resumption lead directly or indirectly to

I think we had better not act upon any plan this short session. Standing still is a step toward resumption-a very short step, I will admit; but still it is something. Every year adds to the world's stock of gold and silver. Every year, by the increase of our population, makes our share of it larger. We can therefore float more paper on a specie basis next year than this. This furnishes a small excuse for waiting, but I have a better one-my constituents desire it. Mr. INGERSOLL obtained the floor.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off, and end where his father HOOPLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

For all diseases of the Liver. Stomach, or diges tive organs.

Hoofland's German Bitters Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are nedicinally termed, extracts) of Roots, Herbe, and Barks, making a prep H aration, highly concentrated, and entirely H free from alcoholic adnixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bit-ters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange. &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohol

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the we being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being

the most palatable. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia. Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then be comes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Dirgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Pluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart. Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes. Pain in the Side, Back, Chest. Limbs. etc., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his inves tigations and inquiries possesses true merit. Sisskilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredidents, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies-

Hoofland's German Bitters, and Hoofland's German Tonic, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-two years since they were first intro-duced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public,

ordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY Resulting from any cause whatever: prostration of the system induced by severe labor, bardships, exposure, fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remdies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthed od is enjoyed the stomach digests promptly the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is cradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixer that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and arder of more youth-ful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give a alth and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE. It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are sel-dom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expres sion, "neverfeel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is espe

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARAS-MUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must believed.

TESTIMONIALS Han. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of he Supreme Caurt of Penn'a, writes:

Philadelphia. March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in A diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of de bility, and wan. Yours truly, and want of nervous action in the system ours truly, GEO. W WOODWARD."

Hon James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider Hoofland's German Bitters' a vala able medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspensia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect.

JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Buptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I have been frequent ly requested to connect my name with recommen dations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all vaces declined; but with a clear proof in N various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Pr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Lever Complaint, it is a safe nd valuable preparation. In some cases it may at but usually, I doubt not, it will be very ben eficial to those who suffer from the above causes Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, 8th, bel Coates st.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use o Hooflands German Bitters, and feel it my privil ego to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL. liver. Yours truly, CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited
See that the sign sture of C M JACKSON is on
the wrapper of each bottle. All others are
counterfeit Princi D pai Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH cet. Philadelphia. Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co Hoofland's German Bitters, er bottle, Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen, Hoofland's German Tonic put up in quart bottles \$1 50 per bottle, or half dozen for \$7 50.

Do not forget to examine well the articly you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by A. I. SHAW Agent Clearfield Pa. April 22, 1868-19

MUSICAL GOODS, violins flutes fifes clarenets, guitar strings, guitar strings, clarion terreds, music paper, instruction books, for sale at GRAHAM'S.

POSSOP'S.

Organs.

DESSICATED COCOANUTS, for pies, puddings, guitar strings, guitar st you buy, in order to get the genuine.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—All the leading hardy varieties of first quality Concord Outlings, \$1.00 per hundred.
Orders solicited as soon as convenient and filled in rotation, by

A. M. HILLS,

PURE BUCK LEAD, equal in quality to English white lead; Oils, l'aints and Varnishes of all kinds; Gold leaf in books, and bronzes, for sale by Clearfield, October 23, 1867.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM, J. J. RICHARDSON & CO., 126 Market Street, Philadelphia, are the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dea ers in Fruits, Nuts, &c , in the United States. March 4, 1868-1y.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE.

PRONT STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA. I will impeach any one who says I fail to give direct and personal attention to all our customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well fur-nished table, with clean rooms and new beds. where all may feel at home and the weary be at rest. New stabling attached. Philipsburg. Sep. 2, '68. JAS. H. GALER.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP E D W A R D M A C K,
Market Street, nearly opposite the resider
H. B Swoope, Esq.,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the building tately occupied by J. L. Cuttle as a law office, and that he is determined not to be outdone either in quality of work or prices. Special attention given to the manufacture of sewed work. French Kip and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand.

HOME INDUSTRY BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfiel I and vicini-ty, to give bim a call at his shop on Market St. nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line.

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. June 13th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. ADOLPH SCHOLPP,

MANUPACTURER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CIGARS AND TORACCOS

CLEARFIELD. PA., Would respectfully announce that he has remov-ed to the large and commodious store-room, opposite the residence of H B Swoope, Esq., where he has opened a general assortment of Tobacco, Cigars, etc., which he is prepared to sell, wholesale

and in style of manufacture will compare with those of any other establishment.

He has always on hand a superior article of chewing and smoking tobaccos, to which he directs the attention of bovers of the weed." Merchants and Dealers, throughout the county supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. all and examine his stock when you come to

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, Clear-field county, respectfully solicit a share of public

patronage.

Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries. Hardware. Queensware, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps, gendy 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 creeted a Steam Saw Mill, they are redared to saw all kinds of lumber to order. rders solicited, and punctually filled F. B. & A. IRWIN. Nov. 20, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW IN ANSONVILLE, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

The undersigned having creeted, during the past summer, a large and commodious store room is now engaged in filling it up with a new and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices to suit the times His stock of Mens' and boys' clothing is unusually extensive, and is offered to enstomers at from \$10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt, and Gro-ceries, of every kind, a complete assortment. Stoves and Stove-pipe, a heavy stock; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps in great variety; Ladies' dress goods, furs, and other fancy goods together with an endless assortment of notions too tedious to enumerate, always on hand, and sor sale very cheap. Prints at 10 cents a yard and other goods in propertion. Now is the time to buy. Country produce of every kind, at the highest market prices, will be taken in exchange for goods; and even Greenbacks will not be refused for any article in store. Examine mystock be-

fore you buy elsewhere. October 30,1867. TIME! UST IN

THE NEW GOODS AT A. K. WRIGHT & SONS, CLEARFIELD, PA.,

we are now opening a full stock of seasonable goods, at our rooms on Second street to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assertment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS

of the best quality, such as Prints, Delaines, Alpacas. Merinos. Ginghams; Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings Tickings, cotton and wood Flannels, Cassimers. Ladies' Shawls, Coats. Nu- fully repaired and Warranted. bins Hoods Hoop skirts, Balmorais, &c. &c. all of which will be sold Low FOR CASH. Also, a fine assortment of the best of

MENS' WEAR, consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps.

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

ALSo, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groc ries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country Nov. 28-ja10-no13. WRIGHT & SONS.

C ROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron English Currants. Essence Coffee, and Vine gar of the best quality, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

CURWENSVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. J. HAYES, Surgeon Dentist; Office S. on Thompson street, Curwensville, Pa. msthesia, and all kinds of modern dental work done. May 13, 1868-y.

A MERICAN HOUSE,

A Curwensville, Pa.

Having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Travelers will find the accommodations equal to those of any other house in this section. Charges moderate.

Dec 2. 1868-tf. JOHN J. REED, Prop'r.

J.S. COLE would inform his old cus-• tomers, and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES of the very best French Call and Kip. at the lowest prices for each or approved country produce. He also makes all kinds of heavy boots. All work warranted, and perfect satisfaction giv-en. Opposite Brancker's Hotel, Curwensville, Pa. July 29, 1868-ly.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.-ENCOUR-ACE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, between Curwensville and Clearfield half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Frui trees, (Standard and dwarf.) Evergreen. Shrub bery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawten Black berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Sibrian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheu-barb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1854. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. Curwensville, Pa.

EXPRESS AND STAGE OFFICE. This well-known Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of travelers, and the public in general. Charges moderate

WM. M. JEFFRIES, August 14, 1867-if.

NEW FIRM! Hartsock & Goodwin.

One door East of Benjamin Bloom's Hotel, Cunwansville, Pa. Having just received a full and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Drugs Hard-ware, Queensware, Tinware, Cedar, and Willow-ware, Brooms, Groceries, Flour, Fish, Salt, etc., Our assortment is complete in every department, and our prices are moderate, as will be found upon examination by purchasers.

Goods will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

DANIEL HARTSOCK,
Feb. 12, 1868.

ED GOODWIN.

ALWAYS

JOHN IRVIN,

Has just received and opened at the old stand in Curwensville, an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Goods which he will sell very cheap for

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready

made Clothing, etc. The public generally is respectfully invited to give him a call; see his stock and hear his prices, and purchase from him if you find it will be to

P. KRATZER,

your advantage.

Clearfield, Penn'a, Dealer in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Sto. ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, etc., is constantly receiving new supplies from the cities, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to customers. Before purchasing elsewhere, examine his stock.

Clearfield, August 28, 1867.

NEW SPRING GOODS. JUST RECEIVED AT

KIRK & SPENCERS, Lumber City, Pa.,

The undersigned would respectfully inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received their Spring stock of goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fish, Salt, Flour, Bacon, Nails, Paints, Oils Stoneware, Hardware, Queensware, Baskets, Tubs, Churns, Carpet, Oil cloth, and a general variety of such articles as are usually general variety of such articles as are usually kept in a country store, all of which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

They would also direct attention to their large

for sale at a small advance upon cost KIRK & SPENCER Lumber City, Pa., May 8, 1867. N. B .- We also manufacture to order, and con stantly keep on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, for men, women and children. KIRK & SPENCER,

stock of Ready-made Clothing, which they offe

H. 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 Lovers, Time, Strike and

WATCHES-a fine assortment, o Isilver Hunting and open case American patent Levers, plain and full leweled. GOLD PENS, an elegant assortment 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 Spoons, Forks, but-ter knives, etc., plated on gennine Alabata. ALSO, Hair Jewelry with puregold mounting.

got up to order. Call and see sample boo

All kinds of Clocks. Watches and Jewelry care A continuance of patronage is solicited.

Nov. 28th, 1865.

H. F. NAUGLE. FURS—german fitch setts, french squirrel setts, american squirrel muffs, sadlejvictorinas silver martin setts, mink capes and muffs, gents fur collars, (beaver and mink) at J. P. KRATZER'S,

ARPETS-english brussels, super ingrains ventians, all wool stair, twilled hemp, plain hemp, felt druggett, floor oil cloths, I, It. 11 & 2 yards wide, at J. P. KRATZER'S

WOOLEN GOODS-Double Shawls Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Children's Knit Capes, Scarfa Blankets, &c., now opening at Oct. 14, 1868

J. P. KRATZER'S.

TOBACCO-Cavendish, Navy Span Roll, Fine Cut. Fiounder, Congress Smoking, Segars and Snuff, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to MERRELL & BIGLER'S.