

Raftsmen's Journal.



Gen. Schenk is mentioned in connection with the English mission should Senator Morton refuse to accept.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 26, 1870.

There are rumors of the retirement of Mr. Akerman from the Attorney Generalship, and the appointment of Judge Williams of Pittsburgh in his stead.

On Thursday a week, the efficient Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, Dr. John Curwen, was re-elected by the Board of Directors to serve in his present capacity the ensuing ten years.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, the Progressive Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in his letter of acceptance, advises fidelity to the Constitution. This undemocratic advice will of course be spurned by the party in Pennsylvania.

The Postmaster General has issued an order directing postmasters to deliver pension letters to the pensioners in person, and not to claim or other agents, as has heretofore been done. The reason for this lies in the fact that frequent complaints have been made by pensioners that their agents who collected the money often retained the larger part of it as a fee.

A leading Indiana paper, admitting the election of the Democratic State ticket, claims that "the balance of power in the House will be in the hands of Reform Republicans, elected mainly by Democratic votes." That statement is worth considering by those who insist that the Democrats never "scratch." It is also worthy of reflection on the part of those who think Reform Republicans are of no value in political calculations.

The Democrats in New York, who are squealing under the operation of the bill to prevent illegal voting, are abusing, in advance, Messrs. Schenck, Morrill, and Cessna for their announced determination to contest the free-trade purchased votes in their several districts. The constitutional right to vote when, where, and as often as he pleases, is one of the things that must not be tampered with by the ballot-box no right which he is bound to respect.

For ten years now (says the Chicago Post), ever since they passed hopelessly into the minority, Democrats have been variously counting up their "wins." The boy upon the curb-stone does not more industriously count his chips and forecast the day when he will be a millionaire; the crazy "queen" in an asylum does not more assiduously arrange her ribbons and anticipate that she will shortly be enthroned than the Democratic party figure up the gains in Skunkopolis and Swampscot to show that they will elect the President of the United States next time, or at some early day thereafter.

Free-traders are tossing their hats over the defeat of Gen. Schenck in Ohio, who is classed as a high protectionist. This defeat is regarded by them as a great victory, an endorsement on the part of the people of free-trade principles. The peculiar circumstances under which Gen. Schenck accepted the nomination, after having formally withdrawn from it, are well known. At best the contest was a doubtful one. Knowing this to be a fact, the free-traders made desperate efforts to defeat General Schenck. The N. Y. Globe states that a British importing firm in that city gave ten thousand dollars toward the object, and a whiskey firm is said to have contributed the same amount, for the purpose. If there is anything in such a victory, the free-traders are welcome to it.

The Democracy are very much disheartened with the result of the October elections. The St. Louis Republican says: "We frankly acknowledge disappointment at the result, which we expected would be far more favorable." The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The Republicans have a majority of about 15,000 in Ohio, having made slight gains in every quarter." The Chicago Times says: "The nigger element came out in full force, and in some of the southern districts of Ohio and Indiana the new-made Radical voting power enabled the nigger nursing party to poll some increased majorities." The Louisville Courier Journal says: "We have not looked to these elections with much hope. The Democrats must pick their flints and try it again. There are some gains as matters stand, and those who are prepared for the present situation have no need for crying."

The Press says: The Republicans of Eastern Pennsylvania did nobly in the late political contest. Formerly the Democratic majorities came from this section of the State, but the revolution which began in 1869 has kept on increasing, until to-day what but a few years ago was the stronghold of Pennsylvania Democracy has become decisively Republican. Not to speak of the glorious results in Luzerne and Lehigh, the changes wrought in Wayne, Monroe, and other counties in the Eleventh district have been wonderful. The remarkable growth of the Republican party in these counties is especially gratifying. The seat of the great mining industry, it is an indication that those engaged in developing our mineral wealth are being educated up to the advantage of protection. They see its material benefits, and appreciate the wise policy of the Republican party which dictates it.

Republican "Devilry," Eh?

It would appear from the following paragraph in the last *Republican*, that the Republican party in this Borough committed a very grave and ponderous offense against the generous and liberal-minded Democratic leaders, by nominating a union ticket in opposition to the regular straight-out Democratic borough ticket:

"The ANIMUS.—The Radicals in this borough completely developed their Know Nothing devilry on the morning of the late election. They had no ticket of their own, and really prevented the election board from organizing, for two hours, so that their partisans could not vote, for fear they would vote the Democratic ticket for borough officers. A large number of the Radicals were willing to vote the Democratic ticket, because the gentlemen nominated were unexceptionable, except to a few of the Radical leaders, who objected to three of them, solely because they dared to worship God according to the Constitution—they were Catholics. Hence about 11 o'clock the Radical ticket came forth from the *Journal* office reconstructed with the names of the three gentlemen in question, struck off. Their sneak thief dodge was so apparent even to a large portion of their own partisans that they felt ashamed of their niggers, and Know-Nothing, twin relics of national ruin and skepticism."

But this is only another specimen of the reliable statements which appear in the *Republican* of late. The facts, briefly, are as follows: 1st, The *Republicans* had a "ticket of their own"—a union or mixed ticket—and a very good one, at that. 2d, The organization of the election board was delayed for a short time on account of the absence of the Republican Inspector, and the refusal of the second highest candidate for Judge to serve because he was a candidate for Jury Commissioner, and not because the *Republicans* were afraid their ticket would vote the Democratic ticket. 3d, The "three" names to which reference was had, two were changed at the special request of prominent Democrats, and not at the instance of "Radical leaders." 4th, The Republican tickets were distributed, at least over a part of the town, before eight o'clock, on the morning of the election. This is the "animus" of the *Republican* party, an "animus" which they had a perfect right to exercise—a right, which, it is evident from the above item, the editor of the *Republican* would wrest from the minority in this borough, and trample it under his feet, if he had the power; or else, misrepresent the facts, and question the privilege of the minority to vote for just such men as they choose? Consistency is a jewel, George. You should not ask a privilege which you would deny to others. If the *Republicans* did not see fit to vote for your nominees, they had a perfect right to nominate others. This is a right granted them by the "Constitution," and under our free institutions. Whenever you deny that right, or abridge it, you destroy our freedom, create an aristocracy, and reduce the masses of the people to the condition of serfs. But more anon.

LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.—The Newark (New Jersey) *Courier* says: The Democrats have boasted loudly that they would gain at least twenty-five Congressmen in the North and thirty in the South at the coming election. They should not ask a privilege which you would deny to others. If the *Republicans* did not see fit to vote for your nominees, they had a perfect right to nominate others. This is a right granted them by the "Constitution," and under our free institutions. Whenever you deny that right, or abridge it, you destroy our freedom, create an aristocracy, and reduce the masses of the people to the condition of serfs. But more anon.

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The General Result.

The result of the elections thus far on Congressmen shows the delegation to be unchanged in Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon and Mississippi, while there is a gain of three Democrats in North Carolina, four in Pennsylvania, and one in Indiana—a Democratic gain of eight. Thus far the members elected to the 42d Congress stand 56 Republicans and 27 Democrats. A full House contains 243 members, but for several reasons there are but 233 sitting members of the present House, of whom 167 are Republicans and 66 Democrats. There are 160 members to be elected of whom 102 are expected to be Republicans and 58 Democrats—thus giving for the next House 168 Republicans and 85 Democrats—or just enough to destroy the present two-thirds Republican majority.

The New York *Herald*, which is not a Republican paper, and which predicted before the recent elections great gains for the Democracy, now says that the following facts may be regarded as established:

First—That the people of the United States, by a heavy majority, accept, endorse and approve the administration of Gen. Grant. Second—That the Republican party on the platform of this administration are sure of a decisive majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, whereby the Senate being secure, both Houses will be in accord with the President to the end of his term. Third—That he is good for a second term against all opposition combinations and opposing candidates. Fourth—That the Democrats have made no headway of any account since 1868. Fifth—That the new element of the colored vote is on a par with the Republicans. Sixth—That there is some danger that the Democracy may lose New York in November.

The sixth point is put very mildly by the *Herald*, because it knows its party stands no chance of carrying New York except by fraud, and that game is at least "scotched" by the late law of Congress, if not altogether blocked. We anticipate a favorable result in New York.

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—The members of the Union League held a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 18th, in the League House on Broad street, Philadelphia, "for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania." A series of resolutions favoring the project were submitted by Mr. Gibbons, and after some remarks by Mr. G. M. Fray, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Wistar, J. Price Wetherill, Esq., Col. F. A. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and others, the resolutions were adopted. The last resolution contemplated the appointment of a committee of ten, five from the Board of Managers and five from the body of the League, for the purpose of directing public attention to the subject, and with authority to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations having the same ends in view, and to take such measures in

CONGRESS, 1870—OFFICIAL.—Below we give the official vote of this Congressional district:

Counties.	Scotfield, R.	Marvin, D.
Cameron,	437	399
Clearfield,	1,371	2,608
Elk,	342	787
Erie,	5,595	4,089
Forest,	368	276
Jefferson,	1,812	1,044
M'Kean,	882	700
Warren,	2,250	1,657
	13,055	12,451
	12,451	

Scotfield's majority, 604. Mr. Scotfield's majority is 1,044 less than it was two years ago. This is attributable to two causes: 1st, to the smallness of the vote cast; and 2d, to the division on the Judicial question in Erie, Warren and Elk counties. The Republican vote in the district is 3,055 less than in 1868, and the Democratic 1,079.

ASSEMBLY, 1870—OFFICIAL.—Below is the official vote for Representative in this district:

Counties.	Lathrop, R.	Hall, D.
Clearfield,	1,375	2,550
Elk,	320	741
Forest,	341	286
	2,036	3,607
	2,036	

Hall's majority, 1,571. We don't usually enjoy the sport of kicking a "dead lion," or even, as in this case, of kicking a "dead dog," but the Chicago *Post* has a joke at the expense of Messrs. Lathrop and Hall. It is a joke that is too good to be kept in the dark. Here it is:

There is a terrible report from Tennessee. The sage of Greenville has got out of the Democratic cart again, and is trying to tie himself to the tail end of the Republican express train. Does he remember what happened to the dog that was tethered to the last car on the New York and Boston coast train? Nothing was left of him but a dangling brass collar and a pathetic look of hair. Let A. J. take warning.

The Indiana *State Journal* claims that the Senate of that State will stand twenty-five Republicans to twenty-three Democrats, and says the House may be Democratic by a vote of two or three, not possibly more. If this is so the great victory claimed by the Democrats is "no great scratches" after all, and Senator Morton may conclude to accept the Embassiership to England. The Congressional delegation in the next Congress will stand six Republicans to five Democrats—a Democratic gain of one.

In the view of sound military criticism, General George H. Thomas was at least as good a soldier as Robert E. Lee. When General Thomas died, the Democratic journals of this country were extremely economical in their eulogiums. Now that General Lee is dead, these Democratic journals are excessively extravagant in their eulogiums. The reason is, Thomas fought for his country, and Lee did all in his power to subvert our Constitution and destroy the Union. It is a fellow-feeling makes those journals so wonderful kind.

A shock of an earthquake occurred last week, which extended from California eastward over the United States into Canada. No damage was done, however.

A Little of Everything.

A high destiny—hanging. The round of domestic life—a hoop-skirt. Pleading at the bar—begging for a drink. For neat job work, call at the *Journal* office. Minnesota jurors make verdicts for fifty cents a day.

Mice are building thick nests. Look out for an early winter. Punch says that when Lot's wife turned to salt he got a fresh one. Out in Nevada little girls stub their toes over \$20 nuggets of gold.

A Judge in Indiana has been nicknamed "Old Necessity," because "necessity knows no law." A Schenckite, N. Y., justice fined a white girl \$20 for walking with a black man in the streets. Right!

Man afraid of his horse, an Ogallala chieftain, makes other people afraid of their horses when he is about.

A lawyer—"a gentleman who receives your estate from the hands of your enemy and keeps it himself."

A Georgia editor has had his pistol stolen. He advertises to give the thief the contents and ask no questions.

An old toper being requested to define hard drinking, said "it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."

Three cities in Ohio are running a close race in population. Columbus has 31,333; Dayton, 31,366 and Toledo, 31,633.

Perry county claims the latest make sensation. Two heads and four eyes find a place about the body of the last one captured.

The gold mines of California yield, annually, \$23,000,000; the quicksilver mines, \$1,500,000, and the coal-fields, \$1,000,000.

We have heard that in Russia the potato crop is considered the apple of the devil, which was the forbidden fruit of Paradise.

At Ebenburgh, on Tuesday, October 19th, it snowed a little and ice could be seen on barrels, tubs, and other exposed vessels.

Governor Hoffman confesses that when the Democracy elected him Recorder of New York city he had never read a page of law.

Cider being so plenty this fall, and marriage so cheap, it is hoped the price of champagne will not rise as high as was feared.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, "because I have preached so much without notes."

A lady of Morgan county, Indiana, who had occasion to discharge her husband, presented him with \$50 and told him to "git." He got.

Samuel Vogue, of Henry county, Indiana, reports himself one hundred and seven years old, and has voted at all the Presidential elections.

A Nebraska girl speaks four languages, sings, plays the piano, dances, chews, smokes, drinks, and swears, and no boy of her age can beat her.

That was a heated controversy between a St. Louis couple, which was settled by the husband pouring a bowl of boiling soup on his wife's head.

In Massachusetts, the other day, a man thought he could cross the track in advance of a locomotive. The services at the grave were very impressive.

Mrs. Partington says she understands the pickle the emperor has got into, but she would like to know what this neutrality is that Victoria is trying to preserve.

At a Connecticut hotel, lately, a visitor who cided instead, as that only cost 75 cents a barrel, while water cost \$1.50.

A lady aged 89 years, died recently in Lafayette, Indiana. The only property left was a \$20 gold piece that she had kept carefully concealed for thirty-five years, in order to pay her own funeral expenses.

"Dick," said a certain lawyer to a countryman who was considered more fool than brave, "what should you call the two greatest curiosities in the world?" "Why," replied Dick, "an honest lawyer and a river on fire."

The Bath Times mentions a fireman in that place, who, on a recent occasion, poured a glass of whiskey into his boot to relieve its awful tightness, and in less than two hours was barefooted the whiskey having eaten off the soles.

A Detroit "queer shaver" rushes into a store counter, and wants change for a \$20. The store keeper, anxious to accommodate his neighbor, gives him four \$5 and none has the pleasure of discovering that the \$20 is bogus.

An old cynic, at a concert the other night, read in the programme the title of a song, viz: "Oh, give me a cut in the valley I love!" Reading it attentively, he growled out, "Well, if I had my choice, I should ask for a bedstead."

A brief market report: Pens, ink and paper are stationary; new milk is unchanged; brogans are heavy, but generally firm; wheat is a grain better than oats; wines and liquors generally have a downward tendency; sea-tongues are rising.

The present census will show that the United States has fifteen cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants. There are but three countries that equal this: the East Indies, with twenty-one cities; Great Britain, with sixteen; and China, with fifteen.

A Kansas lady, on retiring to her room one night, found it literally filled with martins, which had flown in during her absence. Instead of harshly turning them out into the cold, the kind-hearted lady captured nearly all the little creatures, and had them served up the next day in a pot-pie.

A dodge said to have been used in the Indiana election was worthy of the "check-raisers." Certain candidates were to mark off the Republican ticket in the interests of a particular set of wire-pullers, who, in doing so, used invisible ink that would not show when the ballot was first cast, but would be plain after six or eight hours.

There is a soldier in one of the companies at Sitka, Alaska, who is a near relative to a Lieutenant General in Germany, and from whom this soldier receives each month, through private parties, \$50. Some soldiers in Sitka, although putting on but little airs, are not so poor after all, if they are enlisted in Uncle Sam's service.

An unphilosophical rural excursionist wrote back home from Atlanta, Ga., saying: "One thing struck me. At the hotel where I am stopping a kind-hearted lady captured nearly all the little creatures, and had them served up the next day in a pot-pie."

The New Englanders seem to be much puzzled by the superabundant crop of apples. A barrel of the best can be had near Boston for fifty cents.

In New Hampshire five cents a bushel is said to be the current price. Connecticut is selling at not less than 45 cents, and in some places the crop to the best advantage. Older mills have been put in operation, and older is being manufactured in unparalleled quantities.

The *Tyrons Herald* speaking of a late marriage at that place says: "The accomplished bride was attired in traveling suit of white cloth, with black hair, trimmed with velvet, with basque and queue of same material. She wore a beautiful black velvet hat; drab cloth petticoat, embroidered with gray and white silk." Don't you feel ashamed of yourself, Brainerd? How do you know what kind of a "petticoat" the bride wore? and how it was embroidered? Perhaps you can inform your readers how many "night-gowns" the lady had; how many buttons were on her shoes, gloves, etc., etc. The Ames-Batter report. There is no use in telling only half the story.

Terrible Hurricane.

The accounts of the effects of the late hurricane in the West Indies are of the most appalling character. The overflowing waters of the two rivers which flow on either side of Matanzas (island of Cuba), met in the centre of the city, causing a fearful destruction of life and property. Out of a population of forty thousand more than two thousand are said to have perished. Great damage has also been done at Cardenas, Matamoros and Guines. The hurricane extended across the Gulf as far as Florida, and from Key West we learn that all the lower parts of the city are flooded, and that all communication with the upper part is carried on by means of boats. The various lines of steamers have been delayed, the crops seriously injured, and much anxiety is felt as to the fate of numerous vessels at sea. The loss of the steamer Darien and several coasting vessels is already announced. No such hurricane has been known for years. It far exceeded that which devastated the Island of St. Thomas a few years ago. It is to be hoped that further details will prove the accounts already received to be exaggerated, but in any case they must be sufficiently serious.

THE WAR NEWS.—Nothing of special importance has occurred for a few days in front of Paris. The Prussians are extremely rigid in their refusal to permit even the ministers of neutral governments who are now in Paris to communicate with their governments except in open communication. This seems a great imprudence, but is not, perhaps of enough consequence to require a protest. Nothing even is communicated relative to peace negotiations, and probably little headway has been made. The lull in news, however, may be but the prelude to a mass of stirring events which will afford a full supply of news of a sufficiently startling character.

A SHOCKING DUEL WITH KNIVES.—About sundown on Friday evening two young men of Alexandria, in order to settle a difficulty that had arisen between them, armed themselves with knives, and accompanied by some of their respective friends, repaired to the grounds around Lockbar, across the canal locks, where having doffed their coats, they fought according to the rules in force in Western Texas previous to the war. After a prolonged conflict, during which both were cut and slashed to an extent that satisfied their friends, they were separated and carried to surgeons to have their wounds dressed. Neither of them was mortally hurt.

On Monday afternoon a New York policeman observed an individual approaching him in a most besotted and miserable condition. His face was full of cuts and bruises, his clothes were torn and blood-stained, and his whole appearance indicated the misery of his situation. He was on the point of falling through a cellar of some deserted house, and the consequences would in all probability have been of a serious nature. This miserable creature proved to be Daniel McFarland, who shot A. D. Richardson.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 15th inst, mentions that throughout the whole cotton belt of Georgia the weather is absolutely lovely, and adds that every one in the country is busy in gathering cotton—the clear sky and genial sun being everything they ask for in order to secure the crop. The same paper says that it has learned upon inquiry, that the planters are promptly meeting all their paper and that it has not heard of a single one going to protest, while few, if any, ask extension.

From July 28, 1869, to October 4, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad sold 249,374 19-100 acres, for which they received \$1,105,946.32, or an average of \$4.60 per acre.

REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 5th day of October, 1870.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$179,822 21
U. S. Bonds	477 88
U. S. Bonds on hand	81,000 00
U. S. Bonds on order	2,500 00
Due from other Nat. Banks	7,140 42
Due from other Banks and Bankers	19,893 12
Banking House	2,500 00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,000 00
Current Expenses	1,003 25
Taxes Paid	1,106 63
Checks and other Cash Items	5,867 30
Bills of National Banks	448 00
Fractional Currency	37 37
Specie, (coin)	20 00
Legal Tender Notes	19,441 09
Total	\$347,934 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profit and Loss	8,075 20
Circulation	67,106 38
Individual Deposits	137,698 38
Total Liabilities	\$347,934 59

State of Pennsylvania, County of Clearfield, J. Samuel Arnold, Cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1870. J. R. IRWIN, N. P. Correct. E. A. IRWIN, J. R. IRWIN, Directors. JOHN IRWIN, Oct. 19-70-21.

NEW STORE!

I would announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that I have just opened a large

FLOUR, FEED AND Grocery Store,

on REED STREET, next door to the Leonard House, Clearfield, Pa., where I will keep constantly on hand, for

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

GOODS IN THE ABOVE LINE, At the LOWEST PRICES,

Flour in Barrels and Sacks.

CORN MEAL, OATS, BRAN, and all kinds of feed constantly on hand,

CALL AND SEE. E. B. ISETT, by J. DYKART. Oct. 25, 70-11.

WANTED.—500 Bushels of Potatoes in exchange for Flour, Feed, &c. E. B. ISETT, by J. DYKART.

THE UNIVERSAL DIAL is a curious invention, and a perfect success. Its simplicity and accuracy are truly wonderful. See "The Old Clock on the Wall," in another column. (1915)

FOR SALE.—a pair of HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, being a first-class team for hauling timber or logs. Also, several sets of heavy harness. E. A. IRWIN & CO., Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 19-70.

STRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Guilford township, Clearfield county, Pa., on or about the 27th of September last, a DARK BROWN COW, with white legs, and a white spot in her face, and supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. MATTHEW McCULLY. Oct. 19-30.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER, CLAIM AND COLLECTOR. CONVEYANCING AND ALL LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. Drafts on and passages tickets to and from any point in Europe secured. Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa. October 5, 1870-3m.

BRICK FOR SALE.—The undersigned has manufactured and has now on hand for sale 150,000 BRICK, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. Call on A. TERPE, Luthersburg, September 14, 1870-6m.

SAWED LUMBER.—The undersigned having started in the Lumber business, near Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., is now prepared to furnish pine boards, clear and panel stuff, &c. Pine and Hemlock bills sawed to order and shipped on short notice. C. R. MACOMBER, Clearfield co. Pa. May 5, 1869-1f.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the interest of J. A. Blattenberger, Esq., in the but since heretofore carried on under the firm name of J. A. Blattenberger & Co., the same will be conducted hereafter under the name of Moschman and Lumber Co. (Store). H. H. SHILLINGFORD, JOHN LAWSON, President. May 11, 70-1f.

"THE OLD CLOCK ON THE WALL," with its dusty FACE may now put on a bright new dial, and henceforth keep the time of four or five of the great cities of the world, either in Europe or America, as you may desire, and keep your own time as before. Also, it may be attached to any ordinary clock, and is both ornamental and useful. In the parlor it is ornamental. In the school room it is a matter of great utility. Send for a circular to S. L. PURDY, Westover, Pa. Oct. 19-70-6m.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa. No. 269, Sept