THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 24, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION .- A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 7th day of March, 1366, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of District ; the Union at the coming October election. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said convention.

THE LAW VINDICATED.-Mrs. Grinder was hung at Pittsburg on the 19th. Several hours previous to the execution, she confessed having caused the death of Mrs. Carothers and Miss Buchanan, by administering poison. Marschall and Frecke, the Boyd's Hill murderers, were executed on the 11th. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard.

GOV. CURTIN AT HOME. -- Gov. Curtin and family arrived at Harrisburg, on Friday evening. The Governor is much improved in health. He was enthusiastically received by the people, and, as he approached the Capitol, was greeted with a salute of cannon. Later, he met a number of officials and citizens at his residence.

Gen. Grant gives it as his opinion that it is not desirable at presnt to remove the United States troops from the States lately in rebellion, nor wise to put arms into the hands of the militia as a method to be relied upon to preserve the tranquility of the South. Council from such a source will probably be heeded.

John Bright said in a late speech on Irish affairs that Parliament had passed two hundred acts in favor of the landlord and not one in favor of the tenant ! The serious question is whether such shall be the spirit of legislation in this country-legislation for monopoly and no legislation for industry.

On the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

MR. SCOFIELD. Mr. Speaker-Mr. HALE. I ask the gentleman to suspend a moment for the purpose of submiting a motion to amend.

The SPEAKER. A motion to amend is not in order pending the motion to re-commit.

Mr. HALE. My motion is to amend by adding instructions.

The SPEAKER. Such a motion is in order. Mr. HALE. I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson] by adding to that motion an instruction to the committee to amend the bill so as to ex-tend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia to all persons coming within either of the following classes, irrespective of caste or color, but subject only to existing provisions and qualifications other than those founded on caste or color, to wit: 1. Those who can read the Constitution of the United States :

2. Those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property within the

3. Those who have served in and been honorably discharged front the military or naval service of the United States :

And to restrict such right of suffrage to the classes above named, and to include proper provisions excluding from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States during the late rebellion, or given aid and comfort to said rebellion.

The question then being upon the amend-ment offered by Mr. Hale. Mr. SCOTIELD. Mr. Speaker, the color-

ed population of the United States is now about five millions. That is nearly double the population of all New England, fully one seventh of the entire population of the United States, and almost double the number that carried this country through a seven years' war with the greatest military Power in the world.

What shall be done with these five mil-lion people? Colonize them? Where and when? To Africa? Liberia is the most desirable and accessible part of that country, but that colony is now more than forty years old, and its emigrant population is only seven or eight thousand. Some ten thousand, in all, have been taken there, but from twenty to thirty per cent. of that number died during the period of acclimation. To land five million men, women, and children upon this miasmatic coast, without houses, roads or improved lands would be murder by the million. The origi-nal kidnapping and importation of slaves to this country was a very merciful and Christian business compared with such an exodus as this. But if we were wicked enough to embark in such a cruel enterprise we could not accomplish it. Calculate the expense, to say nothing of suffering, of collecting the entire population of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and taking them to the Atlantic coast ; compute the expense of transportation for such a nation across the Atlantic, and to these sums add the cost of houses, roads, clearings, stock, and temporary maintenance in that unhealthy climate, and you will have a bill too great for the resources

of the country, even if we were not in debt. Large bodies of Northern men who had But to gather up and colonize the scattered

REMARKS OF HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, that party may become powerless by the here that are urged on behalf of some of tion here are opposed to it. A prominent defection of the President. It is alleged by the States. No constitutional question in- man charged with a high crime in Pennsylour friends, that when the grim leaders of the rebellion shall re-embrace their old party allies, a President placed in power by Republican trust and Republican votes, forretful of an example that consigned two residents to private life and public infamy, will be present to celebrate the reunion of these pardoned principals in crime with suspected accessories before the fact. I do not speculate as to what the President may do. You never know what a singleman, suddenly elevated to power, may do. "Put not your trust in princes" is a warning that will apply to all men in power. I never could guess the secret motives that induced Tyler and Fillmore to betray the Whigs. I have often heard that a person who stands on the brink of Niagara, or climbs to the top of a lofty tower, feels an almost irresistible impulse to jump off. It may be some such unnatural sensation that prompted these two gentlemen to leap from their high eminence into the terrible obscurity below. I cannot believe that Mr. Johnson will follow these unseductive examples. But it he should, he alone will be broken. The tower will stand, but his crippled limbs can never again ascend it. The ranks of the Republican army would not even waver. Its contractors and sutlers would fly. to be sure; but without the loss of a man or a gun, it would still stand, the friend of the oppressed and the terror of the oppressor. Whatever individuals may do, be assured the Republican party will adhere to its principles, and its principles will certainly triumph. The Whig party could hardly be said ever to have been in a settled majority of the people, and it stood yet he betrayal of two of its Presidents, and only broke down when it surrendered to the slave power in the Baltimore convention of 1852. I conclude, therefore, that colonization

and re-enslavement are both impossible. "Then extermination awaits them," so we are told. The census, however, tells a different story. These tables show that the black population multiply quite as fast as the white. It is the large additions of the white element from abroad that gives that race an apparent advantage. I know that these people are poor. For long, dark years their industry has gone to swell the overgrown estates of their present persecutors. But they have been accustomed to a life of deprivation. Their wants are few; and in a country where labor is high and land and food are cheap they cannot waste away. I know it is thought that this rapid increase is due to the mercenary care of the master. The more children he could raise for the market the greater his estate. This is true only of a few of the more northern States. Breeding was not encouraged in the planting States further south. The overseers task was inconsistent with the duties of maternity. The services of the mother were worth more than her offspring. The life of the slave was graduated by the price of cotton, and, as a general rule, it would pay to use him up in seven years. And whatever would pay in that country was practiced. Humanity was no restraint, for making a man into a brute makes the maker brutal. During the transition from bondage to freedom, in the midst of civil war and bitter eution, their numbers may possib

Why, then, should they not vote?

Because, say the opposition, that is negro equality ! Equality in what? In mind, stature, morals, or wealth? If these muchpanionship is free now, and will be then. with men of color now, if. you are so inclinnor will you be with a black voter in the fuyou now, and his right would neither be enpoor, and take care of the schools. Certo understand what repairs are needed as then give them a chance to vote against a Congress, judge of the courts, nor any officer except the administrators of local affairs, in which all citizens, however ignorant in

national matters, are necessarily well informed. This action is not altogether an United States. But it is to be considered an experiment altogether, then, as I said before, there is no better place in the whole country in which to try it than the District of Columbia.

Again, it is said it will lead to amalgamation. This cry has been too often raised to alarm even the most ignorant. When the Democratic party endeavored to establish slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico, the arguments in opposition were met by the cry of "amalgamation." Negro Negro When slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, "Amalgamation and negro equality" was bellowed by that party all over the land. When the great and good President issued his proclamation of emancipation, they again screamed "Amalgamation and negro equality ;" and the cry came still again in terrible shricks when slavery was forever prohibited by amendment of the Constitution. This is a standing argument with the opposition, and is brought out on all occasions when any legislation is proposed touching the interest of the colored population. Even on so trifling an occasion as the passage of a law at the last session allowing these people to ride in the street cars in this city, a cry of horror was sent over the country, that I thought would startle the whole Anglo-saxon race to its feet in defense of its blood, but I soon saw that nobody was scared, and we all now see that nobody was hurt. Let our sensitive us how a little enlargement of the elective franchise, over small and purely local matbetween the two races. It is a fright that limited by lines of latitude, unlimited by makes you mistake a ballot for a billet-doux. | color or race, slumbereth not.

the Opposition, and feared even by some of tervenes. Here, at least, Congress is su-our friends, that when the grim leaders of preme. The law can be passed, and if it is dice and the people in the county where he found to be bad a majority can repeal it. was indicted would deprive him of a fair The colored race is too small in numbers trial, and asked the Legislature to grant here to endanger the supremacy of the him a change of venue. The people of white people, but large and loyal enough to that county remonstrated, and submitted to counteract to some extent disloyal proclivi- the Legislature that they were the fittest persons to try him, because they knew he was

guilty. If the people here were generally consenting to this enlargement of the fran-chise its necessity would be less apparent. It is because the negro is hated in this city, coveted qualities can be so easily bestowed, and justice denied him by prejudiced offi-is any man mean enough to withhold them? cials, that his vote is necessary for his own The objection is contradictory. First, he, protection. Every vote against him at this shall not vote because he is the white man's pretended election was an argument in his inferior ; and second, because he will make favor. I know that the prejudices, erronehim an equal. Do you mean by equality, ous sentiments, and even vices of the peo-personal friendship and social intercourse? ple should be somewhat regarded in legisla-Why, sir, if there is anything free in this tion, and that vested wrongs supposed to country, or any country, it is the right of each man to select his own associates. Com-panionship is free now, and will be then. tool, and that vested wrongs supposed to be vested rights should be divested very slowly. But what less can we do in this di-rection than is proposed to be done by this It is your constitutional right to associate bill, namely, to bestow the elective franchise upon a handful of men, who, as a body, ed, while you are not forced to associate are intelligent, sober, peaceable, and induswith nor even speak to a white voter now. trious, and in a District where only local officers are chosen, and over which our ture. On the other hand, it is the consti- right to legislate cannot be questioned. It tutional right of the colored man to skun nust be opposed, not upon the ground that it is going too fast or granting too much at larged nor diminished by his enfranchise- first, but upon the ground that, in that diment. The equality so much dreaded and rection no step should be taken-nothing so fiercely denounced, must mean, if it granted now, nor forever; that this is exmeans anything, that a colored man's vote clusively a white man's Government and will count one toward the election of mayor | the colored man is his slave. This is a reb and councils for Washington city, and a white man's vote will count one also, and no more. That is all. And why should they not be so counted? What do the may-or and councils have to do that none but the aristocracy can judge of their fitness? stitution to accord with this sentiment, and Simply to mend the roads, look after the forty years, as long as they lived to administer it, negroes were allowed to vote in all tainly these are subjects of deep interest to the old States except, perhaps, South Caromen of color as well as white men, and not lina. Both the precept and practice of our above the capacity of the lowest. Colored fathers refute the allegation that this is exmen do the work on the streets; they ought clusively a white man's Government. If we cannot now consent to so slight a recogwell as how to make them. You say they nition, as proposed by this bill, of the great are peor-they ought to know the poor underlying theory of our Government, as man's wants. You say they are ignorant- declared and practiced by our fathers, we are thrown back upon that new and monmayor who loads them with school tax and strous doctrine that the five millions of our deprives them of schools. In this District colored population and their posterity forevno vote is cust for President, member of er have no rights that a white man is bound to respect. Who pronounces this crushing sentence?

The political South ; and what is this South ? The southern master and his northern minion. Have these people wronged the South ? experiment. In Boston the colored people Have they filled it with violence, outrage, vote, and in the best-governed city in the and murder? No, sir, they are remarkably gentle, patient, and respectful. Have they despoiled its wealth or diminished its grandeur? No, sir, their unpaid toil has made the material South. They removed the forests, cleared the fields, built the dwellings, churches, colleges, cities, highways, rail-roads, and canals. Why, then, does the South hate and persecute these people? Because it has wronged them. Injustice always hates its victim. They are forced to look to the North for justice. And what is the North? Not the latitude of frosts; not

equality was their covering cry, during their New England and the States that border on ong struggle, through fraud and violence to the lakes, the Mississippi, and the Pacific. force slavery on the unwilling people of Kan- The geographical is lost in the political meaning of the word The North, in a political sense, means justice, liberty and union, and in the order in which I name them. Jefferson defined this "North" when he wrote "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness." This North has no geographical boundaries. It embraces the friends of freedom in every quarter of this great Republic. Many of its bravest champions, like our still unstolen, Republican President, hails from the geographical South. The North, that did not fear the slave power in its prime, in the day of its political strength and patronage, when it comman-ded alike the nation and the mob, and for the same cruel purpose, will not be intimidated by its expiring maledictions around this capital. The North must pass this bill, to vindicate its sincerity and its courage. The slave power has already learned friends compose their nerves and try to tell that the North is terrible in war and forgiving and gentle in peace: let its crushed and mangled victims learn from the passage of ters in this District, will result in marriage this bill, that the justice of the North, un-

Over a million of Springfield rifle mus kets, and immense supplies of ammunition for small arms and cannon, are stored away in the Northern arsenals.

The notorious counterfeiter. named Roberts, whose arrest in New York was noticed some weeks ago, has escaped from the jail in Brooklyn.

American securities are now the most acceptible of all the loans offered for sale at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A treasury clerk was sent to jail in Wash ington, charged with stealing \$35,000 in United States bonds.

The cashier of the sub-Treasury at Sam Francisco is a defaulter in the sum of \$500. 000.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa-To insure attention, the CASH must accompa-ny notices, as follows: -All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Er-ecutors' notices, \$2,50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

LOST-on Monday, January 8th, between Newburg and Clearfield, two Gum Blankets, The finder will be suitably rewarded on return-ing them to the subscriber, or by leaving them at the Journal office. LEWIS J. HURD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-on or about the 6th day of December last, a light Brindle Cow, medium size, horns good, hollow back, and rather high and heavy rump. When lost, gave a considerable quantity of milk. Any person re-turning her to the subscriber at Lumber-eity or giving information that will lead to her recovery, will be handward warred will be handsomely rewarded. Jan. 24, 1866-pd. M. HOLLOPETER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale at the late dwelling house of George Wilson, deceased, in the Borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1866.

at 2 o'clock. P M., of said day, the following de scribed real estate. to wit:

A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, situated on the north A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, situated on the north-west corner of Main and Pine streets in the Bor-ough of Curwensville, containing *i* aere more or less, whereon is crected a well finished. large three story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE good stabling, wood house &c., with a good selection of Apple, Pear, and Peach trees, Grape vines &c., thereon. The above property will be sold pur-suant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of George Wilson decreased. Conand testament of George Wilson deceased. Con-ditions and terms of sale made known on day of sale by WM. MeNAUL. A C. TATE. Jan. 24th, 1866-4t. Fxecutors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Great Oaks from little Acorns grow," The worst diseasos known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost dely de-

gone South to settle in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, are being forced to leave their new homes by the hostile attitude of the whipped rebels, who threaten to burn the property and take the lives of all Northern men who attempt to settle in the South.

The Emperor of the French has resolved to urge on the legislative branch of his government, a cultivation of friendly feelings with the people and the government of the United States. Sensible fellow, that Napoleon, as he understands how to get into a safe corner.

Ex-Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa has been elected by the Legislature of that State, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term. As his successor for the long term, commencing March 4, 1867, the Secretary of the interior, the Hon. James Harlan, has been elected.

The Western papers are complaining that it costs three bushels of corn to send one to market, a distance of one hundred miles; one hundred bushels to get a pair of boots; one thousand bushels to get a suit of clothes, and two tons of corn for a ton of coal.

The Florida Legislature has elected Mr. Call and Provisional Governor William Marvin, United States Senators, over two Rebel Generals. Gov. Marvin was elected, for the short term, on the ninth balloting.

General Sheridan, in reply to a recent letter of Jubal Early, has written a statement showing that he captured, as prisoners, more men than Early reports as his entire forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

The requisitions of the different Paymasters have been promptly met by the Treasury Department, and they are now being dispatched to the Military Departments for the purpose of paying off troops.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL-Last week, the U. S. House of Representatives, passed the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, by a vote of 117 to 45. It is thought that the U.S. Senate will also pass the bill.

Nearly three hundred Postmistresses have been appointed in the South, because no man could be found who would take the oath that he had not borne arms against the United States Government.

For the benefit of the poor the President has ordered the large quantity of wood belonging to the Government to be sold in small quantities at seven dollars and a half per cord.

A constitutional amendment reported in the U.S. Senate, provides that no claim shall hereafter be recognized for the payment of losses by the emancipation of the slaves.

and unwilling colored population, almost equal in numbers, would be a much greater undertaking.

Colonize them in Mexico, then, it is said. The expense might be a few million less, but still far beyond the present resources and strained credit of the Government, Other obstacles would intervene. Mexico has eight million five hundred thousand population now. Where could you thrust five million more in that uninviting land of endless war? Beside, if this vast population is as undesirable as is represented, they would be nearly as offensive to the people of Mexico as it is said they ought to be to us, and our unchristian purpose would be defeated by the kindred prejudices of that nation. Colonize them, then, in some of our western Territories ! The expense and injustice of this undertaking would be considerably less, but it would be just no colonization at all. They would soon be surrounded by our advancing millions, and left in the very heart of the country from which you desire to expel them.

The whole scheme of colonization is far beyond the present ability of the Government, so destructive to the productive interest of the country, so inhuman and unjust toward the people whose unpaid laborhas added so much to the wealth and comfort of the nation, and whose valor and patriotism has helped to sustain it in its late life-struggle, and so impracticable and impossible, even if it was right, that its advocates can scarcely expect to be credited with sense and sincerity at the same time. The thoughtless may be sincere, but the knowing ones the people from the consideration of other propositions and necessities. And if colonization were practicable what would become of the old theory urged by pro-slavery divines and politicians, who are for the most part the present advocates of colonization, that white men could not labor in the warm latitudes of the South? Do they propose now, in sending off the only possible laborers there, according to their theory, to abandon the culture of the South altogether? or do they confess they were only trying to cheat the people into the support of a cruel institution by false logic then, as they are trying to delude them with false theories now? If you mean to try colonization why not begin it at once? The longer you delay the more numerous will be these people, and the more determined to stay. Bring in your bill and let us see the details. How many billions of new bonds must be put upon the market, how large an army will be asked, how many ships will be needed, and how many years will it take to effect the ex-pulsion? What, in the meanwhile, is the work to define the meanwhile is the pulsion? What, in the meanwhile, is the wolrd to do for cotton? What shall be done Will with the unwilling and the fugitives? Will you hunt them with bloodhounds, or procure

the services of Buchanan's old marshals? Give us at once your bill of particulars. If colonization is found impracticable will you try to re-enslave them? I suppose not. The blacks are now too intelligent, too self-reliant, and too spirited to submit again to the oppressor. It is feared by the Southern master ; but the negro never will. Besides, the great Republican party, strong in numbers but stronger in its convictions of right, will always stand between iment, this District is a good place in which the weak and oppression. I know it is said to try it. The same objections do not exist on, is that a majority of the white popula-

diminish for a short time ; but the expectation that they will become extinct has no foundation either in the history or characteristics of the race.

In endeavoring to look fairly at this question, I have found no evidence upon which to rest the belief that this race is ever to be colonized, reenslaved, or exterminated. come back, then, to the question with which began, what shall be done then?

"Let them alone." That is the answer given by a member of the New York Legslature when it was proposed to send surgeons to vaccinate the Indians who were dying of small-pox on the Reserve, "They are a drunken, vagrant, thieving race, said he; "Let them alone. The soone they are gone the better for the country. 'We cannot afford to let them alone," said the member in reply; "they spread the in-fection through the whole surrounding country, and we have only the choice to administer relief or suffer and die with them. Neither can we afford to let five millions

of population, who are forever to remain in our midst, increasing as we increase, sink down into hopeless ignorance, degradation and vice. If we do, our own race will certainly grade down to them. The more we degrade these people the lower we sink ourserves. The ignorant white people have been made to believe that the elevation of the negro is equivalent to their debasement. The reverse is true. The more we improve this unfortunate race, the higher we raise our own. Human influence is not confined by a sharp embankment of rank or condition. It overflows to adjacent ranks, corcan only design to distract the attention of rupting or purifying them as it is itself corrupt or pure. All classes in society are elevated where there is no degraded class. It is the interest, therefore, of every while man that these people should be educated in morals, skill, industry, and letters. Every dollar expended for this purpose will e-conomize losses by unskilled labor, by riots, theft, and poor rates more than tenfold. I am not now advocating the cause of this race, however meritorious it may be. I do not base the necessity of their improvement upon any claim of their own. It does not at all impair my argument to concede the truth of all the charges preferred against them, even by their most unscrupulous accusers. Suppose that their minds are as weak, and their proclivities to vagrancy and vice as strong, as the life-long despoilers of their earnings allege, (admitting at the same time my premises that they cannot be sent abroad, nor reenslaved nor exterminated at home,) it only makes the necessity founded

I submit to the House that the cheapest elevator and best moralizer for an oppressed and degraded class is to inspire them with self-respect, with belief in the possibility of their elevation. Bestow the elective franchise upon the colored population of this District, and you awaken the hope and ambition of the whole race through ut the country. Hitherto punishment has been the only incentive to sobriety and industry cratic party will again yield its neck, not yet quite free from the old callous, to the yoke of the Southern master: but the other yoke of reward was inconsistent with the theory of all of them can read, and the scholarship 'service owed." Let us try now the pur- of many is of a very high order. The whole suasive power of wages and protection. If objection is easil colored suffrage is still considered an exper-

It cannot be possible that any man of common sense can bring himself to believe that marriages between any persons, much less between white and colored people, will take place because a colored man is allowed to drop a little bit of paper in a box, thereby intimating who he considers the fittest person to be mayor of this city. It is too trifling for argument.

We are again told that their average abiliyou know that? The colored man has nevhe has never had equal opportunities. The forbidding statutes of the South attest the capacities of the negro. If they really bewith such heavy chains? If it was incapable of learning, why prohibit it with the penitentiary? Their theories proved he was weak, but their legislation acknowledged he was strong. They debased him by law to fit him for slavery, and justified slavery because he was debased. So in this District the withholding opportunities of improvements is justified on the ground of his inferiority, and his inferiority is shown by the lack of improvement. But suppose the white race is superior, does it follow that the inferior race should be deprived of any authoritative mode of making its wants known to the Government? If mind is to be made the test of suffrage, a great many noisy declaimers against the negro will lose their votes. As a general rule the men least fitted to vote are the warmest advocates of exclusion. They apprehend, with much reason, that they may be distanced in the

race if the black man is not forced to carry as possible. weight. Such men should beware how they advocate a theory that would jeopardize their own votes if made universal. But it is further said that whatever their capacity, they are at least uneducated now. That would he but a short-lived objection if true and not solely applicable to people of color. But it is not true of the largest portion of the colored people in this District. Nearly objection is easily obviated by an education-

In Memory of the Fallen School Teachers. At the last meeting of the Teachers' Asciation, it was unanimously resolved that there be a monument erected, at the expense of the teachers of the State, in honor of and as a tribute of respect to their brothers, who, in the war of rebellion, gave up life that free institutions might live.

As it is necessary to have an accurate list ty is below that of the white race. How do of all who have thus died, the Association requested the School Department to collect er exhibited equal ability, to be sure, but through the district officers, this desired information. The directors are therefore respectfully and most earnestly solicited to forward to the Department, as early as possilieved his mind was so feeble, why bind it ble, the full names of all, and their respective districts, that were actual teachers who died in consequence of wounds received or di sease contracted in the army or navy of the United States. By actual teachers is meant those who taught by the year, or term in any of the schools or literary institutions of the State.

It is a work of charity, we know, but its object is to commemorate the noble deeds of brave men.

Please to make out the list in the following order, giving the township or district, the county, and the signature of the Presi-dent and Secretary of the board :

Name. Company. | Regiment. | Rank.

Papers throughout the State are requested to call the attention of their committees to this subject, in order that directors may collect the facts with as little trouble and delay as possible. CHAS. R. COBURN, Supt. Com. Schools.

The grand jury of Lafayette county, Miss. have found "a true bill" against Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. A., for burning the courthouse and town of Oxford, in the summer of 1864.

Last year the stove trade of Troy was immense. Sixteen thousand tons of iron were used, and one hundred and fifty thousand stoves were sent to market.

Ripe strawberries are being enjoyed by the epicures of Macon Ga.

tection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelvrs of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILIGUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARBHEA PILL curo where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible- Sold by J. MADOIRL, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

HORSE-SHOES and horse-nails, to be had at Aug. 23. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

A LARGE LOT of Raft rope, small rope, and Pully blocks, for sale by the coil, at a small advance on cost by IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO, Hubball's, Drake's. Hoofland's German, & Hostetter's & Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and pure liquors of all kinds for medical purpose, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN:

QUARTERLY REPORT of the County National Bank of Clearfield, Jan 1st, 1806.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts : : : : : \$74,990 94 U. S Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of U.S. to secure circulation : 75.000 00

Due from National Banks : " other Banks and Bankers 23,107 28 Premiums :

1.930 20 Expenses and Taxes : : : 1,129 24 791 50 8,309 00 1,834 00 546 50 Total : : : : : : : : : : \$187,628 68

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in : : : : \$100,000 00 Notes in oirculation : : : : : : 41,995 00 Due Ind. Depositors : : : : : : : : : 39,918'35 National Banks : : : : ether Banks and Bankers : 1,555 02
Discount and Interest : 4,020 29
Profit and loss, : : : : 150 00

Total Liabilities : : : : : : \$187,628 66

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy from the report made to the Comptrol-ler of the Currency. Jan. 1st, 1866. W. V. WRIGHT, Cash.

SOMETHING NEW IN CURWENSVILLE!

DRUGS! DRUGS!

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

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Confectionaies, Spices, Canned Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars, Books, Stationary, Pencils, Pens, Inks, and a general variety of Notions; Glass, Putty, 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 bu-siness, to merit and receive a liberal share of ublic patronage.

His stock embraces most articles needed in a community, is entirely new, and of the best qual-ity, which he will dispose of at roasonable prices Call and examine the goods, which cannot fail to please. JOSEPH R. IRWIN November 8, 1865.