

Raftsmans Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 31, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.—WASHINGTON, January 25.—In the House yesterday, Mr. Upson (Mich.) from the Committee on Elections, made report that Alexander H. Coffroth, who has the certificate of election from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has prima facie the right to the seat from that district, and is entitled to take oath of office and occupy the said seat without prejudice to the contestant, Wm. H. Koontz. Mr. Paine (Wis.) from the minority of the committee, made a report that Wm. H. Koontz is prima facie entitled to the seat. Both reports propose that the contestants serve on Mr. Coffroth, within fifteen days after the passage of the resolution, a particular statement of the grounds of said contest, and that Mr. Coffroth serve on Mr. Koontz, an answer thereto, within fifteen days thereafter, and that both parties have sixty days to take testimony in support of their several allegations. The reports lie over for future consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Advices from Mexico to the 5th inst., state that the Liberal General Carona holds a position within forty miles of Mazatlan. Although a strong force of the French was at the latter place, Carona remained undisturbed. He does not attack, knowing that he could not hold the place if he took it. Much distress existed in the country and famine prices for food prevailed in Chihuahua. All is well. The Liberal Government was again established at Chihuahua, and need fear no further molestation from the French. Durango was still in the hands of the French and traitors, but the Liberal forces were encircling the city in considerable numbers, and a fight was looked for soon.

A parcel of coal lands, containing 1058 acres and 150 perches, lying on the east side of George's creek, in Alleghany county, just above the lands of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, was sold at Baltimore this week, in one lot, at \$100 50 per acre, making a total of \$105,900. A. H. Stump, President of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, was the purchaser. The greater portion of this land originally formed part of the Commonwealth tract, is in a large degree underlaid with the fourteen feet vein of coal, and is on the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The tract was first offered in two lots, but no bid was received.

Some steps have been taken in Congress for the taking of an extra census during the present year. We hope it will be done, at least so far as the number of people is concerned. The other details usually embraced might be postponed for the four years yet remaining before the regular decennial enumeration. There are important questions and some of considerable difficulty connected with the number of the population. And there would be in this case a great many sad reflections suggested by the comparison of numbers in the proposed census and that of the year before the war.

On Friday three respectable dressed women were detected at the Executive Mansion, Washington, clipping pieces from the curtains of the East Room as souvenirs. They were arrested and taken to the Police Station-House. Such thefts have been of such frequent occurrence that an officer is constantly in attendance to restrain such larcenies.

The New York Tribune is hard on Titusville. Alluding to the alleged intention of the vigilance committee to "rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers and other scoundrels," it remarks that, "if they do, we are safe in predicting a very considerable decrease in population and decline of house rent at Titusville."

Montgomery Blair presided at a convention of ex-rebels and secessionists recently held in Maryland, the object of which was to procure the repeal of the law of that State which disfranchises rebels. That is where Blair is now—with the disloyal and against the loyal men of his State.

The Governor of South Carolina has addressed a letter to the President, strongly urging the transfer of all the lands now in possession of negroes to the late owners of said lands.

A correspondent of the Miner's Journal states that within the last three years over one hundred murders have been committed in Schuylkill county.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined \$32,819,248 64, in gold, silver and copper.

Hon. Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, has written a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner in favor of negro suffrage.

The Bribery Case.

In another column will be found the report of the Special Committee, appointed the last session of the Penna. Legislature, to investigate an alleged attempt to procure certain Railroad Legislation by corrupt means. William H. Witte, George Northrop, and Albert R. Schofield, three leading "Democratic" politicians, figure rather conspicuously in the report.

Mr. WITTE, it will be recollected, was the "big gun" at the Copperhead meeting held in this place during the Presidential campaign of 1864; and is now prominently mentioned as the nominee, of the Copperhead party, for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. NORTHROP will be remembered by some of our readers, as the "crack speaker," and defender of Judge Woodward, at the Copperhead meeting, at the Court House in this place, in 1863. And Mr. SCHOFIELD, is an ex-member of the Legislature, from Philadelphia—the man who, when he was asked to record his vote in the House of Representatives, in 1862, for U. S. Senator, declared he "could not be bribed to vote for Simon Cameron for one hundred thousand dollars."

According to the report of the committee these men occupy rather an unenviable position in the bribery case. A trio of "pious, undefiled, and incorruptible" Copperheads—leaders of that party which has railed so lustily about "corruptions" in our National Administration, during the last five years. But, it seems, their cry of "corruption" was only the old "stop thief" game, reproduced, to cover up their own infamous deeds. The report is an interesting document, and should be read by every-body.

Important to Newspaper Publishers.

We observe, there is a proposition before Congress to compel newspaper publishers to pay the postage of all papers which leave the office for subscribers. Such a law will break up most of the publishers in the country towns throughout the United States. The manner in which the business of publishing newspapers is conducted, the country press has to compete with the large establishments in the commercial cities under many disadvantages already, and it will only require the success of this measure in Congress to bankrupt more than one-half the country publishers. But this is not the only effect of the passage of such a law. The closing up of the country newspaper establishments, would have a very pernicious influence upon the general intelligence of the masses of the people, as tens of thousands of persons are enabled to take their country papers because they can pay for them in their home products, who cannot afford to pay the money for a city paper. We therefore trust, that our members of Congress will ponder well the effect such a law would have upon the community at large, ere they give their assent to its passage.

Constitutional Amendment.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, consisting of Six Senators and nine Representatives, have agreed on the following proposal of a Constitutional Amendment, which was reported to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden of Maine, on Monday, Jan. 22:

ARTICLE IV.—Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

This amendment virtually renits the question of Black suffrage to the several States, requiring only that each shall abide by its own decision, and not count as a basis of political power in the Union such portion of its population as it shall deliberately deprive of power and exclude from the body politic. In other words, it says: "Account your Blacks men or brutes; but, if you account them brutes, do not ask other States to regard them as men."

The Copperhead State Committee.

We see it stated that the Copperhead State Central Committee, in a body, called upon the President of the United States on Saturday, January 20th, to offer him their support. Doubtless, the committee thought, by this "subtle cob-web cheat," to entrap the President into some recognition of them as "Democrats," and in the hope of making a point for a comfortable place in his bestowal. But they were disappointed, for Andrew Johnson at once asked them "whether they came as partisans"—thus giving them to understand that he comprehended their true object. He well knew that not a man on that committee had voted for him, and that they all opposed him because, as they alleged, he had proved recreant to their party and was "unfitted by nature to rule." To have seen these men, (some of whom a few years ago refused by their votes to let him speak in the Senate Hall of Pennsylvania,) cringing before the President, must truly have been a humiliating scene.

The Revenue Commissioners will recommend the abolition of the tax on watches, carriages, plate and other articles in schedule A. They disapprove of the substitution of a tax on sales for the present income taxes.

General Crawford is not in Washington, but is confined at Fort Jackson, by order of General Sheridan.

Protection to American Manufacturers.

The question of protection to American manufactures is again looming up in Congress, and, from present indications, is likely, as in years past, to become a prominent one in American politics. Owing to the heavy premium on gold during and since the war, and the high taxes and rates of labor and living generally, our manufacturers, in all branches of industry, find themselves utterly unable to compete successfully with foreign producers even in our own markets, to say nothing of those of the rest of the world. Thus, in the Book trade, for example, we are assured in a recent article in Harper's Weekly, published by the leading Book-House in the country, the American publishers are already as good as driven to the wall. That paper asserts that no less than fifteen distinct tax rates are required to be paid upon every book published in the United States, which, in addition to the high rate of labor, swells the cost of production so enormously that English books, after paying the duty upon importation, can be sold in this country at a much less rate than American publishers can afford them. The article of paper can be manufactured abroad, and imported and sold in this country, at a rate very much below what our own manufacturers, with all the advantages of machinery, can afford to make even an inferior article. Large quantities of printing paper, made in Belgium, are now imported and sold to the leading publishers in our large cities, and as for books the British publishers are now supplying the trade in America to a very large extent, and it is probable, if the Tariff is not raised, even our School Books will be printed and supplied to American book-sellers by British publishers. An American book—that is a book printed and bound in America, of American materials,—will soon be a curiosity, unless the requisite protection is afforded to the trade in this country.

The same state of affairs exists in every other branch of domestic manufactures. Iron, the great staple of Pennsylvania, can now be manufactured abroad, and shipped to, and sold in the United States, after paying the present rates of duty, at a price considerably below what it can be manufactured for in this country. We are assured that the Iron manufacturers of England, Scotland and Wales, are over-run with orders from the United States. The better descriptions of Cotton and Woollen goods can also be made abroad and imported and sold in our markets much cheaper than they can be afforded by our own manufacturers. In a word, there is scarcely a single branch of American industry that does not feel the pressure of foreign competition. Another year, without additional protection, will close up nearly every manufacturing establishment in the United States, make us dependent for our supplies, upon British, French and German importations, and spread ruin and panic throughout the length and breadth of the land.

What is needed to prevent so disastrous a result, is an early and thorough revision of our present Tariff Laws, to meet the extraordinary exigencies of the present crisis. The United States has just passed through a terrible war. The Union has been saved at an immense cost of blood and treasure—a cost, by the way, which probably no other nation under Heaven could have met successfully, and which we can only recover from by wise legislation. We carried the war through by relying entirely upon our own resources. We can pay off the Debt and avoid bankruptcy only by a continuance in the same course. The nation, which, in its intercourse with foreign countries, buys more than it sells—which depends upon foreign nations for its wares and merchandise, although it may be able to pay for them for a brief season, must ultimately be beggared. The United States has, within itself, ample resources to sustain itself. Let Congress resolve that, as we did not pay tribute to Europe in our great trial, we will not do it now, but, controlling, as we do, the great staples of cotton, grain, and tobacco, we will make other nations pay tribute to us. Let us have fair export duties upon cotton, tobacco and grain, and large import duties upon every article of foreign production that can be manufactured in the United States, and our Country will continue what it is now acknowledged to be, the leading and controlling power of the civilized world.

SENTENCED.—Benj. F. Taylor, a clerk in the Cleveland, Ohio, post office, whose arrest in November last, for stealing certain letters put up by S. B. Row, Agent of the Post Office Department, which we noticed at the time, was arraigned two weeks since before the U. S. District Court for the offence, when he pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary.

In New York city, where the Democracy are in the ascendancy, nine-tenths of the time, corruption has become so rife that no effort is deemed available to correct the evil. The tax-payers there content themselves with footing all bills and keeping perfectly quiet.

The Louisville (Kentucky) city councils have passed a resolution offering the State \$300,000 for the erection of public buildings if the capital is removed to that city.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed the bill, giving the negroes the right to testify in Courts of Justice. It will undoubtedly receive the Governor's signature.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. Lowry presented a report from a special committee appointed at the last session to investigate a charge relative to an improper attempt to secure the passage of a certain bill, which was read as follows:

REPORT of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate an alleged attempt to procure, by corrupt means, the passage by the Legislature of an act entitled An act supplementary to an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19th, A. D. 1849.

Your committee, appointed at the close of the last session of the Legislature, to investigate an alleged attempt to procure, by corrupt means, the passage of an act entitled An act supplementary to an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19th, A. D. 1849, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 23d day of March, A. D. 1865, a bill originating in the House of Representatives, numbered 1349, and entitled as above, was called up in the Senate by the chairman of this committee. The object of the bill was to authorize the execution of a mortgage upon the Atlantic and Great Western railroad for the security of its creditors. We understand that the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, through which States this road passes, have enacted laws of similar character. The bill seemed to be of vital importance to the creditors of the road, and was, of itself, unobjectionable, and just. It would have passed this Legislature without opposition or delay had it not been announced on the floor of the Senate, by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins), and the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Beardslee), that they had reason to believe, and did believe, that money to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars had been brought to Harrisburg to be used improperly in procuring the passage of the bill in question. Upon this revelation being made, the chairman of the committee deemed it due to the character of the Senate to ask for the postponement of the consideration of the bill, and for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. The bill was accordingly postponed, and a committee of investigation (whose names are hereto appended) was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers. It will be remembered that this was on the day preceding the last, on which, by the rules of the Legislature, legislation could be obtained. The salutary effect of the appointment of the committee was at once made apparent. It appears by the testimony of Mr. Ward that Mr. Northrop, of Philadelphia, on learning the action of the Senate, proceeded to get the money from the parties who held it in their possession, and handed it over to Mr. Ward for the purpose of being returned to Mr. Jackson, the agent of the company. After the return of the money the committee advised the passage of the bill by the Senate, inasmuch as it was entirely proper of itself, and there were parties deeply interested in its passage who had borne no part in the base attempt to pass it by corrupt means. It accordingly passed and became a law. The committee met before the adjournment of the Legislature and examined two witnesses, whose testimony was immediately submitted to the Senate. The time being inadequate to conclude the investigation, leave was given the committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature. Sessions of the committee were held in Philadelphia, on the 12th of April and on the 3d of May.

The following facts seem to be clearly established by the testimony thus far obtained, viz: 1st. That thirty thousand dollars were sent to Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, to be used in procuring the passage of the bill in question, or, as stated by one of the witnesses, to "pay necessary expenses incurred in getting it through."

2d. That Mr. Tatlow Jackson, of Philadelphia, agent for Mr. James M. Henry, a large creditor of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, procured from Mr. Samuel Wann, another agent of Mr. Henry's in New York, at least twenty-five thousand dollars of this money, and that he sent the said twenty-five thousand dollars to Harrisburg by the hand of his brother, Mr. John Jackson.

3d. That Mr. Albert R. Schofield, of Philadelphia, was instrumental in inducing Tatlow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harrisburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money; and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.

4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned in tact to Mr. Jackson.

5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. George Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.

6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefore.

And 7th. That none of the money was paid to, or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.

The committee subpoenaed seven witnesses in all, viz: C. L. Ward, John H. Brimmer, Tatlow Jackson, John Jackson, William H. Witte, George Northrop and Albert R. Schofield. Messrs. Ward and Brimmer are not only without blame in the matter, but their conduct in the premises was eminently proper and praiseworthy. They learned for what "base uses" this money was obtained, and manfully exposed the wrong.

Mr. Witte, in answer to our summons, appeared before the committee and testified. His testimony will be found to conflict, on certain points, with that of one of the other witnesses, to which attention will be hereinafter directed.

Mr. Tatlow Jackson's connection with the affair is a very peculiar one. Though guilty of an unlawful and highly reprehensible act, he seemed to have been quite as much "sinned against as sinning," and was evidently made a victim through the misrepresentations of designing men. Your committee take this occasion to express the hope that the exposures of this investiga-

tion will have the salutary effect of disabusing his mind of the delusion that the employment of money is either legitimate or requisite to procure the passage by this Legislature of just and wholesome laws.

Mr. Northrop appeared before your committee, while sitting in Philadelphia in May last, and declined to testify. Upon the meeting, however, of the present Legislature, Mr. Northrop notified the committee of his willingness and desire to submit his testimony. He was accordingly sworn and examined. His testimony will be found to conflict with that of the other witnesses, to which your attention will be hereinafter directed.

Mr. Schofield declined to appear before the committee, and submitted a letter containing his reasons therefor, of which the following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1865. DEAR SIR,—With all due deference to the honorable committee of which you are chairman, I regret, from professional reasons, which must be obvious to your mind, that I am not able to testify as requested in your letter of the 14th ult.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt servant, ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD, Atty at Law, No. 1522 North Twelfth Street.

HON. M. B. LOWRY. Upon Mr. John Jackson, the officer in charge of the subpoena failed to serve personally, but left a copy of the same at the house of his brother, Tatlow Jackson, which we have reason to believe he received, but he did not appear before the committee.

Your Committee desire to direct attention to the following, which appear among other conflicts of testimony:

Mr. Tatlow Jackson testifies that he sent the money to Harrisburg on the "advice of Mr. George Northrop more than that of any other person." Mr. Northrop, on the contrary, testifies that Mr. Schofield told him that Mr. Jackson had promised him (Schofield) "certain payment for services in connection with the bill;" that he wished him (Northrop) to "say to Jackson that he would require twenty-five thousand dollars;" that he (Northrop) replied, that "he knew nothing about the matter," and "as far as he was concerned desired no connection with a matter of money;" that on his return to Philadelphia he reported to Mr. Jackson the request of Schofield, "informing Jackson at the time that he (Northrop) did not see the necessity for money." Mr. William H. Witte testifies that he "never spoke to any member of the Senate or of the House or to any person on the subject of the bill"—that he "has no knowledge of what means, if any, were used to influence any person with reference to it"—that he "rendered no service to Mr. Jackson"—and that "he did not hear anything said about the use of five thousand dollars to procure the passage of the bill through the House." Mr. Jackson, on the contrary, testifies that Mr. Witte "knew he (Jackson) sent the money," and that he (Witte) "was willing to assist him by his personal influence." And Mr. G. Northrop testifies that he was requested by Mr. Jackson to "communicate with two gentlemen whom he (Jackson) believed would assist him in the matter"—that after reaching Harrisburg, Mr. Jackson sent him a check for two or three thousand dollars "by one of these two gentlemen"—that "after the bill passed the House, he returned to Philadelphia, and one of these gentlemen who had been to Harrisburg, acting in behalf of Mr. Jackson in this matter, and who had known of his having the money and the amount of it, asked payment out of it for his and the other gentlemen's services"—that he asked for three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which he paid him.

That Mr. Jackson afterward "approved of what he had done"—and that the said two gentlemen with whom he conferred, and to one of whom he paid the money, were "Mr. William H. Witte and Mr. Albert R. Schofield."

Your committee have reason to believe that Mr. Albert R. Schofield, Mr. William H. Witte and Mr. George Northrop were "of one mind" in this matter, and they combined to extort thirty thousand dollars from Mr. Tatlow Jackson by false and mischievous representations; and that, after a pretended officiousness around this capital in aid of his bill, to which bill no one was opposed, they intended to divide the money between them—that they never intended to pay any part of it to any member of either branch of the Legislature—that they did so appropriate to themselves five thousand dollars, and that, but for the exposures in the Senate and the appointment of this committee, the balance of the money, to wit: twenty-five thousand dollars would have been likewise retained and divided among them.

Your committee would express their regret that one of the principal witnesses has declined to testify in the case, thus rendering the testimony somewhat defective, and placing himself in no enviable attitude in relation to this matter. While Mr. Tatlow Jackson, who employed this witness as his attorney, has come forward, and, with a candor which does him credit, freely gives his testimony, this witness has, as we think, very improperly, sheltered himself under the pretext of professional duty. It is for the Senate to say how far he shall be protected by this excuse.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to report that they have examined all the witnesses in the case, that it was in their power to reach, and to recommend that the Speaker issues his warrant for Mr. Albert R. Schofield, who has evaded the committee by refusing to testify, and that he be brought before the bar of the Senate, to answer such interrogatories, touching the subject of this investigation, as may be propounded to him.

N. B. LOWRY, WM. M. RANDALL, W. WORTHINGTON, Committee.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1866. On motion of Messrs. Connell and Lowry, the report was laid on the table, and five thousand copies of the same ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

In portions of Northern Alabama, east of Huntsville, great destitution prevails, and the relief of both whites and blacks by the State or National Government, is indispensable.

Benjamin Finney, a wealthy farmer at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine; by his fifth wife, a pretty girl, whom he married six weeks ago.

The Jews of New Orleans have contributed \$9,000 for their widows' and Orphans' Home.

Ohio proposes to provide a pension for her disabled soldiers.

The Kentucky Legislature has postponed the election of United States Senator.

Mississippi is going to furnish her maimed Rebel soldiers with artificial legs.

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 accompany notices as follows:—IN VALID.—Painful, for the benefit of a CAUTION TO YOU! MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies free of charge may be had by the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Jan. 31, 1866-ly. Brooklyn, Kings Co. N. Y.

NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of the Madera & Osoola Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will be held at their office at Osoola, Tuesday, February the 13th, at two o'clock, P. M. Jan. 31. W. J. LONG, Sec'y & Treas'r.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said company, in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1866, to elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the board. B. HARTSHORN, Jan. 31, 1866. President.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of a MAN who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies free of charge may be had by the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Jan. 31, 1866-ly. Brooklyn, Kings Co. N. Y.

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48 PAGES, 48 PAGES. It is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to Popular Literature, Science and Art.

It will contain the best Popular Tales, the best Domestic Stories, the best Sketches of Travel, the best Papers on Popular Science, the best Short Popular Essays, the best Poems, Biographies, &c. It gives More and Better for the Money than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from British Chambers—the Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun Jan. 13, H. W. I. Made a Fortune in Wall Street, and How I Got Married.

A splendid, original and true story, written expressly for the New York Weekly Magazine, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has been ever published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the Magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance.

TERMS.—One copy, one year \$4.00; One copy, three months, \$1.00; Two copies, one year \$7.00; Five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, \$20.00. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of an order or mailing direct.

LETTERS SUCCESS.—This MAGAZINE has so exactly met a great public want, that 200,000 Copies are now Printed, with every prospect with a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits. Address: H. W. I. MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL STREET, No. 7 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

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This invention consists of Duplex (two) Elastic Pure Rubber Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, and the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elastic Skirt, is beyond comparison in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Churches, Railroads, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenades and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or satin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elastic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with two ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or thrice covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best in every particular, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For Sale in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. (Inquire for the Duplex Elastic (or double) Spring Skirt. Jan. 31, 1866-2m A. C.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches?—O you want Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. York. March 29th, 1865.

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 Carwensville, Clearfield county, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, situated on the north west corner of Main and Pine streets in the Borough of Carwensville, containing 1 acre more or less, whereon is erected a well framed large three story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE good stable, wood house &c., with a good selection of Apple, Pear, and Peach trees, Grape vines &c. thereon. The above property will be sold pursuant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of George Wilson deceased. Conditions and terms of sale made known on day of sale by WM. McNAUL, A. C. TATE, Executors. Jan. 24th, 1866-4t.