tor Andrew Johnson. [Laughter.] It is perhaps the best answer, though I should hardly have ventured to have used such harsh language in reference to the President of the United States. as to accuse him of quibbling and demagogueing and playing the mere politician, in sending a ve-to message to the Congress of the United States. The President also makes some other allusions to this bill of the same character; for instance, he speaks of the impropriety of marriages between whites and blacks; he then goes on to say, "I don't say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriages. Well, then, for what purpose is it introduced in this bill? Not surely as an ad captandum argument, to excite prejudices, or as the argument of a demagogue and politician. The President further says: "If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws, discriminating between whites and blacks on the subject covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also, by law, declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote in this bill of the same character; for instance, he judge, to hold any office, and finally, to vote in every State and Territory of the United States." Perhaps the best answer, Mr. President, I could give to this would be the answer of Andrew Johnson himself. 'He undertook to reorganize State Governments in the disloyal States. When he did so, to whom did he extend the right of suf-To the blacks? No, sir. But he extended the right of suffrage to those authorized to vote under the laws of the States before the Rebellion. When urged to allow the loyal blacks to vote, what was his answer? That he had no power; that it was unconstitutional. But he had power to protect them in their civil rights, and no did protect them in their civil rights. Then, if it be true that protection in civil rights carries with it the right of suffrage, what becomes of the position he assumed when he extended civil rights to the negro all through the South as I shall presently show he orders issued by his lion. When urged to allow the loyal blacks to I shall presently show, by orders issued by his authority, and yet refused to give them the right of suffrage on the ground that he had no constitutional power to do it—that it was a right vested in the States, with which he could not interfere? But, sir. the grant of civil rights does not, and never did, in this country, carry with it political rights, or more properly speaking, political privlleges. A man may be a citizen in this country without the right to vote or without the right to hold office. The right to vote and hold office in the State depends upon the Legislatures of the various States. The right to hold office under the Federal Government depends upon the Con-stitution of the United States. The President must be a natural born citizen; a Senator, a Representative, must have been a citizen of the United States for a certain number of years, before he can be elected a member of either this, or the other House of Congress, so that the fact of being a citizen does not qualify a person for holding office, necessarily nor does it necessarily authorize him to vote Women are citizens, children are citizens, but they do not exercise the elective franchise, by virtue of their citizenship. Foreigners, as is stated by the President in this message, before they are naturalized, are protected in their rights enumerated in this bill. The right to contract, the right to sue, and most of the rights I have enumerated. They do not, because they possess these rights,—the right to make a contract and to hold land, which is the case in most if not all the States at present-I say they do not therefore vote. The rights enu-merated in the bill do not carry with them the right to vote. But, sir, what rights do citizens of the United States have? They have some. To be a citizen of the United States carries with it some rights. What are they? Why, sir, they are those inherent and fundamental rights which belong to every citizen and freeman in all countries, such as the rights enumerated in this bill and they belong to citizens in all the States of the Union. The right of American citizenship means lands. In the language of Mr. Marey, when Se-eretary of State, a citizen in a foreign country is entitled to the same protection that is extended by that Government to its own citizens.

In the great essential rights which I have enumerated, the rights which belong to citizens, and are known as natural rights, are defined by Blackstone in his definition of civil liberty, other than natural liberty so far restrained by human law, but no further than is necessary and ex-pedient for the general advantage of the public in this definition of civil liberty, it ought to be understood, or rather expressed, that the restraint introduced by the law be equal to all, or as much so as the nature of the law will admit. Equality of rights is the basis of the Commonwealth, as is said by Kent himself. In speaking of these rights, he says that the nature of the individuals may be said to be included in the personal security the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property. These rights have mostly been considered, and frequently declared, by the people of this country to be natural, inheront and inalienable. What are they, sir? The right of personal security, personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property; and these are declared to be inalienable rights belonging to every citizen of the United States. Kent, in the second volume of his Commentaries, says that the privileges and immunities granted by the Constitution of the United States to the citizens of the several States were to be confined to those which were in their nature fundamental and belonged of right to the citizens of all free its. Such are the rights of protection of life and liberty and the right to acquire and enjoy property. There is a case reported in the 10th of Johnson, which goes much further than this, which dicides not simply that a citizen of the United States as such is entitled to protection in these rights, but that an alien enemy permit-ted to reside in the country during a time of war. if he is allowed to reside here, is to be protected in all these rights. In giving the opinion of the Court in that case the Court says lawful residence implies protection and the capacity to sue and be sued. I would like to inquire if the negro is lawfully in this country? If not, where does he belong? By the law of nations an alien who goes to reside in a country is entitled, so long as he conducts himself decently, to continue to reside there under the public protection. In the same opinion the learned Chancellor says this is the public law of Europe; it is international law; and any person residing in the United States is entitled to the protection of that law by the Federal Government, because the Federal Government has jurisdiction of such questions. And, str, if it were not so. American citizenship would be worth nothing. What is it worth if it does not protect the citizen in some rights? How is it, sir, that every person born in these United States owes al-legiance to the Government of the United States Everything that he has his property, his life may be taken by the Government of the United States in its defense or to maintain the honor of the nation. And can it be sir, that our ancestors struggled through a long war to set up this Govern-ment, and that the people of our day have strug-gled through another war to maintain it—that af-ter all the sacrifice we have made we have got a Government which is all-powerful to command obedience of the citizen, but has no power to afford him protection! Is that all that this boasted American citizenship amounts to? Go tell it, sir, to the father whose son was starved to death at Andersonville; to the widow whose husband was slain at Mission Ridge, or to the little boy who was clain at Mission Ridge, or to the little boy who leads his blind father through the streets of your city, who lost his eyes on the Gulf coast. Go tell them that this Government, in defense of which the son, and husband fell and the father lost his eyes, is a government which has a right to call those persons to its defense, but has no power to protect its friends in any rights whatever. Sir, it cannot be. Such is not the meaning of our Constitution. Such is not the meaning of American citizenship. This Government, which would go to war to protect its meanest citizen or inhabitant in any foreign land, whose rights were un-

tant in any foreign land, whose rights were unjustly encroached upon has certainly some power to protect its own citizens in their own council to the counci

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right, secured or protected by this act, or to different punded or protected by this act, or to different punded. ishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condi tion of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the pun-ishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year,

or both, in the discretion of the court. Now, can human ingenuity point out wherein that section discriminates in favor of colored persons? It says that no person shall subject a colored person to a different punishment than that inflicted on a white person, for the same of-fense. Does that discriminate in his favor? Why. sir, the very object of the section is to prevent discrimination. The effect of it is to prevent it, as well as its object; and language, it does seem to me, could not more plainly express that effect. It may be said that it is for the benefit of the black man, because he is in some instances discriminated against by State laws; but that is the case with all remedial statutes. They are for the relief of persons who need relief, not for the re-lief of those who have a right already; and who those needing relief obtain it, they stand upon the precise footing of those who do not need it. There are, however, other and serious objec-tions made to this section. It is said that it pun-ished, by fine and imprisonment, legislators who pass such conflicting laws. Let us see if that is the language, is the proper construction of the provisions. I will read again the first line. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, shall subject or cause to be subjected any in habitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected, &c. Now, sir, who is to be punished? Is the law to be punished? Are the men who make the law to be punished? Not at all. If any person under color of any law shall subject a person, &c., he is to be punished. Who? Why, the person who, under color of law, commits the offense, not the men who make the law. "If any person, un-der color of any law, statute, ordinance, regula-tion or custom," &c. In some communities of the South a custom prevails by which a different punishment is inflicted upon the blacks from that which is meted out to the whites for the same offense. This section proposes to punish the com-munity, or to punish the person who, under color of such custom, commits the offense. It is a monstrous perversion of the meaning of the section to give it any other construction. But it is said that, under this provision, judges of the court may be punished, and ministerial officers may be punished, who are engaged in the execution of any such statute as this, and this is made an objection to the law. Well, sir, I admit that the ministerial officer and the judge, if he acts viciously and corruptly in the execution of an illegal law, may be and ought to be punished. But if he acted innocently the judge would not be punished. What, sir, is a crime? Why, it is a violation of some publisher. violation of some public law, to constitute which there must be an act, and a vicious will in doing the act; or, according to the definition in some of the law books, to constitute a crime, there must be a violation of a public law coupled with an intent, or witherim inal neglect. There must be a union—a joint operation of act and intent—in order to commit a crime; and the judge, who for the purpose of having this question decided in the Federal Courts, should give a decision that would allow the case to be brought up, who acted innocently and not viciously, or oppressively, would never be convicted before any court in Christen lom. But, sir, if he acted viciously and oppressively, I repeat, he ought to be punished; and it is no novel provision to put into a statute book. Why, sir, very soon after the organization of this Government, in the first year of its exist-Union. The right of American citizenship means something. It does not mean in the case of a foreigner that when he is naturalized he is to be left to the mercy of State legislators. He has a right, when duly naturalized, to go into any State of the United States, and submitting to its laws, reside there, and the United States would protect him in that right. It would protect a citizen of him in that right. It would protect a citizen of the United States, not only in one of the States of the Union, but it will protect him in foreign being convicted thereof, shall be deemed violating the Union. tors of the laws of nations and disturbers of the public repose, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years or fined \$1,000, at the discre-

tion of the court. Mr. Trumbull, after discussing the ob ections of the President to the second section, reviewed other portions of the Veto Message. In proof that conflicting legislation existed, and that danger was to be apprehended, from conflicting leg-islation not yet affected, Mr. Trumbull cited the official returns of military officers connected with the Freedman's Bureau, of State laws recently enacted in prohibition of the right of the negro to lease or own land, and other rights secured them in this bill. He also referred to the military orders sanctioned by the President, showing the same thing; among them, those of General Sickles at Charleston, cautioning the law-making authorities against discriminating against any class of the population, declaring that all laws should expressly secure, in all respects, equal justice to freedmen as to all other people. His or them in this bill. He also reterred to the militader of March 4th declared the exclusive jurisdic-

tion, in all cases affecting freedmen, of the Superior and Circuit Provost Courts

Hecontinued in illustration of the frequent excreise of these powers under the discretion of the President, and assumed a radical change in the President's opinions and action upon this subject. He also discussed the specific powers of the President, claiming that the war power rested in Con gress. He next proceeded to examine the object tion of the President to the third section of the bill lying against the extent of jurisdiction to Federal courts granted in cases arising under this act. He claimed that the President had made a strained construction of it, in assuming that all cases arising under its provisions must necessarily be excluded from the State Courts, but if it did sustain such construction, and it was found to b the only safeguard for the rights of the freedmen, he would freely say that their liberty should be maintained at all hazards, and he would further say that if it was found essentially necessary for their protection, he would put in the hands of the colored men the ballot, and the bayonet too. So far as he was concerned in connection with the faith of the nation, pledged to protect those who had fought to sustain the unity of the nation, he would never cease in his efforts to make that pledge good To the objection made to the numpiedge good 10 the edjection made to the num-ber of officials and agents required by the bill, he replied that it was all copied from the statute known as the Fugitive Slave law, machinery in itself always held to be constitutional and proper, and now used in the interest of freedom as i originally was in the interest of Slavery. As our soldiers employed the wenpons we received from the rebels in putting down the Rebellion, so the weapons of the law were sanctified in uses of freedom. Other objections to the seventh and eighth sections he showed to be taken verbally from former laws, against which no objections had been made. That with reference to the employment of the army and navy in enforcing its ex-ecution, he explained, was taken from a law en-acted in Van Buren's Administration in 1838;

In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull said: Mr. President, I have now gone through this Veto Message replying with what potence I could command to its various objections to the bill. Would that I could stop here, that there was no occasion to go further; but justice to myself, justice to the State whose Representative I am, justice to the people of the whole country, in legislating for whose behalf I am called to participate, justice to the Constitution I am called to support, justice to the rights of American citizenship it secures, and to human liberty now imperiled requires me to go further. Gladly would I refrain from speaking of the spirit of this message, of the dangerous doc-trines it promulgates, of the inconsistencies and contradictions of its author, of his encroachments upon the constitional rights of Congress, of his asto protect its own citizens in their own country. I pass from the consideration of this first section of the bill so the second, which is objected to by the President, as affording discrimination protection to the colored persons. Sir, I will read that section, and let us see if any of us can see that section, and let us see if any of us can see the congress in the passage of the bill, of liberty. Congress in the passage of the bill, who is it that is breaking down the barriers

under no consideration, sought a controversy with the President. So far from it, the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate. I am not about to relate private declarations of the President, but it is right that the American people should know that the controversy reference to this measure is of his own seeking. Soon after Congress met it became apparent that there was a difference of opinion between the President and some memsecured to freedmen. The President in his annual message had denied the Constituthe pursuit of happiness. This was his lan-guage; but while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not compethe elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property. There were some members of Congress who expressed the opinion that, in the reorganization of the rebellious States, the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man, though this was not the prevailing sentiment of Congress, all were anxious for a reorganization of the rebellious States and to their full participation in the Federal Government as soon as these relations could be restored with safety to all concerned. Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different departments of the Government, and an anxious desire to sustain the President, for whom I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning anything from considerations which I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress, securing equlity in civil rights when denied by State authorities to freedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States, would do much to re-lieve anxiety in the North and to induce the Southern states to secure these rights by their own action and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I preparwith the President's objections. After the bill was introduced and printed, a copy was furnished him, and at a subsequent period. when it was reported that he was hesita-Bill then pending in the House, and a hope expressed that if he had any objections to any of its provisions, he would make them known to its friends that they might be remedied if not destructive to the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress, and certainly none on my part to have bills presented to him which he would not approve. He never indicated to me, nor, so far as I know, to any of its friends, the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill till after its pas-How could be consistently with him-The bill was framed, as was supposed, in entire harmony with his views, and unless some State can have and exercise certainly, with what he was then, and has the right to punish somebody, or to deny since been, doing in protecting freedmen in somebody a civil right on account of his civil rights all through the rebellious | color, that its rights, as a State, will be de-States. It was strictly limited to the protection of the civil rights beloning to every freedman, the birthright of every American citizen, and carefully avoided, confining or interfering with political rights or privileges of any kind. The bill neither confers nor abridges the rights of any one, but simply declares that in civil right there shall be an equality among all classes of citizens, and that all alike, shall be subject to the same punishment in each State. So it does not abridge the great fundamental rights belonging under the Constitution to all citizens, it may grant or withold such civil rights as it pleas es. All that is required is, that in this respect the law shall be impartial. And, yet, this bill is now returned with the President's objections—and such objections! What are they? That in all our history-all our experience as a people being under Federal and State laws—no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill, has ever before been proposed or adopted. Have I not already shown in the action of the President himself, through Gen. Sickles's declaring that all laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants, and in various acts of Congress, precedent for every provision of this bill.

The details of this bill," says the President, "establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely be-yord any that the General Government has ment of all races, including, of course the colored the same as those of white, let an intelligent public judge! "They, (the details") says the President, "interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively be tween a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State-an absorption and assumption at power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our Federal system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Govern-All this is said by a President who, by his own fiat issued through Gen. Howard, set aside an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, and by another order through Gen. Terry, an act of the Virginia Legisla ture, and forbade any magistrate or civil

officers from attempting to execute it; who, through Gen. Canby, ordered the State Courts in his Department to suspend all suits against persons charged with offences for which white persons were not punished; and we all know the penalty which would have been visited upon State Judges or officials for violations of any of these orders. A President who, after vetoing a provision of the Freedmen's Bureau bill because it secured possession to the occupants of land under Major-General Sherman's order for the limited period of three years, himself issued an order within less than thirty days afterwards, through H. W. Smith, Assist-

ant-Adjutant-General, declaring that grants November 28, 1865. H. F. NAUGLE of land to the freed people in comp with General Sherman's special Field Order No. 15, dated January 16, 1865, will be

EATHER-an assortment-for sale by MERRELL & EIGLER December 14, 1864

of the States and making strides toward centralization? Is it Congress, by the passing of this bill or the President who without law is arrogating to himself far greater powers than any conferred by this bill? Let it not be said that the President exercises these vast powers by virtue of the war power. He told us in his Annual Message that the war was over, and whether over or which exists between him and Congress in not, no incidental powers are vested by the Constitution in the President either as President or Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The instrument gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carbers of Congess in regard to the condition of rying into execution all powers vested by the rebellious States and the rights to be the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or offi-cer thereof. The President is required in tional power of the General Government to carrying out his powers to act in obedience extend the elective franchise to negroes, but to law, the very thing which he refuses to he was equally decided in his assertion of do. He says the tendency of this bill must the right of every man to life, liberty, and be to resuscitate the spirit of the Rebellion. What assumption in one who desires the authority to punish those who violate United States laws under color of State autent for the General Government to extend | thority, a doctrine from which the Rebellion sprung, and in entire harmony with the declaration of Mr. Buchanan that there was no power to coerce a State. But, Sir, from out the mouth of Senator Andrew Johnson I will prove that President Andrew Johnson has violated the spirit of the Constitution, if not the letter, in vetoing this bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority, the vote in the Senate being, Yeas 33 to Nays 12; in the House, Yeas 111, Nays 38. I will read from the remarks of Senator Andrew Johnson on the veto of the Homestead bill by Mr. Buchanan: "The President of the United States presumes-Yes, Sir, I say, presumes-to dictate to the American people and to the had always entertained the highest respect, I had trequent interviews with him during the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, that this measure shall not become a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is there any difference in the spirit of the Constitution, whether a measure is sanctioned by a two-thirds vote before its passage or afterward? When a measure has been vetoed by the President, the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered, and passed by a two-thirds vote in order to become a law. But here, in the teeth of the Executive, there was a twothirds vote in favor of this bill. The vote ed the bill substantially as it now returns was thirty-six to two, in this body. The two Houses have said that this measure is Constitutional, and right. In the other house, reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation, the vote was 112 to 51-ten ting about signing the Freedmen's Bureau more than the two-thirds majority, which Bill, he was informed of the Civil Rights the Constitution requires; and when there the Constitution requires; and when there is a two-thirds vote for a measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to say, "No, you shall not have this measure; I will take all the chances of restoring it." Apply the language to the facts connected with this bill, and then say who has violated the spirit of the Constitution. This bill in no manner interferes with the municipal regulations of any State which protects all alike in their rights of person and property. It could have no operation in Massachusetts, New-York, Illinois, or most of the States of the Union. How preposterous, then, to charge that,

Whatever may have been the opinion of the President at one time as to good faith, requiring the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, it is now manifest, from the character of his objections to this bill, that he will approve no measure that will accomplish the object. That the second clause of the Constitutional Amendment gives this power there can be no question. Some have concluded that it gives the power even to confer the right of suffrage. I have not thought so because I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than of a non-voting white, whether child or female. But his liberty under the Constitution he is entitled to, and whatever is necessary to secure it to him he is entitled to have: be it the ballot or the bayonet. If the bill now before us, and which goes no further than to secure civil rights to the freedmen, cannot be passed, then the Con-stitutional Amendment declaring freedom to all inhabitants of the land is a cheat and on a delusion. I cannot better conclude what I have to say than in the language of Mr. Johnson on the occasion of the veto of the Homestead bill, when after stating that the fact that the President was inconsistent ever provided for the white race." With fact that the President was inconsistent what truth this can be said of a bill which and had changed his opinion with reference and a great principle, is declares that the civil rights and the punish- to a great measure and a great principle, is no reason why a Senator or Representative who had acted understandingly should change his opinion, he said: "I hope the Senate and House of Representatives who have sanctioned this bill by more than a two-thirds majority will, according to the Constitution, exercise their privilege and power and let the bill become a law of the

stroyed! It is manifest that, unless this

their rights.

#### F. NAUGLE WATCH MAKER.

land according to the high behest of the A-

merican people.

GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public, that he has on hand, (and constantly receiving new additions,) a large stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Manufactory, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and WATCHES-a fine assortment, of silver Hunt

ing and open case American patent Levers, plain and full jeweled. GOLD PENS. an elegant assortment, of the best quality. Also, in silver extension and desk

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass. JEWELRY of every variety, from a single piece to a full set.

ALSO, a fine assortment of Spoons, Forks, but-ter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabata. All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and Warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited.

LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING-include A ding some extra quality of Beaver Over-coats, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods, made up in suits to match—for sale by Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

in a letter, will receive by return mail a recipe giving proper directions as to the necessary treatment.

Address, JACOB IRWIN.

September 21, 1864-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

D. M'GAUGHEY, PHOTOed the Photograph establishment formerly conducted by H. Bridge, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining coun-ties, that he has recently made additional im-provements to both sky-light and aparatus, and he flatters himself that he can satisfy the most fastideous taste in a TRUE and lifelike likeness

L ADIES FURS, and Gents' fur caps, for sale at the "corner" store, Curwensville, Pa.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—The undersigned having recently discovered an infallible and simple cure for that annoying malady in horses,

known as 'Hoof-bound.' Any person sending \$1

He also keeps constantly on hand a good assort ment of Guilt, Rosewood, and Walnut frames— Albums of all sizes and styles—and an endless variety of cases, lockets, etc.. which he will dispose of at very moderate prices, for cash.

His gallery is in Shaw's row, (up stairs,) Market street, Clearfield, Pa., where he is always ready to accommodate customers who may be in want of a good Likeness of themselves or friends Particular attention paid to copying all kinds f pictures, etc. November 1, 1865

#### MUSIC TEACHERS AND DEALERS.

of pictures, etc.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish Sheet Music, Strings, Musical Instruments, and Music Books of all kinds at the lowest trade rates, wholesale and retail, from the largest col lections in this country.

Orders punctually and faithfully attended to. Address all orders, SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. PIANO FORTES



WHOLESALE AGENCY. The subscriber, late a member of this well known firm has established a WHOLESALE AGENCY,

748 Broadway, New York City, Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very Low-

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate.) They excel all others in durability and superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

est Prices,

bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame. Full Round Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance, and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, Y Y.

D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

The Most Perfect and Beautiful MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

IN THE WORLD, AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE,



THE AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes home attractive, refines and elevates the minds of all, beautiful in appearance and effect.

SIBERIA OTT. 748 Broadway, New York City, WHOLESALE AGENT.

The immense popularity of these Organs, and their superior Musical Powers, is fast bringing them before the public, as the instrument so long desired in AMERICAN HOMES. And although the cost price is but a trifle over the Melodion. yet the musical advantages, beauty of tone and quickness of touch and action are so far superior, that they are fast superceding the Meledion, and the call is now almost exclusively for the

#### AMERICAN ORGANS.

It is adapted to any music, from the quickest and most lively, to the heavy tone of the Church Organ. And almost universally they are preferred to the Piano, by persons who have them, yet costing less than half, and only taking a small amount

Send for descriptive circulars giving full partie-

New York. April 4th, 1866.-y.

Exclusive Agencies secured to Dealers, and large discounts to the trade and Teachers. Address all orders. SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL. I The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Well nesday at \$2,00 per annum in advance. If not paid at the beginning of the year. \$2,50 will be obarged, and \$3,00 if not paid before the close of

the year.

ADVERGES WHITE WILL be inserted at \$1,50 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents will be charged. A deduction

will be made to yearly advertisers.

No subscription taken for a shorter time that six months, and no paper will be discontinued ustil all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the nublisher.

S. J. Row.

### NEW STORE CURWENSVILLE

JOHN IRVIN,
Has just received and opened at the old start
in Curwensville, an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell very cheap for CASH. His stock consists of

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

made clothing, etc. The public generally is respectfully invited to give him a call; see his stock and hear his prices, and purchase from him if you find it will be to your advantage, Nov. 15, 1865

### fire Insurance.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPA NY OF YORK, PA.

Insures against loss or damage by fire. It is the safest company in the State, and has made no as essments since its establishment, and hence it S. J. ROW, Agent. Clearfield, Pa he most economical June 21, 1885.

#### COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbia. Pa.,

Insures against loss by fire, on very moderate terms—either on the mutual or cash principla. Special rates for the safer class of farm property. This is one of the oldest and best companies in country, and bears a reputation for promptness and strict business integrity second to no other in the State.

S. J. ROW, Agent,
Dec 27, 1865.

Clearfield, Pa.

## 1794. Chartered, 1794.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA AT PHILADELPHIA.

The oldest Insurance company in America. capital and surplus, over \$1,715,000.00.

Seventy one years Successful Business Experence, with a reputation of Integrity and Honorable dealing unsurpassed by any similar institution. Losses paid since organization, \$17.500.000.00 Liberal Rates for all the safer classes of property. Insurance for dwellings and contents, a speciality. Brick and Stone buildings insured reputually, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured. It is Wishow and Economy to insure in the best Seventy one years Successful Business Experi

It is Wisdow and Economy to insure in the been companies, and there is none surrent than the side INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMBRICA CHARLES PLATT,

ARTHUR O COFFIA, Secretary. Arthur G. Coffin. S. Morris Wala.

Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, John Mason. George D. Harrises Charles Taylor. Ambrose White, Francis R. Cope. William Welsh. Richard D. Wood, Wm. Cummings. Wm. E. Bowen. T. Charlton Henry

WM. BURRLER, Central Agent of Penn's S. J. ROW, Agent for Clearfield co.

## Life Insurance at Home

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHIL'A. Insures Lives on favorable terms, and will teres Policies on any of the approved plans of insurance Assets liable to losses \$1,221,289 71

Surplus divided Annually. Losses paid promptly Premiums may be paid in Case; annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or one-half in each, and one-half in note. By a supplement to the charter, notes hereafter received will participate in all Dividends or Surplus. Scrip certificates ap to January, 1859, inclusive, are now receivable is payment of premiums

Agency, at the office of H. B. Swoors, Clear field, Pa. Dr J. G. Hartswick, Medical Rxamb August 24, 1864.

# FOUTZ'8



broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the atomash and inte-tines.

It is a sure per-ventice of all di-

YELLOW WA TEMPER, FE-VERS, FOUNDER LOSS OF APPE-TITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the average item the appetite-give

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable been proven by actual experiment of increase the quality of milk and trail experiment of increase the quantity of milk and trails are trails and trails and trails are trails and trails are trails and trails are trails and trails are trails ar cream twenty por cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening

an appetite, lossess their hide, and makes them theid In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Flore to

the Lungs, Liver, acts as a specific.

By putting from one-half a paper in

or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholers. Price 25 Cents per Paper, o. 5 Papers for \$1 PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

WHOLESTLE DRIEG AND MEDICINE DEPOT. No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. For Sale by Bruggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, ruggists.

Clearfield, Pa. Dec 11865-y