

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 23, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Oumb. Co.

The European Problem.

The true condition of affairs between Austria and Italy is placed somewhat in doubt by the declaration of M. Rouher, Minister of State, in the French Legislature, on the 31st inst. He explained that France did not intend to interfere, except to express her regret if hostilities should break out. She had warned Italy that she must not expect French assistance in case of war, and that she must enter upon the hostilities at her own risk and peril. This communication, which may be considered official, was followed up, at a later hour during the debate, by a statement that a telegram had been received, stating that "Italy engaged not to attack Austria." Two days afterwards, the Memorial Diplomatique published an article stating that Austria had declared that she only intended to act on the defensive, adding that, if Italy attacked Venetia independently of France, Austria "would not secure for herself advantages of victory, without the diplomatic intervention of France." In other words, if there is a war and Italy loses, Louis Napoleon shall remain master of the situation, and be entitled to say whether Austria shall be entitled to hold the Territory won back from Italy. Per contra, if Austria is beaten, and ejected from Venetia, France is to have no right of intervention against Austria in favor of Italy. This would secure to Austria the neutrality of France, which will lose none of the advantages gained to Italy by her intervention in the last war. Now, as Italy declares that she will not attack Austria, and Austria says she will act on the defensive and not attack Italy, it would seem that all pretext for war were done away with, and all the nations are satisfied that peace will be maintained. And yet it is apparent that each power is actively preparing for war. Italy is enthusiastic over the prospect, and Austria is sending its troops into Venetia, with all the expedition that modern transportation will allow.

It is very plain that neither Power will trust the other, and although both ought to disarm, neither will do so. Prussia may, after all, solve the problem by commencing the war, for although there is a lull in the controversy between her and Austria, it is by no means settled, and may break out more furiously than before, at any moment. Prussia is not satisfied with the declaration of Austria that she is only arming to be ready for Italy. Prussia says "in that case we will be ready too." So the work of concentration goes on, and the armies of Prussia are getting ready for work on the Saxon frontier. It is evident that Prussia has no confidence in the representations of Austria, and hence we have the strange sight of three nations getting ready for war, marching their troops, fortifying their weak places, preparing their fleets and looking daggers at each other, each one at the same time protesting that she does not intend to begin hostilities, and each one doing all that she can to irritate the other and precipitate a contest which may be brought on at any time, without orders, by the eagerness and animosity of small parties of soldiers upon the outposts.

THE NEW TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.—The mission of Colonel E. W. Wynkoop to the tribes of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who have committed many depredations on the great highways across the plains during the last three or four years, was signally successful. His thorough knowledge of the Indian character and personal acquaintance with many of the Indian chiefs, greatly assisted his negotiations and enabled him to make what they term "a strong peace," because it was contracted with the warriors who had been most actively engaged in the recent hostilities, and based upon a thorough understanding of the mutual wants and interests of both races. What is most needed now is some substantial provision for the wants of these wild tribes, so that they will never be induced, by fear of starvation, to attack our trains. The progress of civilization is rapidly destroying the game upon which they formerly relied for subsistence, and justice and sound policy require that we should compensate them for loss thus incidentally inflicted. As a mere financial question, it is very evident that we can much better afford to feed the Indians than to fight them.

Oscar F. Barnes writes to certain citizens of Albion, N. Y., whom he victimized in all operations, a cheerful letter from Havana, assuring them that the trifling balance in their favor of \$200.00 shall be made all right some day or other.

On Saturday week, at Funda, Lexington county, New York, a little boy, between five and six years old, was convicted of assaulting a full grown man, and sent to jail for thirty days.

An Important Bill. A very important bill passed the House of Representatives the 17th. It relates to the Territories of the United States, and prohibits their legislative assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, but authorizes them to pass general laws for the purpose. It declares null and void all special charters heretofore granted by any legislative assemblies. The sixth section provides that no person appointed by the President to any office in the Territories shall receive compensation until he shall have entered on the discharge of his official duties within the Territory, and no officer shall be paid for the time he may be absent from the Territory without authority from the President. It prohibits legislative assemblies from granting divorces, but leaves that authority with the Courts of the United States in the Territories. The ninth section is as follows: And be it further enacted, That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law; and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of the Territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

The tenth section entitles a Territorial Secretary, who performs the duties of acting Governor in the absence of the Governor, to receive pay equal to the Governor's salary. An ineffectual effort was made to strike out the ninth section, and the bill passed by a vote of 70 to 43.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A geological phenomenon is noticed in the Isle of Wight, consisting of a layer of pebbles, each about the size and color of a horse bean, which has been gradually moving eastward along the southwestern shore of the Island. The layer has now reached Tintnor. A few years since no such pebbles were found on that coast. They probably originated on the coast of Dorset. They are, like all gravel, broken and water-worn flints. The layer has probably been under the sea, and driven by some unusual disturbance from the Dorset shores, past the Hampshire coast, on to the Isle of Wight beach.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Post-Office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States where there are no regularly appointed and commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the press and the business community to very serious embarrassment unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post-office of such persons as can take the requisite oath as prescribed by Congress, and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give the bonds.

General Howard, the official head of the Freedman's Bureau, denies the sweeping accusations based on the "inspection" made by Generals Steedman and Fullerton. The damaging representations, involving agents in corrupt practices, he says, are the result of superficial and one-sided inquiries. He denies that there has been any "prostitution of official position for private gain" and that "any shadow of an accusation of complicity in crime" on the part of the North Carolina agents, "is utterly without foundation."

The Memphis riot is no more an argument against the Southern States than the New York riot was against the Northern States.—New York Post.

There is this difference, however: the Memphis riot was the natural fruit of the "superior civilization" of the South, while the New York riot was in all respects an exotic. Slavery inspired it, and Irish copperheads were the prime movers in it. The Memphis riot was as indigenous to the South as cotton and tobacco.—Washington Chronicle.

An election will be held in Texas on the 25th day of June next for State officers, and at the same time the amended Constitution agreed on by the Convention will be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. It does not appear that there is any serious opposition to the proposed amendments. The two parties of the State divide on personal issues of the war. Those opposed to secession are now the "Union party," and those who were in favor of secession are the "Conservative Union" party.

Parson Brownlow declared in a recent speech, in reference to the new Tennessee law disfranchising rebels, that an officer in an Arkansas rebel regiment declared that "it was within his personal knowledge that if the Confederate achieved their independence it was their purpose to disfranchise every Union man in the South!" No one who remembers the proscriptive tendencies of the secession leaders will doubt the truth of this statement.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 16.—Major James M. Wood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 129 majority, being a Republican gain of 200, the Democrats having elected the city officials for several years past. The Union men celebrated their victory to-night with fireworks, music, &c. The Democrats had a majority of 176 in East and Centre Wards, but the Republicans obtained a majority of 333 in West and Lyeoming Wards.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 19.—The Grant House, in this city, was burned this morning. A lady jumped from a window of the fourth story and has died of her injuries. Two servant girls are missing and it is feared that they perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary for the purpose of plundering the house. The loss amounted to \$60,000, on which there is an insurance of \$31,000.

The soldiers of Maine held a convention at Bangor, in that State, recently, and adopted resolutions declaring their solicitude upon national affairs, favoring the equalization of bounties and condemning the practice of passing by the soldiers and giving office to persons of doubtful patriotism.

A Monitor Bound for Russia. The Monitor having voyaged safely as far as Valparaiso, there is no reason why some other monitor may not do as well by a trip in another direction. The British and French are like careful mothers, and are unwilling to trust their iron-clads out of their sight; but the United States has confidence that her armored brood can go alone, which opinion the hard knocks of the world already endured by the monitors aforesaid, seems fully to justify. The Miantoumah, monitor, iron-clad, is, therefore, about to dare the dangers of the broad Atlantic as a pioneer to show other nations that Americans are ahead still in steam navigation and all that pertains thereto. The Astor Savannah was in 1819 the first steam vessel which crossed the Atlantic, her voyage extending to Cronstadt in Russia. The Miantoumah will be in 1866, the first steam iron-clad monitor to cross the big water, bound to the same port. The Savannah was an experiment in the interest of peace, the Miantoumah is an experiment in the science of war. In 1819 the British predicted that it would be impossible for a steamship to cross the Atlantic with safety—an opinion afterwards reaffirmed with some qualifications by the famous Dr. Lardner, who had never heard of the voyage of the Savannah. Although the art of steam navigation has immensely improved since that time, and the construction of armored ships has been considered the extreme triumph of naval science, nevertheless, it seems that foreigners must take new lessons from the Americans.

The European iron-clads, even those constructed as ships upon the old models, but protected with armor, are lumbering, heavy and dangerous. The nations which own them are afraid to trust them upon long voyages. Admitting their own failures, they are quite positive that if their ships are not competent for long trips, those American monitors, "cheese boxes on rafts," are far less suitable. They have predicted their failure, but the Miantoumah has shown that they know nothing about the matter. The Miantoumah will be the next astonisher. This will take out Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department, who goes as a special representative of the American Government to present to our friend, the Emperor Alexander, the resolutions of congratulation recently passed by the American Congress, upon his escape from assassination. Mr. Fox will perform a double duty. He will tender an acceptable compliment to our ally, and he will appear under such circumstances as will attract very earnest attention to his embassy. Our iron-clad will prove to Europeans that what they think we cannot do, we can do. And while it may be admitted that they have not yet been able to construct an iron-clad vessel fit to cross the Atlantic, they may digest their mortification at the thought that the Americans have.

A man in Roxbury, Mass., of whose loyalty serious doubts were entertained, was visited by some citizens, about the middle of April, 1865, and after being hustled about a little, was compelled to hoist the United States flag and make a Union speech. He now brings a suit for damages against five of the persons concerned, claiming that he was injured to the extent of thirty thousand dollars.

Some of the citizens of Memphis wanted to form militia companies, to be armed by the Government for the purpose of preserving order, but, as it would seem, for any purpose the municipal authorities might see fit to use them. General Stoneman, to whom their request was addressed, has refused to sanction the arrangement.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill admitting Colorado as a State. His main reasons are that her population is scanty and is understood to be declining. That may be; yet we predict for her a population of 100,000 by the census of 1870, provided the Pacific Railroad reaches Denver in 1868, as it surely ought to.—Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—It is reported that at about 10 o'clock this morning, while a construction train with a number of hands on board was passing over the railroad bridge at Clarksville, Tenn., one hundred feet high, one of the spans gave way, precipitating the cars into the water. Seven lives, it is said, were lost.

Semmes—down in Dixie they call him "Admiral Semmes" was elected Judge of Probate of Mobile County, Ala., on the 7th of May, by a unanimous vote. The other candidate withdrew "in consideration of the gallant service of Semmes during the war."

Mr. John M. Way, who brought a suit against one of certain people who paid him a visit one day during the war and compelled him to make a loyal speech and hoist Union colors, has received a verdict of \$100. He alleged his damages at \$20,000.

A bill to prohibit, under severe penalties, the carriage of nitro-glycerine, was passed in the Senate. Death from accident makes every person concerned in the transportation of it guilty of manslaughter, with ten years' imprisonment or more.

A secret meeting of the rebels and Copperheads was held at Chattanooga a few nights ago, at which it was resolved to forcibly resist the execution of the franchise law. Pap Thomas has his eye on the plotters.

James Stephens delights to subscribe himself "C. O. I. R.," four letters which stand for "Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic," and just at present it is perhaps as well to let him have his choice.

There is a man in Cincinnati taxed on an income of \$30,000, who, eleven years ago, exhibited a monkey in the streets for a living.

The tax on "gift enterprises" has been raised in Committee from \$50 to \$150. We think another cipher might be added.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed in San Francisco for the Pacific Rolling Mill Company, Capital \$1,000,000.

The moment the female patient dies in a Paris hospital her head of hair is cut off by a nurse and sold to dealers in hair.

The country has lost \$20,000,000 by fires in three months.

Pennsylvania is now without any militia force.

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:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.00; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, with \$2.00; early Disasters, \$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.

J. P. BEARD, WITH LIPPENCOTT, BOND & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, and Straw Goods, No. 413 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 23d, 1866.

CLEARFIELD CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Clearfield county Medical Society will be held on Tuesday, June 19th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Dr. Burdett, in Clearfield, for the purpose of electing officers. H. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL FOR Agents, Peddlars, country stores, druggists, small saloons, &c. Thomas Carson's profitable business. Free by mail for \$5 etc.; wholesale \$9 per doz. Canvasers realize \$6 to \$12 per copy. ABBOTT & DOWD, Manufacturers, May 23, 1866-4t. 165 Water St., N. Y.

TRUSTEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Penna., the following Real Estate, situate in Brady township in said county, late the property of George Ellinger, dec'd., will be sold to the highest and best bidder, at LEITCHESBURG, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, all that certain tract or piece of land situate in the county, township and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lands of Thomas Carson's heirs, on the west by lands of Conrad Macreine, Jr., on the south by lands belonging to Korb's heirs, (now Flegal) on the east by Joseph Postelwitz, containing about 63 acres, more or less, about four acres cleared, and the balance unimproved. This land is situate within one mile of Leitchsburg; a public road passing through the central part of it, and is well covered with timber, and desirably located for adjacent owners.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the balance with interest at the confirmation of sale.

Sale will take place between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where the highest and best bidder, or bidders, are desired. G. B. GOODLANDER, Trustee.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned is opening a school in the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the 1st day of June to continue for a term of eleven weeks.

Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our instructions. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be conducted.

Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping.

A daily register is kept of the attendance, department and recitations of each pupil, which is sent daily to parents, thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school.

Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner in which the scholars perform.

Terms of Tuition: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$4 00 Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, \$5 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Trigonometry, \$7 00 Latin and Greek with any of the above branches, \$9 00

For further information apply to C. E. SANDFORD, May 23d, 1866. Principal.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing the 2d day of June, 1866.

The account of Z. McNaull, administrator of E. B. Smeal, late of the borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The account of James Hegarty, guardian of Hannah Jane Dillon, minor child of George Dillon, dec'd.

Final account of C. D. Felt, administrator of William H. Mattson, dec'd., late of Fox township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

Final account of Gideon Smeal and Nancy Smeal, executors of the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Smeal, late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The account of Mary Spencer, administratrix of the last Will and Testament of James Alexander, dec'd.

Account of H. H. Hurd and L. J. Hurd, executors of the last Will and Testament of Elias Hurd, dec'd., late of Chest township, Clearfield county.

The final account of Elizabeth Cross, administratrix of the last Will and Testament of Boggs township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

The account of F. F. Coudriet, guardian of Mary Ann Boutiller.

I. G. BARGER, Register's Office, May 21, '66.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, in the center of the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY the 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1866, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 109 acres, 17 perches, beginning at a post in the center of the road on the highway leading to James Alexander, thence by lands of Wm. Alexander, Sr. N. 77 1/2 deg., E. 194 perches to a white oak, thence south 43 deg. W. 61 perches to a Hemlock standing in the center of the road, thence south 39 deg. west 54 perches to a place of beginning, with about 70 acres cleared, a large two story house and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christian Shoff, deceased.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence south by George Hickerman's land 11 deg. west 157 1/2 perches to a white oak, thence north 88 1/2 deg. west by Jonathan Wise's land, 111 perches to a post corner, thence north 40 deg. east 102 perches and allowance, with about 60 acres cleared, and having a log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Owens.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Guelieb township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded west by the turnpike road, north by lot of J. Litz, east and south by lands of Patrick Flynn, and to be sold as the property of A. G. Fox. Also a certain tract of land situate in Becora township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lands of Groom & Co., north by James Borge, south by Clearfield creek, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Killman.

Also a certain tract of land situate in township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded west by lands of Wm. Huger north by land of Sarah Wood, south by land of Isaac Vanpole, and east by land of J. Brown, containing three hundred and fifty acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob F. Reed and Samuel Powell. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff. May 23d, 1866.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Penna., the undersigned guardian of Ellen Mullen, minor child of George Mullen, deceased, will offer at public sale, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, June 15th, the following Real Estate, viz: A certain house and lot of ground, situate in the village of Paradise, Lawrence township, county aforesaid, adjoining lots of Leonard Ogden and Abraham Carter.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. May 21 1866. WM. RADEBAUGH, Grd'n

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—Be it enacted and ordained by the Borough and Town Council of the borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall be allowed to carry on the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or hogs, within the limits of said borough, and all meats offered for sale within the borough limits, shall be kept clean and free from all filth, smell or other impurity whatever. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars. Provided however, that this ordinance is not intended to interfere with the butchery of hogs in the winter season. JAMES WRIGLEY, A. D. BIGLER, Sec. Burgesses. Clearfield, Pa. May 8, 1866.

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER, GRAHAM'S ROW, CLEARFIELD.

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

CLOCKS, a large variety from the best Manufacture, consisting of Eight-day and thirty-hour Spring and Weight, and Levers, Time, Strike and Alarm clocks.

WATCHES—a fine assortment of silver Hunting 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 holders.

SPECTACLES, a large assortment, far and near sight, colored and plain glass.

JEWELRY of every variety, from a single piece to a full set.

Also, a fine assortment of Spoons, Forks, butter knives, etc., plated on genuine Alabama.

All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired and warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solicited. November 23, 1865. H. F. NAUGLE

CLOTHING!!! GOOD AND CHEAP!!! Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

WHAT IS IT? GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GLEN HOPE. EVERYBODY SEEMS PLEASED.

And Why Should They Not Be? Surely, the people in that section of Clearfield county have great reason to be rejoiced over the pleasing announcement that

JOHN ROBSON has just opened in his New Store Room, the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to that part of the county of Clearfield.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. The undersigned having removed his store to his New Building on Pine Street, Glen Hope, opposite the "Union House," is now opening out and offering to the public the largest and best selected stock of seasonable goods ever offered in this place and neighborhood, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

His Stock embraces Dry-Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queens-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Ready made clothing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Salt, Willow, Stone and Earthen-ware, and Stoves.

OF DRY-GOODS, he has Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, Flannels, Shirtings, Prints, Coburg cloth, Alpaca, De Laines, Gingham, Chintz, Kerchief, Nubias, Sontags, Nanke, Lawns, Linen, Lace Edgings, Collars, Trunkers, Brades, Valis, etc.

OF HARDWARE, he has axes, saws, chisels, knives and forks, locks, hinges, screws, augers, hammers, nails, spikes, Stoves of various patterns and sizes, flat irons, etc.

OF GROCERIES, he has coffee, sugar, molasses, tea, rice, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, Flour, hams, sides, shoulders, fish, etc.

OF QUEENSWARE, he has tea sets, cups and saucers, cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, pitchers, bowls, plates, dishes, etc.

OF CLOTHING, he has coats, pants, vests, undershirts, shirts, drawers, neck-ties, gloves, socks, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc.

All the above, and numerous other articles, for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of lumber and country produce.

Remember, that I am receiving goods weekly from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, and that any goods can be furnished on very short notice. Call and examine the goods and prices and satisfy yourselves of the utility of buying at Glen Hope, December 23, 1865. JOHN ROBSON'S

CLOVER SEED—a prime article—for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils white lead, etc. at E. A. IRVIN'S store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa.

SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of MERRELL & BIGLER'S

REAL ESTATE.—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and 1/2 Sacks for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN, Curwensville, Feb. 22 1866.

100 BUSHELS of prime Clover seed for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN, Curwensville, Feb. 22 1866.

FOODER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, a MERRELL & BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM A. WALLACE FRANK FIELDING FRANK WALLACE

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property; to wit: One gray mare, and one bay mare, now in the possession of J. J. Smith of Lawrence town, Pa., as the same belong to me and have only been lent with said Smith on loan. PHILIP BLANCHARD, May 16, 1866.—3t p.

SOMETHING NEW!—SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING.—The undersigned having the attention of the public to his new Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon, in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa. Having several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself in being able to render satisfaction to customers. Terms reasonable. Give him a call. May 9, 1866. CHARLES PHILLIPS.

LOST.—On April 3d, 1866, between the towns of Curwensville and Clearfield, the town of Curwensville, a certificate (No. 5, dated Oct. 23, 1865) for 318 shares in the Madera Coal and Improvement Company, and several drafts and other papers. Any person finding them, and leaving them at the Journal office, or with C. J. Shoff at Madera, will be liberally rewarded. SAM'L KILB, Madera, May 9, 1866. JAMES ALEXANDER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Crowley, late of Lumber-city, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. G. H. LYLE, Adm'r. May 16, 1866, pd.

THE Building Committee of the Presbyterian congregation of Clearfield invite sealed proposals for building and delivering on or near the ground where the old church now stands, material for building a new church, viz: Stone, lumber, lime and sand, according to bills specifications and information to be had, seen and explained up to and including the 15th day of May, 1866, at the office of A. M. HUSTON, Sec'y of Com't. May 16, 1866. Adm'r.

NOTICE OF Cyrus Thurston, petitioner, for the benefit of the insolvent estate of this Commonwealth.—To the creditors of Cyrus Thurston: You will please take notice that, by an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., the hearing of said Cyrus Thurston will take place in open court, at Clearfield, on Tuesday the 19th day of June, A. D. 1866. May 16, 1866. CYRUS THURSTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Crowley, late of Lumber-city, Clearfield county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. May 9, 1866, pd. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John Swan, late of Jordan tp., in the county of Clearfield deceased. The undersigned who was appointed in open court to restate and adjust the accounts of John Swan and Henry Swan, executors aforesaid deceased, hereby gives notice that he has said up point, at his office in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, where and when all persons interested can attend if they see proper. May 16th 1866. THOS. J. McJULLOUGH, Auditor.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!! JOHN TROUTMAN Having located the manufacture of chairs at his place situated on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and since a short distance from the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. He has a good assortment on hand, to which he adds up to the latest styles, and is constantly making up a fine stock of the very best material, well painted and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1866.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The First Normal School will be opened in Curwensville on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1866, for the term of three months. Persons who intend preparing themselves for teaching the coming winter, as well as teachers are earnestly requested to attend. Boarding to be had in Curwensville as cheap as anywhere else in the county. Directors you are all aware of the scarcity of teachers in our county. We trust, therefore, that you will urge upon your friends, and gentlemen in general, the necessity of attending this school, for it is only in this way that we can secure competent teachers, in sufficient numbers to supply our schools. Rev. A. M. Semberow has consented to direct the attention on a general course, and a practical teacher of 15 years' experience. For further particulars inquire or address GEO. W. SNYDER, Co. Sup't., May 16, 1866-2t. Clearfield, Pa.

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