

# Huffamoy's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 48.

### Business Directory.

**WALTER BARRETT,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., May 13, 1863.

**IRVIN BROTHERS,** Dealers in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

**FREDERICK LEITZINGER,** Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewellery store, May 26.

**H. F. NAUGLE,** Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewellery, &c., Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

**H. BUCHER SWOPE,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

**J. P. KRATZER,** Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1863.

**MARTIN W. IRWIN,** Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

**KRATZER & SON,** dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, between the A. C. Leany's Clearfield, Pa. Dec 27, 1865.

**WILLIAM F. IRWIN,** Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

**JOHN GUELIICH,** Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins on short notice and attends funerals with a hearse. April 10, '59.

**D. R. M. WOODS,** Practicing Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

**THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

**J. B. McNALLY,** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

**RICHARD MOSSOP,** Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, &c., Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

**EAGLE HOTEL,** CURWENVILLE, PENN. A. LEWIS W. TENBYCK, PROPRIETOR. Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the traveling and transient public. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

**SCOTT HOUSE,** MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1866.

**IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.**—The Act of Congress approved June 9th, 1866 gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

- To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per month, of \$25.00
- To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per month, of \$20.00
- To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are disabled so as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum, per month, of \$15.00
- Persons deprived of their pensions under the Act of March 3d, 1865, by reason of being in civil service, are restored.
- The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner.
- Pensioners are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters.
- In all of these cases, new applications must be made. The undersigned is prepared, with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of these pensions.

Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under the laws, promptly collected. H. B. SWOPE, Atty at Law, Clearfield, Pa. July 11, 1866.

**RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.**  
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBERING.

Subscription, in advance, 1 year, . . . . .	\$2.00
Adm'r's and Ex'r's notices, each, 6 times, . . . . .	2.00
Auditor's notices, each, . . . . .	2.50
Cautions and Estrays, each, 3 times, . . . . .	1.50
Dissolution notices, each, 3 times, . . . . .	2.00
Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, . . . . .	1.50
For each subsequent insertion, . . . . .	.50
Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, . . . . .	1.50
For each subsequent insertion, . . . . .	.50
Professional & business cards, 5 lines, 1 y., . . . . .	5.00
Local notices, per line, 1 time, . . . . .	.10
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, . . . . .	1.00
Advertising in this Journal, 6 months, 6 mo. . . . .	4.00
One square, (10 lines) \$ 3.00 4.00 5.00	
Two squares, . . . . . 4.00 6.00 8.00	
Three squares, . . . . . 6.00 8.00 10.00	
Four squares, . . . . . 8.00 10.00 12.00	
Yearly Advertising, one square, . . . . .	12.00
Yearly Advertising, two squares, . . . . .	15.00
Yearly Advertising, three squares, . . . . .	20.00
Yearly Advertising, one-fourth column, . . . . .	25.00
Yearly Advertising, one-third column, . . . . .	35.00
Yearly Advertising, one-half column, . . . . .	45.00
Yearly Advertising, one column, . . . . .	60.00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or with cuts, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.

Blanks, single quire, . . . . . 2.50  
Blanks, 3 quires, per quire, . . . . . 2.00  
Blanks, 6 quires, per quire, . . . . . 1.50  
Blanks, over 6 quires, per quire, . . . . . 1.50  
Handbills, eighth sheet, 25 or less, . . . . . 2.50  
" fourth sheet, . . . . . 3.50  
" half sheet, . . . . . 4.50  
" whole sheet, . . . . . 5.50

Over 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 23, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Ag't.

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

**D. T. B. METZ,** Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full sets from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the state. May 30th, 1866.

**CLEARFIELD HOUSE,** CLEARFIELD O. PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1866—S. J. ROW, G. B. COLBURN.

**Select Poetry.**

**HAPPINESS.**  
Not in riches, not in fame,  
Not in titles, not in power,  
Nor honor makes our woes the less,  
But in contentment is happiness!

**THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.**  
The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union.

**President's Message.**  
To the House of Representatives—The following resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union was last evening presented by my approval:

Whereas, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, Said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government whereby slavery was abolished and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared null and void; and

Whereas, A State Government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble simply consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, for, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them.

If a joint resolution of the character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolutions the ratification by the State Government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendments proposed by the XXXIXth Congress.

It is also declared in the preamble, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution, which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress, should have passed, approved, and placed in the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for ratification. Otherwise, the inference is plainly deducible that while in the opinion of Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may, nevertheless, during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in proportion to amend the Constitution on which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my annual message of the 4th of December will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their Constitutional relations of the States that had been effected by the Rebellion.

Upon the cessation of active hostilities, Provisional Governors were appointed, conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the Custom-Houses re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to and did participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States through their Conventions and Legislatures had adopted and ratified Constitutions of Government whereby Slavery was abolished and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void.

So far then the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration which had progressed so favorably was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all

question, pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the Rebellion.

All these steps had been taken when, on the fourth day of December, 1865, the XXXIXth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval, "that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress." Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the Representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution.

My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgement of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified representatives from any of the States. Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact, especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources, induces the belief that the Amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee. The right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress. In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in the National Legislature, when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

From the Reading (Berks County) Journal.  
**HIESTER CLYMER IN 1863.**  
He favors the Secession of Pennsylvania from the Loyal States! etc.

The friends of Hiester Clymer, now that he is a candidate for Governor, are endeavoring to impose upon the loyal people of Pennsylvania, and the soldiers especially, by the fallacious assertion that during the most trying period in our country's history, while the Nation was struggling for existence, he was a "War Democrat," and approved of the war for the Union. To show that the facts are exactly the reverse we submit the following statement:

In the winter and Spring of 1863 the Copperheads of Berks, and throughout the State, were organized in every election district into secret, oath-bound associations known as "Knights of the Golden Circle." Similar associations, acting in concert, were also organized in the rebellious States, with a mutual understanding, by signs, grips and passwords, by which they were able, in and out of the contending armies, to recognize each other and thus cripple the efforts of the Government to subdue the Rebellion. That Hiester Clymer belonged to this secret organization of Tories and Traitors, and was a leading spirit among them, there is no room for doubt. It will be recalled that several members of this Tory Order were arrested in Berks county in the Spring of 1863, charged with conspiracy against the Government of the United States in opposing the draft, or "Conscription law," as the Copperheads termed it, and that several hundred members of this Tory fraternity, known as the "Heidelberg Brigade," marched into the city of Reading from the western part of the county, for the purpose of rescuing these prisoners—their fellow members—from the United States authorities. This infamous raid took place on the 9th of April, 1863. Two days afterwards, April 11th, a call was issued for a "Democratic County Meeting," to back up the "Knights," and among some two hundred signers to this call, the name of HIESTER CLYMER appeared second on the list—Hon. S. E. Ancona, the then and present member of Congress from this district, being the first. The meeting took place on Tuesday, April 21, 1863, in and back of the Court House in this city. The long series of Resolutions adopted at that meeting, are believed to have been drawn up by HIESTER CLYMER. We give the following as a specimen of their import.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we will obey the Constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the Government within the limits of its legitimate functions, we will not submit to, nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights and privileges; such attempt will meet with our resistance at all hazards, and regardless of consequences.

Resolved, That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the Government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the extent of our power.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly and unalterably devoted to the Constitution and the Union, with such additional guarantees as may protect the rights of minorities from all future aggression. We do not approve of this War as at present conducted. WE NEVER DID APPROVE OF IT IN ITSELF but accepted it in preference to dishonor, anarchy and despotism under pledges that it should be conducted solely with a view to the restoration of the Union.

These pledges have been broken, the war is converted into an abolition crusade, and we are free from any obligations, except those of obedience to law.

Resolved, That we will patiently wait the progress of events, until power passes from the hands of the present Administration under the forms of law. We will continue to urge upon Congress and upon the States the repeal of all unconstitutional acts, and the calling of a National Convention to amend the Constitution. If these fail, our hopes centre in the sovereign rights of the State of Pennsylvania and in order that she may be prepared to exercise those rights, we urge upon our fellow citizens the necessity of organization, the selection and election of our ablest and best men for Governor and Legislators; and in the meantime, we have no terms of peace to offer to any quarter, except upon the basis of reunion.

It will be observed that the pervading spirit of these resolutions, though speciously worded, was expressive of the most bitter hostility to the then "Authorities of the United States," and of a determination on the part of the Tory Democracy of Berks county, to resist "at all hazards and regardless of consequences," any encroachments upon what they called their "constitutional rights," or the right to resist the Government and aid the Rebels. The resolutions also declare, in effect:

1. That "secret political societies," (meaning the "Knights,")—organized to subvert the Government, had a right to the protection of the Government, which if it (the Government) failed to give, they (the Democracy of Berks) pledged themselves to furnish to the extent of their power!

2. That the "Emancipation Proclamation, the Conscription law, and the Confiscation acts," were "clearly unconstitutional," and therefore of no binding force so far as they (the Copperheads of Berks) were concerned!

3. That they do not approve of the War as at present (then) conducted; and THAT THEY NEVER DID APPROVE OF IT IN ITSELF!

4. That as the War for the Union was not conducted to suit them, they were "free

from any obligations" to assist in prosecuting it to a successful issue!

5. That they were in favor of a National Convention to amend the Constitution so as to suit the Rebels! And that failing in this, should they succeed in electing their candidate for Governor—(Hiester Clymer being at that time a candidate before the people for that office the Copperhead Convention having not yet made the nomination,) and the Legislature at the coming or fall election of 1863, it was their purpose "to assert the sovereign right of the State of Pennsylvania," the plain meaning of which was to do just what the Rebels States had already done—secede from the National Union, and unite Pennsylvania with the Jeff. Davis Government!

It will be noted further, that while the resolutions were expressive of the bitterest hostility to the United States Government, there was not a word said against the Government of Jeff. Davis—not a syllable of commendation or encouragement to the three or four thousand gallant soldiers of Berks county, fighting the battles of the Union, then in the field!

After the reading of the resolutions above quoted, and their unanimous adoption, as reported, this most infamous Tory Meeting was addressed by the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, in a speech outrageously violent and inflammatory. He surpassed even the resolutions in the boldness of his opposition to the war and contempt for the Government. Unfortunately his speech was not reported, but it is still in the recollection of many of his hearers on that occasion, that he stigmatized the Black Republicans, and loyal men of the country, as "blacker than the blackest scum of hell," or words to that effect. We ourselves remember him as saying, by way of giving significance to the last Resolution of the series, "Let the Black Republicans wait till we get the power, and then, by—, we'll make them sweat."

We thought at the time this was rather strong language, but have no doubt from Mr. Clymer's earnestness, and his passionate and intemperate declaration, that he meant all he said—and even now, we feel quite sure that if he gets the power, the gallant people of Pennsylvania, and the gallant soldiers, whom it was the fashion among Copperhead orators during the war to stigmatize as "Lincoln's Hirelings," if they are not made to "sweat," cannot hope to receive any favors at his hands.

This, soldiers and people of Pennsylvania, is one among the many reminiscences of the war, who is now claimed to have been a "War Democrat" during the war, was a Copperhead of the worst sort, and is altogether unworthy of the suffrages of loyal men. We propose, hereafter, to re-publish the entire proceedings of this Tory meeting, including the call, with the names of the officers, and committees, so that the participants may be held up to the contempt they so richly deserve. Meanwhile, as we have reproduced the resolutions entire, we suggest that they be submitted to the Clymer Mass Meeting on Wednesday next, for re-endorsement, and that Mr. Clymer will, on that occasion, favor the public with a repetition of his speech, word for word, made at the time they were first passed.

**FOR SALE.**—The subscriber offers for sale his property situated on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land, 16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent water power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. T. LIDDLE, March 21, 1866. Clearfield borough.

**EAGLE SHINGLE MACHINE.**—The subscriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 15 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber, than any machine in use; also the best Saw Set Mill Dogs for Gate and Mulay Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa., May 5, 1866—6m.

**CLEARFIELD NURSERY.**—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawns, Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

**BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE**  
OF  
FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO. PA.  
Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co. Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

**CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!**  
JOHN TROUTMAN  
Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and at a short distance west of the County, 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 directs the attention of purchasers. They are made 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

**HARTSWICK & IRWIN,** Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

**PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO. PA.**  
G. L. REED,  
C. B. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M. GRAY,  
W. V. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT,  
RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. CHAMBERS

**ROMANCE IN THE LIFE OF A SAFE ROBBER.**  
Miller, the alleged Clinton county safe robber, in the State of Indiana, now under confinement in the county jail, has a romantic history. He is a fine looking man—a splendid specimen of physical development, large black eyes, and a noble forehead. In personal appearance he is, to-day, the finest looking man in Lafayette. He is a built thirty-seven years of age. In his early manhood he won the hand of a celebrated belle in one of the largest cities in the Northwest, but on account of the uncompromising opposition of her relatives the marriage was celebrated clandestinely in the presence of three chosen friends. It was not made public until a year after. They were very happy in their domestic relations. He had plenty of money and property, and he surrounded his wife with every comfort and luxury which unlimited means could command. He professed to be a "speculator," fought the tiger in a gentlemanly way, according to the rules and regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was frequently absent from home, but always on some plausible excuse, and even after his arrest and confinement in jail, she clung to him with undiminished faith, and has been untiring in her efforts to obtain his release. He has been in jail for months, and a few days since the efforts of the devoted wife were crowned with success, in securing his admission to bail. She came to Lafayette with collaterals, in the shape of United States bonds and real estate mortgages to the amount of \$60,000; but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. He had no sooner obtained his liberty on the Clinton county Charge than another warrant was served upon him by Sheriff Colegrove for the robbing of a safe in Bloffton, Wells county. There is still another charge against the prisoner—that of robbing a safe in Decatur county, Ill. The wife, who believes him innocent and the victim of a malicious persecution, was completely crushed by the re-arrest of her husband, but, instead of fainting in the highest style of the art behaved like a sensible woman as she is, and immediately set to work to meet the difficulties of the situation.—Ind. Courier.

**THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.**—There is a great deal of trouble on hand for the managers of the Philadelphia Convention. George Francis Train says there shall be no Copperheads admitted, and the President is being appealed to in the strongest terms not to allow Democrats to take possession of the Convention. Those claiming to be Union men say it will ruin him to have to carry the weight of Democrats North and ex-Rebels South, while they are just as loud in their assertions that they are the only trustworthy friends he has, and if they are not recognized as his friends that he will have no party. The President does not yet take sides or announce what he will do. Thierow Weed has been sent for, and it is said he is very much dissatisfied because changes and removals are not made when needed in New York. Rumor in high circles says that the clamor of the Blairs against Seward is more likely to produce his resignation than that of Democrats and ex-Rebels are to remove Mr. Stanton.

**THE HOTTEST DAY FOR NEARLY A CENTURY.**—Mr. E. Loomis, of Yale College, writes that on the 17th inst., he tied a thermometer in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven Hotel. At three o'clock p. m., the thermometer indicated 103 degrees, being the highest temperature known in New Haven since 1778. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz: June 24th, 1864. In 1798 the thermometer reached 101 degrees. In 1781, 1800 and 1845 it reached 100 degrees, Mr. Loomis says: "The hottest month at New Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, than has occurred before in eight-nine years, and probably for a much longer period."

**NEW STOCK**  
of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. They were purchased here made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Baily, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it will be to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us.  
ELLIS IRVIN,  
THOMAS L. BAILY,  
LEWIS L. IRWIN.  
Goshen pt., Dec. 6, 1865.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—The undersigned intends opening a school in the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the first Monday in 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, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly 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 daily work is performed.

**TEEMS OF TERMS.**  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography. \$4 00  
Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping. \$5 00  
Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying. \$7 00  
Latin and Greek with any of the above branches. \$9 00  
For further information apply to  
C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.  
May 23d, 1866.

**GOAL,** Whale, and Linned Oil, Family Dyes & Varnish and Paints of all kind ground in Oil, for sale by  
HARTSWICK & IRWIN

**Gov. Curtin has written a letter to Mr. Jordan, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of the action of Congress, and the new Constitutional amendments. He excuses himself for not calling an extra session of the Legislature to ratify them, on the ground, that upon telegraphic consultation with the Governors of other States with a view to concert of action on this subject, it was found that they were not disposed to call an extra session for this purpose.**

A note which recently became due in New Orleans was paid in rebel money.