

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 13, 1867.

DISLOYALTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The New York Tribune, in a recent elaborate article on the subject, made the following reference to the "disloyalty" of the so-called Democratic party-leaders during the war for the preservation of the Union:

A confederacy of the seceded States having been formed, leading Northern and Western Democrats openly advocated the secession of their several States from the Union, and their accession to the Southern Confederacy. "If the Union is to be dissolved," said Judge George W. Woodward, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863, "I want the line to run north of Pennsylvania." Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, wrote and printed a letter elaborately urging that New Jersey should forthwith unite her fortunes with those of the slaveholding Confederacy. (See it in American Conflict, vol. 1, p. 439.) And ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of this State, privately argued that New York should likewise unite with that Confederacy, whose head was Jefferson Davis. It was held by leading Democrats that the Union might thus be reconstructed without bloodshed or convulsion—only New England, and, perhaps, two or three of the more fanatical States of the Northwest, being excluded therefrom, as unacceptable to our Southern brethren.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—At Milwaukee, on Friday, February 1st, during a heavy storm, a little boy fell into a snow drift, and was lost to sight. After he had been buried for an hour, his friends began to search for him. Meanwhile, one of those who seemed most uneasy at the absence of the boy was a dog, who was a great favorite. Approaching the place where the boy was buried, the dog stopped, sniffed the air, and whined piteously. He then began trying to dig into the drift. The party then began digging and throwing aside the snow. The dog dashed in beneath their shovels and found the boy's cap. He evidently knew to whom it belonged, for as he dragged it forth it gave him great joy, and he barked gladly. Here was a trace, at least, but it was not without fear and trembling that search was continued, and with the help of the dog, who seemed as earnest as any of the party, the boy was soon found there in his snow-bed. The little fellow had suffered no injury, whatever, said it was quite warm in the snow, and that he wasn't afraid, because he knew his friends would come for him.

A JOELY MISTAKE.—The Minnesota Staats Zeitung, a German paper, is responsible for the following good hit:

"By command of his high mightness, the ex-tailor Andy, some one of the numerous clerks in Washington was recently set at work to renew the commission as postmaster for Farmington, Dakota county, of J. C. Andrews—a bosom friend of 'Andy's,' and a first-class bread-and-butter man. But the clerk, being absent-minded, or thinking perhaps more of some other clerk in crinoline, blundered, and wrote, instead of J. C. Andrews, J. C. Edwards. Now there is, by odd luck, a J. C. Edwards in Farmington; but he is 'a full-blood nigger,' black as the ace of spades, 'sassy as a stock of monkeys,' and, as we hear, more intelligent, better educated, and considerably better qualified to 'run the machine' than J. C. Andrews. And so it came to pass, in the second year of his reign, that Andy, the nigger-killer, appointed a darkey in Minnesota to be postmaster."

MARYLAND.—The Maryland Legislature, last week, repealed the law providing for a new election in Baltimore. The secret of the repeal has leaked out. It appears that in the new franchise law, throwing open suffrage to the traitors, all citizens were clothed with this right, and it was only when the fact was pointed out that under this statute, and by the plain meaning of the civil rights law, negroes were citizens and could therefore vote in the coming election, that they found out their mistake. Alarmed at the prospect of losing everything, the Swannites hastily repealed the law, and the present city government will continue, unless immediately dismantled, until November of 1868.

ACQUITTAL OF C. V. CULVER.—The trial of C. V. Culver and James S. Austin, for embezzlement, was concluded at Franklin on Feb. 6th. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict, not guilty, and that the prosecutor, John Duffield, pay the costs. The verdict was received with demonstrations of applause by the audience in court, and causes general rejoicing.

John Ward has been appointed Postmaster at Annville, Lebanon county. Nearly all the people of Annville, without distinction of party, desired that the widow of the deceased Postmaster, Mr. Stroh, should receive the appointment, but their wishes were disregarded.

The High School at Martinsburg, Blair county, has passed into the hands of the Alleghany Synod of the Lutheran Church. Rev. J. W. Schwartz is the present Principal.

The President's New Plan.

For several weeks past, Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Gov. Marvin, of Florida, Gov. Sherkey, of Mississippi, and Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, have been in Washington City, and in frequent conference with President Johnson. It seems that these interviews have resulted in the hatching of a new scheme of Reconstruction, which, in substance, is as follows: 1. That no State has a right to renounce the Union; 2. That the National Government has no right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of representation in Congress; 3. That the debt of the United States shall be sacred and inviolate; 4. That neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay a debt incurred in aid of rebellion; 5. That all persons born or naturalized in this country shall be accounted citizens of the United States and of any State in which they may reside, and shall have full protection for life, liberty and property, from both the National and local Governments; 6. That representation in Congress and Electoral Colleges shall be apportioned by counting all the population, excluding only Indians not taxed, and that whenever any person shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of race, color or former condition of servitude, then the entire class so excluded shall not be counted in apportioning representation.

These propositions embrace an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, according to the programme, is to be submitted to Congress, and the people, by one or all of the lately seceded States. In addition to this change in the Federal Constitution, they also propose that changes shall be made in the Constitutions of the Southern States, so as to provide that every male citizen who has resided in the particular State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name, or who may be the owner of \$250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State. To reach the case of naturalized citizens who do not read English, or who can not read at all, it is proposed to provide that no person shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of any State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws.

A comparison of this new Presidential scheme with the pending Constitutional Amendment, will, at a glance, reveal the difference between the two. The pending amendment prohibits the leading rebels from holding office under the National or State governments, while this new plan inflicts no penalty whatever upon the rebels who tried to destroy the Government—per contra; it places those who fought to destroy the Union on the same footing with those who fought to save the Union, and who did save it from destruction by traitors. Nay, more, this new Presidential scheme restores the rebels at once to a perfect equality with those who were loyal to the Government—it utterly ignores the character of the struggle through which the country has passed, and virtually admits that no wrong had been committed by the rebels, and hence no need of punishing traitors nor of making "treason odious." Such being the character of this new reconstruction plan of President Johnson, it is but natural that every truly loyal heart should instinctively turn from it and seek safety in the fidelity of Congress. Then, let the people heartily sustain their representatives in Congress, and all will be well—the Union will be preserved, and traitors will be punished.

The terms of the contract resulting in the election of Garrett Davis in Kentucky, have been disclosed. The rebel Legislature agreed to vote for Davis with the understanding that the Conservatives should support an active rebel for the next Governor, and that rebels should be run for Congress in all Conservative Districts of the State.

It is reported that Gov. Curtin, and family, will sail for Europe about the end of February—that he expects to be absent about three months, and will extend his trip to Italy—and that on his return he will relocate at Bellefonte.

The Altoona Tribune has been enlarged to a seven column paper, and refitted with an entire new suit of type. It looks well. The Tribune has always been a spicy and entertaining sheet, and promises well for the future.

Gov. Geary has issued his warrant for the execution of Alex. R. B. Wiley, of Luzerne county, on Friday, the 15th of March. Wiley was convicted of the murder of Alice McElwee last May.

The meteorologists report the month of January the first in seventy years that has passed by without a thaw. There was not the sign of a thaw in the entire month.

President Johnson, on Feb. 5th, sent to the Senate the nomination of M. A. Frank, of Clearfield, as Assessor of the Nineteenth Penn'a District.

Notes from Harrisburg.

State Treasurer Kemble has advertised, in accordance with the law just passed, for a new loan of \$23,000,000, to redeem the over-due bonds of the State. There is little doubt, the new loan will be promptly taken.

The Senate Railroad Committee have reported the bill, restoring the charter of the Connellsville railroad, with a negative recommendation. Its passage is doubtful.

Most of the members of the legislature visited Pittsburgh last week, with a view of visiting the several charitable institutions in that city and vicinity.

A general Railroad bill has been reported, and the impression gains strength that it will become a law; yet there are reasons to apprehend that amendments will be forced into it that will greatly restrict its usefulness.

The friends of the measure, however, are endeavoring to pass it in the best shape possible, and trust to the future Legislatures to supply all deficiencies, and make the law what it should be. That a large majority of the people of the Commonwealth are in favor of a General Railroad law, no one conversant with the history of the past year will deny. Senator Lowry, of Erie, in the course of debate in the Senate, recalled the fact that Gov. Geary, early in the canvass last year, pledged himself to sustain the measure; and Mr. Lowry added, but for this declaration Gov. Geary would have been beaten fifty thousand—a statement which should be well considered by those who aspire to future official positions.

Intimations are given that a bill will be brought before the Legislature to repeal the law authorizing the election of District Attorneys by the people, and restoring the appointment of these officers to the Attorney General. Better change the Constitution and make the Attorney General elective.

There are sinister rumors afloat to the effect that certain members of the Joint Committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery and corruption, in connection with the Senatorial election, attempted or actually succeeded in turning their position thereon to pecuniary account. Considering the eminent character and transparent unselfishness of all the gentlemen serving on that Committee, we attach no importance to these reports. But, would it not be singular if these inculpations should assume such consistency as to render it necessary or expedient to investigate the Investigating Committee?

The Democrats Opposed to the Tariff.

Mr. Bigham presented the following resolutions in the Senate on February 4th, viz:

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress at its first session passed a bill imposing duties upon foreign goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and also securing increased protection to our industrial, manufacturing and mining interests;

And whereas, the Senate of the United States has also within a few days passed this same bill with sundry amendments thereto;

And whereas, the Legislature of Pennsylvania deems the passage of this bill as vital to all the interests of this Commonwealth, and fears that further discussion of its details may endanger its final passage; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:

That the members of the House of Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania be earnestly requested to unite in passing the tariff bill in the form it came from the Senate, trusting to future legislation to correct errors, if such be found therein.

2. That if, in any possible contingency, this bill would hereafter come before both branches of Congress, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be earnestly requested to unanimously vote for the passage of this bill, as the best that can be secured to replenish the national treasury and protect the industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bigham explained the necessity of the immediate passage of the joint resolution in order to secure the passage of the Tariff bill by the present Congress.

Mr. Seagriff (Democrat) spoke against the passage of the bill, and desired to have his vote on the record against the measure.

On the question, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Graham and Mr. Taylor, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bigham, Billings, Brown, (Mercer,) Browne, (Lawrence,) Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, McConaughy, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, Speaker—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Jackson, James, Randall, Schall, Seagriff, and Walls—9.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Here we have the name of every Republican Senator present voting in favor of the Tariff bill, whilst every Democratic Senator present voted AGAINST THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. We deem further comment unnecessary.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Dispatch that a boy named Patrick Gillen, aged nine years who resided with his mother at Gallitzin, was killed, on Saturday, Feb. 2d, by a train going east. His body was first found fast in the brakes, a short distance from Bennington, and was almost torn in pieces; his sled and a pair of mittens were found where the train had stopped, at Gallitzin. It is supposed that he had got upon the train for the purpose of getting coal, and of hauling it on his sled, as he had been seen doing this at different times before. No person, however, observed him getting on the train on this occasion.

Washington City Gossip.

Some merriment was created in the House, the other day, by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who rose to a personal explanation, in regard to a statement published in the Cincinnati Commercial, that he had consulted Butler and Stevens and others on the resolution introduced by him some time since, proposing to investigate the conduct of high officers of the Government, charged with misdemeanors—the article also representing that, in a conversation with Mr. Bingham, he (Ashley) had said that the resolution was intended to reach Gen. Grant. The reading of the article created a great deal of amusement, especially that portion wherein Mr. Bingham is represented as denouncing Ashley as a fool. Some of the Democrats then wanted Mr. Bingham also to make an explanation, but that gentleman, amid much laughter, replied he had nothing to say; and there the matter dropped.

The politicians begin to talk of the organization of the Fortieth Congress. Colfax will be Speaker again, and McPherson will be Clerk. The House can't do better. Nobody is spoken of but Colfax for Speaker, and it would not surprise me if the Democrats made no nomination against him. I hear of one or two men who would like to be Clerk, but "they can't come in." McPherson is capable, honest, and thoroughly reliable and radical.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed, with but one amendment, and that was to prohibit Gov. Alex. Cummings from disbursing any moneys as Indian Agent in Colorado.

The President has signed an important bill relating to habeas corpus. It provides that the several courts of the United States, and the several Justices and Judges of such courts within their respective jurisdiction, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States, and it shall be lawful for such person so restrained of his liberty to apply to either of said judges for a writ of habeas corpus, and if any person to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed shall refuse to obey the same or shall neglect or refuse to make return thereon, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

It is believed to be a fact, that of all the distinguished and able army officers who have been summoned to Washington, not one of them favors the President's policy, though all of them were reckoned as "conservatives." To secure the fruits of the war, their verdict is, nothing less than the Constitutional Amendment should be thought of.

It is believed that a sufficient number of returned rebels have been registered in Georgetown to defeat the Union ticket in the coming election there, but Congress will interfere with its shield and buckler before the wrong is perfected.

It is known to persons resident here, though, perhaps, not to the country generally, that John H. Surratt had a brother Isaac, who was in the rebel army during the war. It has just come to light that this brother went to Mexico immediately after the downfall of Richmond. Nothing was known of him till October, 1865, when Gen. Sheridan, then as now, at New Orleans, learned that he had appeared in Monterey, and crossed into Texas with the avowed intention of coming to Washington to assassinate the President. General Steele, in command on the frontier, very soon confirmed this intelligence; and Secretary Stanton thereupon felt justified in placing a guard about the White House, which was kept there for some time. No intimation of the matter was given to the President, as it was feared that he would refuse such protection. He finally got an idea into his head that the guards were detectives, and called the Secretary to account in violent language. This led to explanations, and the subsequent withdrawal of the guards.

The attempt to galvanize the Democratic party by the old Copperheads in this vicinity has created quite an indignant protest, and the National Intelligencer, speaking in the interests of the secessionists, is furious at the suggestion of a Democratic National Convention. Col. Florence, of the Constitutional Union, is very anxious for the resuscitation of the old Democracy; whereas the Intelligencer and its school regard the proposal simply as a preparation for a continuous funeral. In fact all the signs indicate that every attempt to make an organization against the Republicans in 1868 will be a dismal failure. There is no surer sign of this than the confessions of the ex-rebels now in Washington, and the fact that their friends are everywhere giving up Andrew Johnson in despair. The evident disposition of the Senate to confine Republicans who have taken office from Andrew Johnson, on the plea of assisting to break up their own party, meets with warm approval from the rank and file of the Republican organization.

Senator Wilson submitted to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting from General Grant the plan proposed by Col. Barker, of his staff, for establishing permanent peace with the Indians. It proposes, first, the transfer of the management of Indian affairs to the War Department for many reasons, among which is the necessity of abolishing the trading agency system. Second, the establishment of territorial governments for Indians. Third, the appointment of an inspection board as a temporary measure to examine accounts of Indian agents and inspect goods and agricultural implements furnished Indians. Fourth, a commission consisting of whites and educated Indians to visit all tribes, hold talks with them, show them the benefits of permanent peace, and the abandonment of nomadic life, the adoption of agricultural pursuits, and of consolidating in one territory. It can never adopt the policy of a total extermination of the Indian race without a cost of untold treasure and lives of her people, besides exposing to the abhorrence and censure of the entire civilized world. Maj. Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gen. Grant in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

It is announced as a piece of very pleasing intelligence, in a Richmond paper, that Gen. Sheridan's refusal to allow a great pa-

rade-off funeral honors at the burial of A. S. Johnston's remains, is "severely censured by many at the North, as wholly inconsistent with either the sentiment of chivalry and humanity." Very likely this is so. Many things that General Sheridan has done within the past years, have been severely censured by the same class of persons. Virginia was overrun with reports of his wild pranks. And these persons at the North who now censure him thought his operations then inconsistent with chivalry and humanity.

The free traders are in a fury over the tariff bill that has passed the Senate, and will make every effort to kill it in the House; but its friends are very sanguine. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Wells earnestly favor its passage. The National Intelligencer assails it, of course; but it does not, therefore, follow that the President will veto it. Its aggregate provisions are supposed to be very acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stated on high authority that Baker, the detective, in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, in the impeachment matter, said he had once in his possession a letter written by Andrew Johnson, when Military Governor of Tennessee, addressed to Jeff. Davis, offering to identify himself and Tennessee with the Southern Confederacy on certain terms; that being doubtful of the genuineness of the signature to the letter, he (Baker) showed the signature to the President's Private Secretary, who positively identified the handwriting.

The Nebraska bill was passed over the President's veto, in the Senate, without a word of debate, by a vote of 31 to 9; and in the House, by 120 to 44. The State is to be admitted by Presidential proclamation as soon as the Territorial Legislature shall have ratified the fundamental condition of universal suffrage.

The petition sent to the President by Kentucky Democrats, asking for the pardon of John C. Breckinridge and permission for him to return to this country, and the nomination by Democrats of Ballard county of that distinguished conspirator for Governor of the State, are two significant political items, going to show what are the designs of the rebels and the use they seek to make of the President in executing them. It would be difficult to name a man more guilty than Breckinridge, and it is precisely for the part he took that the Democratic party would confer upon him the highest honors of the State. Not only does the movement betray a feeling dangerous to the Union but an audacity equal to anything connected with the rebellion itself; and it should be regarded as one of the things that sharply instruct Congress in its duty.

The new organization of the Military agency of Pennsylvania, under the instructions of Gov. Geary, bids fair to be most effective.

U. S. MAIL.—Special agents of the Post-office Department are constantly on the "go" to ferret out the many discrepancies that daily occur under the Randall appointments of the Bread and Butter brigade. A gentleman from Gettysburg informs us that several drafts sent from that place to parties in Harrisburg are non est. We hope, for the benefit of the entire public, the matter will be thoroughly ventilated.—Telegraph.

ACCIDENT.—Edward Gemberling, Jr., of Selinsgrove, whilst engaged in duck shooting upon the Susquehanna river, near that place, was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun. The ice giving way, for some reason, he threw his gun a short distance from him when it was discharged and the contents took effect in his side, causing a wound which, in all probability, will prove fatal.

New Advertisements.

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

TO BOUNTY BOND HOLDERS.—There is now in the County Treasury money to appropriate on Bounty bonds, and the County Treasurer has been directed to pay the same as follows:

1st. Holders of bonds upon which a part of the principal has already been paid, are requested to forthwith present them for redemption with interest actually accrued.

2d. To an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars on each of the batches of bonds due respectively on the 1st day of July and January in each year, so as to equally distribute the amount to pay among the respective holders, and the holders of each said issue are requested to present the same and receive their money with interest actually accrued. By order of the Commissioners.

W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Com. in office Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 11, 1867.-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A FARM AND TAVERN STAND IN BLOOM TOWNSHIP, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned trustee appointed by the Court, will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the BOROUGH OF CLEARFIELD, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1867,

all that certain tract of land situate in Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post, formerly a hemlock (now down), the same being a corner of other land of James Bloom, thence south one hundred and ninety-three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and thirty-five perches to a chestnut bush, thence north by land of McClure, ninety-three perches to a white pine, thence west fifty-seven perches to a pile of stones, thence north one hundred perches to a white oak, thence east by lands of George Roberts & Co. one hundred and ninety-two perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty-six acres and one hundred and sixty-nine perches (Savings and excepting nineteen acres and one hundred and ninety-three perches to James Bloom, in his lifetime, conveyed to Mary Ann Lines, by deed dated March 29th, 1861, recorded in deed book "H," page 351,) being part of a larger tract of land No. 5681, surveyed for Joseph Bloom in pursuance of a warrant dated September 18th, 1794, and the same premises conveyed to the said James Bloom in his lifetime by Alexander Cook, by deed bearing date the 23d October, 1854, recorded in deed book "P," page 97.

On the land is the large farm Tavern stand, occupied by Hon. James Bloom in his lifetime, being directly on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, and a most eligible location for business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in one year, with interest; and the remaining third after the death of Mary Bloom, widow of Hon. James Bloom, dec'd, with interest payable annually to her during her life. The two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Feb. 12, 1867. SAM'L MITCHELL, Trustee.

900 BUSHELS of choice BEANS for sale at the store of IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

LIST OF JURORS for March Term, 1867. (Commencing third Monday, 18th day.)

Beccaria—David Brown, James B. Brown, Boggess—Patrick Gallagher, Brady—Thomas Lines, Dr. T. J. Boyer, Burnside—Joseph McKee, Wm. Langdon, John Fry, Covington—Dr. J. W. Potter, Reuben Rider, Lewis Plubell, Clearfield—L. R. Merrell, Curwensville—Lewis M. Laporte, Ferguson—Michael Witherite, Girard—Anderson Murray, Francis Billeit, Graham—Thomas H. Force, Grallish—Caleb Copenhaver, Jordan—John Curry, Knox—Wm. Cox, Lawrence—Wm. Mapes, Morris—Leonard Kyler, Owsen—James Young, George Richards, Pike—Andrew J. Tozer.

TRAVELING JURORS.

Beccaria—John McCoy, George Pearce, Bloom—Adam Korb, Boggess—Samuel Woolster, Samuel Robb, John W. Kyler, M. L. Lunadue, Brainerd—John Stewart, Elias Smeal, Brady—James Nelson, Jesse Lines, J. T. Kirk, T. F. Rishel, W. L. Porter, George Ellinger, Burnside—Washington Gardner, Jacob Ruffer, David Fulton, Matthew Pentico, Chesnut—John Hunter, John Kipp, Clearfield—Joseph S. Shovers, Jas. A. Moore, Frank Short, L. G. Morgan, Curwensville—A. J. Draucker, Decatur—Elias Walk, Stephen Kephart, Fox—Stephen Fox, Girard—Francis Hugar, Grallish—John W. Miller, Jordan—Robert M. Johnson, Knox—Henry J. Sloppy, Lawrence—John Butler, L. K. McCullough, C. Heisey, Henry Irwin, Amos Reed, James R. Dougherty, (John), Lumber-city—George H. Lytle, Morris—Samuel Hoover, Joseph Potter, New Washington—Wm. McHaffey, R. Garley, Osgoda—Wm. May, Union—Michael Hoyt, Woodward—Parley Mahew.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the office of said company, in Phillipsburg, on Monday the 4th day of March, 1867, to elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the Board, Feb. 9, 1867. B. HARTSHORN, President.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of a writ of Test. Vend. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of FEBRUARY, 1867, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All of Defendant's interest in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, which is cleared and under cultivation; having thereon erected a grist mill, blacksmith shop, dwelling house and barn, adjoining lands of John Eitelman, John Heisey and others. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James R. Boggess, Sheriff. Jan. 30, 1867. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, desirous of changing his location, offers for sale the property upon which he now resides, half mile east of Pennville, consisting of about twenty four acres of land, upon which are erected a Cottage House and Frame Bank Barn, and all necessary out buildings, a well of good water convenient to kitchen. A lot of one acre of said lot is paid in for vegetable and fruit garden and contains about 50 choice fruit trees—standard and dwarf—Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry. The situation is a most eligible one and will be sold on reasonable terms. THOS. W. MIDDLE, Near Grapian Hills, Jan. 28, 1867.—6t.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, DRUGGISTS,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Moscop, on Market St., we offer low for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationery, Toiletries and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the market affords. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel warranted in saying that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Moscop old stand, on Market St. Dec. 6, 1866.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co. In lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets.

They would also announce that they have just opened

A NEW STOCK

of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One if their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it is to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1866. LEWIS I. IRWIN.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!

J. SHAW & SON,

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Trunks, Fruit, Fish, Flour, Salt, Brown, &c., &c., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store, can be had by calling at this store, or it will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to "leave all who may favor us with their custom." May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON.

10 BARRELS New Dried Peaches (halves) for sale at

WRIGHT & FLANIGAN'S.

RATTLING BOPERS, (all sizes), for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CANNED PEACHES, will be sold by the case or dozen, by J. P. KRATZER.

100,000 short shingles wanted, for which the highest market prices will be paid by J. P. KRATZER.