

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 6, 1867.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, March 4th, at 12 o'clock, the Thirty-ninth Congress closed its labors. The sound of the hammers of the presiding officers of the two Houses, announcing the ending of the Thirty-ninth Congress, had scarcely died away before the Fortieth was rapped to order. Mr. Wade was elected President of the Senate, and inducted to the chair in the morning, so that he had the honor of closing the old Congress and opening the new one, almost simultaneously. The new Senators at once took the oath of office, when, after the usual motions of organization, the Senate adjourned at one o'clock. In the House, Mr. Colfax was re-elected Speaker, and Mr. McPherson, clerk. The crowd present, on this extraordinary occasion, was immense. Every available space in both Houses, even the Member's seats, were densely packed with ladies and gentlemen anxious to see one Congress expire and another Congress take its place. The Democrats in the House entered a protest against its organization, because a number of States were not represented therein, which created a little sensation. The House, after having duly organized, adjourned at two o'clock.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A State Temperance Convention was held in Harrisburg on February 26th, at which Gov. Geary presided as temporary Chairman. The Governor made a very appropriate and telling speech, on the occasion, in which, among other things, he said, he had all his life-time abstained from the use of intoxicating liquors, and he intended to do so in the future. Over two hundred delegates were in attendance, from all parts of the State. Gen. Wagner was permanent President of the Convention, assisted by twenty-five Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries. A series of resolutions was adopted; one of which is in the following words and may be regarded as the platform of the Convention: "Resolved, That no law, however stringent, which recognizes the right to sell intoxicating drinks can receive our sanction, as we believe the time has fully come when this traffic should be at once and forever abandoned."

An address to the people of the State has been issued; and a permanent State organization formed, of which James Black of Lancaster, is President, and W. D. Hendrickson, of Phila., Cor. Secretary.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Kentucky Democratic Convention undertakes to give the key note to the United States Supreme Court, by pronouncing the Reconstruction Bill unconstitutional. The out-giving on this point by the President's organ, shows the Supreme Court is relied on to head Congress, and give the insurgents the victory. But this may not be. The New York Times refers to this expectation, and makes the following comments concerning it: "But it must be remembered that four members of that Court out of nine would now, beyond all doubt, endorse such a measure; and that of the five who would oppose it, one if not two will probably never again sit on the bench in consequence of extreme age and illness. A law was passed, moreover, at the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise, to seven. The chances are, therefore, that within the next year the Supreme Court of the United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the Radicals as Congress. Senator Johnson's misgivings therefore, would seem to have a very substantial foundation in the probabilities of the future."

THE COTTON CROP.—The Philadelphia Press is deep in the statistics of the cotton crop. It states that the entire crop of 1866 will amount to about 1,400,000 bales, of five hundred pounds to the bale. This gives 700,000,000 pounds gross weight, and 672,000,000 pounds net weight, allowing four per cent. for tare. The entire crop would be worth, at current prices, over two hundred and twenty million dollars in the New York market. The Government will reap over twenty millions of revenue from it. These figures do not compare very favorably with those of 1859. The crop for that year summed up 5,335,354 bales of four hundred pounds each; or 4,268,283 bales, of five hundred pounds each. But it must be remembered that the present high price will go, says the Press, to make up much of the difference in the money value of the two crops, the increased cost of production to the contrary notwithstanding.

MORE TO COME.—According to the New York Times, bills are in course of preparation for early introduction into the next Congress, providing for a sweeping confiscation of rebel property in the Southern States, and for its distribution among the enfranchised slaves, for paying claims of loyal men for property destroyed during the war, and for giving farms to Northern soldiers who will settle in the South.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL REPORT.

According to the late report of the State Superintendent, great inequalities exist in the amount of tax levied on the several counties for school purposes, as well as in the number of months that schools are kept open. To illustrate this matter more fully, we quote the following from the report:

The local taxation in several of the counties is really oppressive, while in others it is but trifling. In several districts the thirteen mills allowed by law to be raised will not support the schools the minimum term of four months, unless teachers with the lowest grade of certificates are employed. In such districts of course taxation is the most oppressive, because the citizens are the least able to pay heavy taxes. While this is the case in some counties, in others the schools can be supported six or more months by a tax of three or four mills on the dollar.

A few examples will show the irregularity of the taxation and its burdonesomeness upon the poorer classes. In Cambria the school tax was 10.75 mills, building 4.96 mills, 15.71 In Clearfield the school tax was 10.35 mills, building 5.69 mills, 16.35 In Jefferson the school tax was 9.42 mills, building 3.85 mills, 13.27 In Potter the school tax was 10.29 mills, building 7.15 mills, 17.54 In McKean the school tax was 9.54 mills, building 10.00 mills, 19.54 Average, 17.41

These are comparatively poor counties, where citizens need help from the State, to enable them to give their children even a fair common school education, and yet with this heavy local tax upon them, together with what the districts receive from the State, they can keep their schools open only a few days over the minimum term. The average in the five counties is four and eleven-fifteenth months, and the average wages of teachers \$37.52. In Berks the school tax was 2.71 mills, building 0.09 mills, 2.71 In Bucks the school tax was 3.00 mills, building 1.53 mills, 4.53 In Lebanon the school tax was 3.23 mills, building 0.00 mills, 3.23 In Cumberland the school tax was 3.40 mills, building 1.47 mills, 4.87 In Lancaster the school tax was 3.08 mills, building 0.93 mills, 4.01 These counties are among our most wealthy, and with this tax the average term is six and seventeen-twentieth months—average wages, \$30.45.

The Convention of Superintendents, held in Harrisburg in January last, proposed to remedy this inequality by proper legislation. That Convention suggested the propriety of amending the School law, as to provide for the raising of a common fund, by general and equal taxation, sufficiently large to keep the schools open for a term of six months in each year, in all the counties. The State Superintendent seems to favor this proposition, when he says in his report "that something must be done to aid the poorer counties." Now, there is little doubt, if the proper course be pursued by the friends of education throughout the State, the desired end can readily be obtained. Then let a united effort be made to procure the necessary legislation at once.

AFRAID TO RISK IT.—Gov. Swann, of Maryland, it seems, has suddenly got quite "weak in the knees" in regard to his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected some time ago. After having been chosen to that position, he informed Lieut. Governor Cox of his intention to resign the Governorship on February 26th, when the inauguration of Mr. Cox would take place. On the 26th, however, Mr. Cox received a note on the subject from Mr. Swann, in which the following sentence occurs: "I do not feel at liberty to take this important step without further time for deliberation."

Now, the reason for this "back-out" is obvious. A question as to the legality of Swann's election to the United States Senate having been raised, his case will be investigated upon his offering to take his seat, with a tolerable prospect of not obtaining it. Hence his present course; and, no doubt, thinking "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush," he holds on to the Governorship. Besides; Mr. Cox is a radical, and, on his accession to the gubernatorial office, would appoint a radical Lieutenant Governor, which, doubtless, is a thorn in Mr. Swann's side, as it would place the State Government in the hands of the Radicals, and be the means of defeating all the calculations of the Maryland secessionists—whose leader is Gov. Swann—to hold the reins of Government, and defeat the progress of freedom in that State.

A late dispatch from Baltimore says, Gov. Swann sent a message to the Legislature declining the Senatorship, in obedience to the "urgent appeals from representative men of the State." It is said the "Conservatives" in Maryland are much chagrined at the course pursued by Swann in the matter, and that they denounce him in unmeasured terms. Well, when "rogues fall out, honest men will get their dues."

POSSIBLE CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe mentions a "current report" that not a few of the confederate delegates "have stated in a somewhat petulant manner that if confederation be rejected by the Imperial Parliament, the Province can fall back on the secret project of the American Government's offering annexation on very advantageous terms; that the scheme would accept all debts and obligations, and would generally extend all benefits contemplated by confederation."

SPRING ELECTIONS.—New Hampshire elects a Governor, three Congressmen and Legislators, on the second Tuesday in March. At the last election the Republican majority was 4,656. Connecticut elects a Governor, Congressmen and Legislators on the first Monday in April. Last year the Republican majority was 541. Rhode Island elects a Governor, and Congressmen on the first Monday in April. Last year General Burnside, who is now running, was chosen without opposition. As yet he has no opponent in the field.

Notes from Harrisburg.

The free railroad law came up in the Senate on Thursday last, when an effort was made to amend the bill reported by the committee, so as to make it as originally drawn up by Mr. Bigham, but it failed by a vote of 13 yeas to 19 nays. The probability is the bill will not be passed at this session.

A bill has been presented in the Senate providing that when any bet or wager shall be made on the result of any election within the State, it shall be lawful for any person to bring suit for the amount or value of any such bet or wager against the winner, if paid over to him, or against the stakeholder, if not so paid; and upon recovery one-half shall be for the use of the person so suing, and the other half for the use of the county wherein such suit is brought. This bill, should it become a law, will have a tendency to put an end to a species of gambling which should have been done away with long since, and it is to be hoped that it will pass.

The general jury bill, passed by the Legislature, provides for the election of two Jury Commissioners in each county in the State, whose duty it shall be to meet at the county seat thirty days before each term of Court, in order to draw jurors for such term. These Jury Commissioners are to be chosen at the election next fall, each qualified voter casting a ballot for one person for the office, and the two receiving the highest number of votes to be elected. They are to serve three years, and be paid out of the county Treasury at the same rate per day as County Commissioners are paid in the same County.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The annual report of the business of the Penna Railroad Company, for the year 1866, was read before the annual meeting of shareholders on Tuesday, February 19, in Philadelphia. From it we learn that the capital of the company is \$20,000,000. The mortgage debt is \$9,885,840, and other liabilities \$15,378,894—making an aggregate of \$45,263,737. The cost of railroad and branches is put down at \$13,500,000. In addition, the company claims credit for the Harrisburg Railroad, \$1,885,550; Columbia Railroad and State Canals, \$6,600,000; equipment of road, \$3,371,215; real estate and telegraph line, \$3,471,431, and extension of trunk line west to the Monongahela, and east to the Delaware, \$2,121,157—making an aggregate of \$39,896,403. The company presents other credits in bills receivable, stocks, bonds, &c., to the amount of \$15,247,742. The gross earnings of the road, and of the roads worked in connection with it, except the Philadelphia and Erie road, for the part year are \$16,583,882, and the total expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, \$12,790,909—leaving an excess of \$3,792,973. The whole number of passengers carried in 1865 was 2,861,536, and during the part year by each passenger was 52 miles, and the previous year 71 1/2 miles, this difference being due to the larger amount of through travel and troops in 1865. The freight carried was 3,452,748, embracing 1,413,181 tons of coal. The increase in the coal traffic is 339,424 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of 1865, 655,908 tons, or nearly 25 per cent. The working expenses were 64 per cent. of gross receipts on the Company's roads. The company's canals in the year earned \$297,867, against \$181,015 for 1865. The expenses were \$233,438—showing a net profit of \$64,429.

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. J. F. G. Mittag, a gentleman of learning and high character, writes to Mrs. Dr. Francis, in New York, from Lancasterville, South Carolina, as follows: "This district, owing to the disasters consequent upon the war, and the almost total failure of the crops, is in a most deplorable state of destitution, and the necessities to support its people and live stock. The district contains about ten thousand population, and not more, perhaps than twenty families of the whole number have a supply of food for the season. There are about five hundred individuals in a very alarming state of want, and unless immediate relief is afforded, many of them must die by starvation. The balance of the population, not including the twenty families and the five hundred individuals, have very limited supplies of provisions on hand."

This was a rabid secession district, and the people did their worst to destroy the Government. Nevertheless the loyal people of the land stand ready to feed them.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The St. Louis Democrat says: "It is highly creditable to the members of the Legislature that they scrutinize with great care and caution all legislation with reference to the railroads, and steadfastly oppose all propositions which are not clearly for the benefit of the State. It is honorable to them that neither personal nor local interests, nor the influence of friends, have induced them to pass any bill which seems to convert the property of the State to private uses, and we hope that the same fidelity and caution will continue to protect the people's interests." Could as much be said of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the people would rejoice as they have not rejoiced within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the surrender of Lee excepted.

KENTUCKY.—The Union State Convention is a good contrast to the late Rebel-Copperhead demonstration therein. The Convention is a sturdy protest against Kentucky Conservatism, and pledges its loyalty to the true Union men of the country and their party in Congress. It nominated Col. Sydney M. Barnes, for Governor, and a full ticket of able and loyal men.

Washington City Gossip.

A very ridiculous spectacle is being presented in the struggle for assessorships and collectorships of internal revenue. The President's refusal to nominate radicals, leaves the Senate the alternative to choose between weak-kneed Republicans and strong-backed Copperheads, and hence but few appointments are confirmed. Almost every day a number of this sort of patriots are decapitated, who are followed by new nominations, generally taken from the same classes, and sharing, in their turn, the same fate. The result is, a fresh lot of applicants for the vacancies of the headless unfortunates arrive by every train of cars. The number of aspirants and victims is large, and the disfranchised radicals stand by and laugh at these discomfited and disappointed rivals for place. From Maine to Mexico, the whole Copperhead net is wriggling and doubling as to their chances of a share of the official "balm of Gilead," but almost daily some suddenly become inspired with sufficient courage to ask a favor from the President, which is generally granted.

It is really funny to see the ever changing emotions of hope and doubt in the visages of these hungry patriots, while the outside Republicans smuse themselves with spilling their well-laid plans, in the ever reticent Senate. The country has lost enough by this policy of removing good men for opinion's sake, and the Senate is justified in refusing to confirm the appointments made to fill the vacancies occasioned by such removals. A joint resolution has been passed by Congress, allowing the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the officers of the American war vessels *Michigan* and *Augusta*, now in Russia, to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia, and import them free of duty. One of the gifts to Mr. Fox is said to be a snuff-box, the duty on the diamonds on which would be four thousand dollars. The principle gifts are valuable books. A report has been made by the House Judiciary Committee which denounces polygamy as contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and a relief of heathenism, and subversive to the marriage relation in all nations where it is tolerated. It is simply legalized prostitution destroying the original and divine condition of society. No greater outrage on freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the people of any nation to sanction and approve by law a practice so deeply offensive. Alluding to the assertion of the recent memorial from the Utah Legislature that no effort has been made to enforce the law, the Committee says the fact is humiliating. If this is in consequence of the neglect of Federal Judges, they ought to be removed; but if the failure arises from other causes, it is the duty of the President to see the law executed.

Cabinet changes are again ripe. The following is given as the probable composition of the Cabinet in the future: Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of Treasury, Hugh McCulloch; Secretary of War, General Meade; Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Farragut; Secretary of the Interior, William Aiken; Attorney General, Alexander H. Stevens; Postmaster General, Horace Greeley.

President Johnson sent his veto of the Reconstruction Bill to the House on Saturday, March 23. A feeble attempt was made to filibuster, but the bill passed over the veto by a vote of 135 to 37. It was then sent to the Senate, and after a speech by Reverdy Johnson in opposition to the veto, and from Messrs. Hendricks, Dixon, and Buckalew in favor of it, the bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 10. The bill admitting Nebraska as a State having been passed over his veto, the President has issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed upon the State of Nebraska, to entitle that State to admission, has been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

The Colorado veto came up on March 1st, and upon the vote being taken on the 2d, it was sustained by a vote of 29 to 19. It is said, had the vote been taken the night previous, the bill would have passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote, as several of its opponents were absent at that time. So the Colorado bill is dead for this session, but a strong effort will be made to pass it early in the next.

The tariff goes over to the Fortieth Congress on account of the great number of amendments that could not be reached before the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress. This is to be regretted, as many of the industrial pursuits of the country are suffering severely for want of sufficient protection. It is to be hoped, that the Fortieth Congress will pass the tariff bill at an early day.

It is said that the Virginia Legislature, now in session at Richmond, will call a State Convention at once to effect a State organization under the Reconstruction bill just passed by Congress. Mr. Stanton has been summoned before the Judiciary Committee and made to produce the letter deposited in his archives by Baker, which purports to have been written by Andrew Johnson to Jefferson Davis, &c. Should the Judiciary Committee report all the "evidence" presented to it, and endorse it, impeachment may be looked for as a certainty. But I cannot believe that they will do so.

General Butler tells his acquaintances not to look for an early adjournment of the Fortieth Congress, as he has a programme in hand that will hold it to its work far into the "dog days," and possibly not admit of even a breathing spell at that time.

The Senate elected John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Government Printer.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The correspondent of the Boston Post asserts that the retirement of Mr. Randall from the Postoffice Department was mooted by himself. The same correspondent says that the President while admitting that an emergency might arise where a ready yielding in this regard would be a necessity to secure harmony, remarked that there were other members of his Cabinet from whom a similar condition of resignation would be more welcome and of which he would not be slow to avail himself. The name of Governor Andrew is associated with those other gentlemen in connection with the Department. Mr. Greeley says if the President ever thought of calling him to his Cabinet he does not know it.

LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—A person in Cleveland, who has taken the trouble to gather statistics on the subject, says that during the last two years the number of people burned to death from kerosene lamp explosions has been nearly 200, and these disasters have destroyed property valued at \$6,000,000.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Railroad Journal publishes a table showing the number of miles of Railroad finished and in process of construction in the various States of the Union, from which we learn that there are completed and in progress within the limits of the United States, 55,606 miles, of which 36,896 are completed. The total cost of these works is set down at \$1,502,464,085. Pennsylvania has 4,649 miles of road completed and under way, of which 4,057 are completed. Ohio comes next, with a total of 3974 miles, of which 3,402 are completed. New York has only 3,305 miles, of which 3,025 are completed. The cost of construction in Pennsylvania, owing to her rough and uneven surface, is considerably in excess of other States.

SCENES OF THE TURKISH WAR.—Says an Athens letter: "Since the times of the Goths and Huns, there is no such atrocity and wholesale devastation as that exhibited by the Turkish army in the present war in Candia. Its horrors, when fully made known, will awaken universal indignation throughout the Christian world. The fate of the poor women and children is lamentable. Six thousand of them are wandering about the shores of the island waiting for some friendly vessel to carry them to Greece. They die by hundreds for the want of food, and are compelled in their destitution to eat the leaves of trees and plants, and yet France, and other so-called Christian Powers can look on this scene of misery and not tender a helping hand to these innocent and suffering creatures."

"JUST LIKE THEM."—The latest style of reproaching Union men who captured the property of rebels during the war, adopted by the Copperhead press of the North, is to denounce all such as *Radical thieves*. A Union man who captured a sword of the rebel cut-throat Van Dorn, having offered it for sale to the relatives of the cut-throat, he is at once assailed as a thief by the Copperhead press. By the same rule of speech every Union soldier who destroyed a rebel in battle is a murderer. Such is Copperhead estimation of the men who defeated the rebels in armed fight.

BRITISH DEFEAT IN INDIA.—A correspondent in British Honduras, dating at Balizoo on the third of February, says: Another expedition has been started after the Indians, in charge of Colonel Haskely, of the British army. The facts of the late defeat of her Majesty's troops are so disgraceful that for the credit of the soldiers I forbear to give the details. It is ascertained that Mr. Rhys, the commissioner to the Indians whom the expedition was sent to support, was left wounded on the battle field. Two days after the battle he, with a soldier who had been left for dead, crawled out on the road towards the nearest villa to the field where they were met by six Indians and shot.

MARYLAND.—The Maryland Radical State Convention met in Baltimore on February 27th. It was numerously attended. Dr. Ohr, of Allegheny county, was President. Strong resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party in the State. Universal manhood suffrage was proclaimed. Had the Union men of Maryland pursued the course they have now adopted years ago, they would have avoided much of their present trouble. But late as it is, it is to be hoped that their present action will prove of great service in the future political struggles in that State.

A visitor to the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum describes the religious services as wonderfully solemn and impressive. The chaplain alone closes his eyes, for the deaf and dumb children must see him in order to join with him. Every eye is intently fixed on him as he slowly and with reverent gestures addresses the Creator in the voiceless language of the dumb. Not a sound is heard; not an eye wanders; every pupil seems to be transfixed, and to join with all his heart and all his powers into the silent morning prayer. It is the most devout in external form of any service that was ever witnessed.

MASONRY.—Freemasonry is called Catholic because it is throughout the world from one end of the earth to the other; and because it teaches universally and completely the fraternity, equality, and liberty of the human race, and subjugates in order to these ends every class of men, governors and governed, learned and unlearned; and because it teaches all the doctrines of Natural Religion; and because it inculcates in deeds and words, universal charity, and universal love of the truth and of all truth. Well may Freemasonry be called *Catholic*.

James P. Kimball, and his wife, of East Medway, Massachusetts, who were captured by Snake and Shoshonee Indians, while crossing the plains eighteen years ago, fought their way out, aided by United States troops from Fort Laramie, and have rejoined their family, now living near Corning, New York, who had long ago given them up as lost. The Indians exalted Kimball to be the "great medicine man" of the tribe, and he was with them so long that he lost most of his own tastes. For food he prefers raw beef to anything else.

Five dead bodies were found at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot, in Buffalo, Wednesday, packed in barrels, directed to a party in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The bodies were those of two men, two women and one child, and had apparently not been dead a week or ten days.

The bay of Samania, in the island of St. Domingo, has been secured as a coaling station for United States vessels. A treaty to that effect is on its way to Washington.

Michael Carson was convicted on Feb. 27th, in Philadelphia, in the United States Court, for not affixing a revenue stamp to a receipt, and fined \$50. Take warning.

Governor Geary, says, the *Germantown Telegraph*, gives promise by his official action thus far that he means strictly to fulfill his duty.

THE OLDEST HOUSE BURNED.—The old Friends' Meeting House in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, at the corner of the Germantown and Conshohocken turnpike roads, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening the 15th Feb. The fire is supposed to have caught from some ashes in the cellar. This meeting house was one of the oldest in the United States, having been erected more than a century and a half ago. The exact date of its erection is not known, but the society have records showing that a monthly meeting of Friends was held there in 1715, and it is probable it was built a few years previous to that time. It was repaired in 1858 at a cost of \$1,400.

New Advertisements.

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

PLASTER.—Fresh ground Land Plaster at [Mar. 6, 1867.] J. P. KRATZERS.

SEED.—CLOVER SEED and Timothy seed, just received at J. P. KRATZERS.

PAPER.—WALL PAPER—A large stock closing out very cheap at J. P. KRATZERS.

FLOUR.—FLOUR, corn meal and chop, always on hand at the West, at the store of J. P. KRATZERS.

BUTTER.—BUTTER, Cheese and Lard, received regularly from the West, at the store of J. P. KRATZERS.

MEAT.—MEAT—Sugar-cured ham, breakfast bacon, dried beef, sides and shoulders, at J. P. KRATZERS.

SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged, or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. JAMES MITCHELL.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or having anything to do with a certain Promissory Note for Fifty dollars, given on the 1st day of March, 1867, to Jeremiah Butler and Thomas Reilly, by the undersigned, as he has never received consideration for the said note, and is determined not to pay the same. S. P. LANSBERRY.

PLOUGHS.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand, at their foundry in Curwensville, a lot of ploughs which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. They are of a new pattern, and have given entire satisfaction to all who have tried them. Also a lot of plough points and landisles kept constantly on hand. Old metal taken in exchange for castings. ROBISON & SON.

R. ROBISON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Pork packers, Dealers in Glass, Iron and Nails; Family Flour of best brands; Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; Lard, Mess Pork, Dried Beef and Cheese; Beans, Hominy and Dried Fruit; Carbon and Lard Oil, etc. No. 255 Liberty Street Pittsburg, Pa. March 6, 1867-ly

LOGAN ACADEMY, BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PENNA. Every year a first class Institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for college, summer or teaching. Whole expenses for the summer term of five months, \$115.50. No extra charges. Next term begins May 6th. Send for a circular. REV. ORK LAWSON, Principal. Mar. 6, 1867-3p.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exequia*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY, the 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Karhaus tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of Edward McGarvey, south by Jacob Michaels and John Vaught, and on the west and north by William Michaels, containing about 53 acres, being all cleared. Also, one other tract of land situate in Karhaus tp., bounded east by land of E. McGarvey, south by Jacob Michaels, west and north by John Vaught, containing 10 acres, all cleared, and having a two-story log house and barn erected thereon. Also, one other tract of Three lots, in Karhaus tp., bounded as follows: east by land of James Ronch, south by Oliver Moore west and north by Isaac McClosky, containing 700 acres, being unimproved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Michaels. March 6, 1867. JACOB A. FAUST, Sh'f.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE. The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520 000 acres of Agricultural Land Scrip being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Gen'l. March 5, 1867. For the Board of Com'rs.

GUNS, Pistols and sword canes to be had at June, '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.