# Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH. 13, 1867.

### An Important Move.

The Lake Erie Press Association, at their meeting on the 14th February, 1867, appointed a Committee to prepare a bill "relating to the publication of Local, General and Private Laws, and of Legal advertisements in the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

A copy of the bill, prepared by the Committee referred to, has been received by us. The first section provides that a certified coyy of each general law, except the General Appropriation bill, and each law speshall, as soon as approved by the Governor, be sent to the Commissioners of the respective counties, by the Secretary of the Commeawealth. The second section makes it the duty of the Commissioners, as soon as said laws are received by them, to publish the same in one newspaper of each of the two leading political parties, if there be so many published in tl e county, not less than twice at such rates as can be agreed upon, not exceeding usual rates of advertising similar matter. The third section relates to corporations, the acts to be published in like manner as the above, the expenses to be paid out of the corporation treasury. Section fourth has reference to the publication of the annual reports of County Commissioners, Auditors and Poor Directors of each county, and the Court Proclamations, Sheriff's Sales, Election Proclamations, in like manner as the foregoing, the costs of publication to be defrayed out of the county treasuries; and section fifth makes this act applicable to all general and local laws passed after the first Tuesday in January, 1867 -except the Appropriation bill as aforesaid.

The publication of the laws in this manner has been practised for several years in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States, with general satisfaction to the people in those States. And, there is little doubt, that the publication of the laws of Pennsylvania, in the several county papers throughout the State, would be approved by the people generally. Under our present system of distributing a limited number of copies of the "Pamphlet laws," comparatively few persons ever become familiar with the laws yearly passed by their Representatives; and hence many of our statutes are violated, and persons subjected to severe penalties, for a want of proper knowledge of the existence of such laws. Then, as a preventive of the violation of many of our laws, the people should be made familiar with them, and the mode suggested in the bill referred to, seems to be the most practical way of accomplishing that end. And, in view of these facts, the publication of the laws in the county papers is, at least, worthy the earnest consideration of our Representatives at Harrisburg.

-In connection with this subject, a friend at our elbow makes the following suggestion: "To have all propositions for laws, whether general or special in their effects. published before they are presented for final passage, so as to give the people immediately interested, a fair opportunity of exinstructing their Representatives to act in accordance with their views."

session in favor of the bill, clearly setting forth the reasons why it should pass. Senator Johnson, in this, represents the averof the country.

THE SOUTH MOVING. - Late advices from Washington state that the Virginia State Senate last week passed a bill calling a State Convention under the Military Reconstruction bill-there being only four votes against it out of thirty, and one of the four was Robert Ould, the late Rebel Commissioner in session.

Mr. J. H. McClelland, the recently appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg, is a thorough radical. The selection is entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of that city.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Caffres.

" Your Home Paper."

The following articles in reference to supporting "your home paper," are worthy the careful perusal of every man who has at heart the welfare and improvement of the county in which he resides. On this subject the Chicago Republican says:

"What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth and age can as well be defined by the observing, by a glance at its newspaper, as if a personal observation had been made. The enterpersonal observation and ocen made. In each of prise of its citizens are depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid healthy foundation plethoric purses and a well-to-do appear ance generally; others show a striving to contend with the content of the second them trying with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the closefisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraphic, or local, or of editorial, show what it can do if it had the means, but cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a Church; fostering at the commencement, and for a few years, then, as a general thing, it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper; it gives you more news of im-mediate interest than the New York or other distant papers: it talks for you when no other will in your favor; when other localities belie you, it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure. not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply repay the expenditure "

The Cleveland Plaindealer, in referring to the same subject, urges the necessity of cially relating to each individual county, supporting "your home payer" in still stronger terms than the above. The Plaindealer save

"It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. Every citizen who wishes well for his locality, should give a generous support to his home paper. If that paper is not just such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its short comings. Give a paper a liberal support an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated and he is the most responsive be ng on earth; his paper, being a part of himself, e is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of the home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social political and religious circle where printed, it fills a place that no other paper can. When a need of conomy compels you to curtail your newspaper ist. STRIKE OFF EVERY OTHER ONE. before you say to the publisher of your home journal- 'stop my

Here we have the testimony of two city papers, as to the value of a "home paper" in advancing the business interests of the community in which it is published. The Plaindealer says, "if economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one, before you say to the publisher of your home journal, stop my paper," because "nothing can supply its place;" but this is not always done. For instance, we could name quite a number of persons who have done just the reverse-who "couldn't afford to take so many papers," -who "were taking a city paper," and hence stopped is the experience of nearly every country editor. That these men have the right to stop their paper, is true; but it frequently happens that they are prominent members of the party to which they belong, and when there is an opportunity for party preferment, they are the first to seek that preferment, and the first to ask the editor, whose paper they have stopped, to use his influence in their behalf, thus acknowledging the value of the "home paper" over the city paper when party ends are to be obtained, and yet they are "too poor" to take their "home journal." Now, for such men. under the circumstances, to ask the "home" editor to advance their interests in preference to that of others, is, to say the least, anything but just and fair. A generous minded man will not do so. He will take his local county paper in preference to all others, and then, when he has a favor to ask of its editor, he can do so with a clear conscience, and with the hope that his request will be cheerfully complied with.

THE FENIANS AN IRELAND. - A late dispatch from Dublin says, that "a fight took place on Tuesday night, the 5th, at Talaght, pressing their opinions upon them, and about eight miles south of Dublin, between armed police and a body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed, five wounded, and eighty taken prisoners. The main body of A NOTEWORTHY FACT. - The vote of Hon. | the Fenians retreated to the hills north of Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, for the Re- Dublin, with the commander of the British construction Bill, before and after the veto, torces in vigoorus pursuit. The police stais the best answer that can be given to the tion at Killmac, county of Munster, was atcavil as to the unconstitutionality of that tacked by two hundred Fenians, who were act. Mr. Johnson, one of the ablest con- also repulsed, leaving three of their number stitutional lawyers in the Union, had no dead on the field, and losing fourteen prisscruples on that score, and hence he made oners. Thirteen prisoners were taken as one of the most powerful speeches of the Limerick. Over two hundred prisoners have been brought to Dublin since the commencement of the outbreak. The Fenians seem well supplied with rations, and appear age of the good sense and mature judgment | to have risen in all parts of Ireland. There is said to be much suffering among those who fled to the mountains, on account of the cold and exposure. The present rising is, however, considered a failure, notwithstanding the apparent general outbreak in all parts of the country.'

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEITERS. - The of ficers of the secret service division of the U. of Exchange. It is also rumored that a S. Treasury Department recently effected State Convention will at once be called in the seizure of counterfeiter's tools, consist-North Carolina—the legislature being now | ing of steel plates, dies, presses and various other articles used by counterfeiters, at St. Louis, Mo. One of the gang was also sefractional currency. A large amount of twelfths to the department of Physical Scipartially finished fifty cent notes was seized at the same time.

> It is reported that Secretary McCulloch will resign about the first of April, and es

To Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Samuel P. Pates, State Historian, having discovered many imperfections in the muster-rolls of the companies, desires that each soldier, who served in any organization from this State, would furnish information in his personal history pertaining to the following points, viz:

1. Wounds .- If wounded, give the date; in what engagements received; nature of wounds; nature of surgical operations, if capital, and by

2. Imprisonments.—If a prisoner, give the date and place of capture; where imprisoned; mature of treatment; and the date and manner of escape

He also desires that the relatives or companions in arms of deceased soldiers would give the cause, date, place of death and place of interment of each, and any facts in his history touching the subjects above referred to. Write at the head of the page the name of the person to whom the information pertains, the number of regiment and letter of company to which he belonged. Write in concise terms, in a plain hand,

on letter paper, and on but one side of a leaf. Mr. Bates also desires to make a collection for present and future use

1. Complete files of all newspapers published in the State from the beginning of 1861 to the close of 1865, to be bound and permanently kept in the archives of the State. Will the publishers or any friend possessing them furnish such files. 2. Discourses commemorative of fallen soldiers : pamphlets pertaining in any manner to the re-bellion or its causes; articles published or in manuscript containing historical facts.

3. Published histories or sketches of regiments, batteries or companies; printed rolls and descrip-Diaries of soldiers; letters illustrative of

military life containing information of perma-nent historic value, or descriptions of interesting incidents; plans of battles, sieges, forts and of naval engagements. 5. Complete rolls of students and graduates of

each college in the State, who were in the service 6. Card photographs (vignette) of each officer, whatever grade, who, at any time, acted as com mander of a regiment, battery, or independent company. inscribed with his name number of regiment, &c., dates of period during which he held command, with his present post-office address. The relatives of deceased officers are requested to forward the photographs of such officers in cribed as above. No use will be made of these pho tographs without the express permission of the

Much of the matter called for under these several heads may not be needed for immediate use, but the day will come when it will be invaluable, and the present is regarded as a favorable time for commencing the collection. Let every true son of Pennsylvania respond promptly to this call, and thereby rescue from oblivion many memorials of her patriotism and her power. Address, Samuel P. Bates, State Historian, Harrisburg, Penn'a.

### The Public Debt.

The monthly statement of the public debt is just published, from which it appears that the total national indebtedness on the linear Assylum in which Ashley could be placed. 1st] inst. was \$2,530,763,889. 80, which shows a net decrease from the statement of last month of \$12,585,858,76. Of the gold bearing bonds, six per cents. of 1867 have been returned to the amount of \$100,000, the six per cents, of 1881 have increased \$150, while the five-twenties have been increased, mainly by conversions of seventhirties, \$44,809,500. The net increase of the coin-bearing debt is, therefore, \$44, 709,650. The currency-bearing debt has been reduced \$1,755,810 by the retirement of compound-interest notes, and \$30,887, 950 by the absorption of seven-thirties. The net decrease of the currency debt is \$32,643,860. The matured debt of all descriptions, not presented for payment, amounts to \$14,576,689.07, which is a decrease of \$1,214,765.24. The net decrease of the non-interest-bearing debt is \$6,037, 275.40. The volume of United States notes has been reduced \$5,191,464; fraetional currency has increased \$770,988.60. and the issue of gold eertificates has been reduced \$1,616.800. There has been quite an increase of cash in the treasury, the gold having been augmented \$9,916,-427.43, while the currency has increased \$7,483,180.69.

A GOOD BEGINNING. -Messrs. Selve and Stewart, two independent Democrats elected from New York to the XLth Congress, attended the first meeting of the Republican caucus. It is fair to infer that these gentlemen intend to act, as they unquestionably should, with the Republican party. To be an independent Democrat, is of course to be in antagonism with that faction which dishonestiy calls itself the Democratic party. To be on independent Democrat, in fact, is is to be a Republican. All true Republicans are pure Democrats. No man can be a lican principles-without acting in harmony with those who believe in universal freedom and the rights of mankind. Messrs. Selve and Stewart doubtless appreciate these facts.

ANOTHER GIFT BY MR. PEABODY. -Mr. George Peabody has added another to his long list of tenefactions. His latest gift, as Forty thousand dollars is to be applied to the pur-chase of the hall of the East India Marine Society in Salem and the erection of buildings, and the remainder is to be used as a fund, which, after the work of arranging a museum and collections is completed, is to cured in the act of printing counterfeit be applied in the proportion of sevenences, and five-twelfths to the department of the Natural Sciences.

> The unanimous opinion of the London clubs is, "that the recall of Mr. Motley from Vienna is disreputable to Mr. Seward,

Washington City Gossip.

on the 5th-the time being principally devoted to the drawing of seats by the members. This was very novel and funny sight. All the members were compelled to get outside of the range of seats, and stand until seats were assigned them Each member's name was written upon a slip of paper, and these slips placed in a box on the Clerk's desk. A page was blindfolded, and drew forth the names. When a member's name was drawn, the Clerk called out, and the member took his choice of seat. Stevens, Gov. Thomas of Maryland, and Elihu B. Washburne were, by unanimous consent of the House, allowed to retain their old seats. The scene was very funny, reminding one of the first day at the beginning of a new term at school, when scholars are assigned seats. The first name called was that of Fernando C. Beaman. His good fortune of having the choice of seats created much merriment. Judge Spalding's name was the fourth called, and, having had a seat on the Democratic side of the House in the last Congress, there was great laughter when the venerable Judge took up his trappings, and selected a seat on the Republican side Kelly was the next called, and he took Morrill's he took a seat next Kelly. Strangely enough, a number of the most prominent Radical Members got seats together. Stevens, Butler, Shellabarger Kelley, Allison, Wilson of Iowa, Schenck, Wil liams, Pa , Garfield, Ashley. Woodbridge, and Sidney Clarke, are all together in a triangle. When the call had proceeded for nearly 60 minutes, those whose name had not been called commenced to get restless, and despair of getting good seats. This was especially so with the Republican Members. who, seeing all the seats o the Republican side occupied, felt chagrined at having to take seats with the Democrats. Among | body as it came from the hands of the Comthese unfortunate Radicals, who had to seat themselves in the Democratic camp with Jim. Brooks, | tical Free Railroad law, made every effort Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, Eldridge, Nib lack, and the others, were Gen. Logan, Ben Loan Gen, Paine, Gen. Farnsworth, Bingham, Poland, Ames Walker, Eggleson, Ward, Griswold, Baldwin, Price, and most of the Missouri Members The new Members that are to come are rather meanly served, and, having no choice, will be compelled to take back seats Before the House adjourned the Speaker appounced he would not appoint any of the Committees excepting those on Elections, Rules, and Mileage, until the other States in the Union are represented. This indi cates an early adjournment.

The Postmaster-General states that not less than \$2,000,000 are now in the hands of clerks of Postoffices destitute of Postmasters.

The impeachment question was precipitated upon the House on the 7th, by Mr. Ashley. of Ohio, who offered a resolution for the appointment of the Judiciary Committee to continue the investigation into the charges against the President, which he made in last Congress He followed it with a half an hour's speech, charging the President with corruption, usurpation and crime, and intimating that he gained the Execu tive chair th rough complicity with the assassination plot. At this point Speaker Colfax called him to order, on the ground that he was going beyond the limits of debate. Some of the Dem es were also made by Spaulding and ler in favor of the resolution, and by Brooks Wood and Pruyn against it, after which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson's bill. prohibiting liquor to be brought into the Capitol buildings, was referred to the Committee on Public buildings and grounds by a vote of 22 to 21 after a short debate, during which Mr W. said that the Committee, Rooms of the Senate were often little better than grog shops. It is stated that a majority of the radicals in the Senate are opposed to the impeachment project. they denouncing it as folly and madness.

The President has again sent the name of Cowan to the Senate, as Minister to Austria-he not being formally rejected, heretofore, but simply laid on the table. His friends think he will be

Henry B. Taylor, formerly Major in the Marine Corps, and who during the war served in the Confederate army, has commenced a suit against J.D Defrees for possession of half a lot in Washington City. The property was libelled by the Court during the war, and under the Confiscation act the life interest of the plaintiff was sold to the defendant. This is the first suit of the kind yet

Late accounts from Alabama and Georgia repesent the destitution in those States greater than heretefore reported. Deaths are reported from starvation in Georgia, while a leading paper estimates the number starving there at 50,000. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate presented a bill appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the suffering Southern people, which was passed without a division.

Some of the members of the House propose take a recess until May, but the Senate seems averse to this proposition—that body being in favor of remaining in session until all the appointments are made and confirmed, and then adjourning to October or November.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT. -Some days since a committee was appointed by Congress, to inquire what effort had been made by the Government authorities to arrest John H. Surratt. The committee experienced no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that but little effort had been made in true Democrat without believing in Republihat direction. They say the Executive neither made any demand upon England for his surrender, nor sent any detective or agent to Liverpool to identify Surratt, or to trace his movements, notwithstanding there was ample time to do so. He did not, they further say, give notice to our Minister at Rome, fbat Surratt intended to go there, though the government had every reason to believe that such was his intention. The we learn from the Salem Register, is \$140. reward for his arrest was revoked so long 000 to his native county of Essex 'for the ago as November, 1865, and subsequentpromotion of the study and knowledge of ly no steps were taken to identify or prothe Natural and Physical Sciences, and of cure the arrest of Surratt. Though the their application to the useful arts." Forty Becretaries of State and War and others submitted testimony to justify the course of the Government, the committee are yet constrained, from the testimony, to report that, in their opinion, due diligence in the arrest of Surratt was not exercised by the Executive Department." They do not, however, charge that this lack of diligence was the result of any improper motives.

The Loyal League is rapidly spreading itself throughout the Southern States. In Georgia there are thirty thousand members enrolled, while Alabama contains nearly onethird that number. There is not a Southern tablish at London, in connection with Jay disgraceful to the President, and a misfor- State but contains hundreds of the League Cooke, an American Banking House. Notes from Harrisburg.

The House was in session only a couple of hours Quite an amusing scene took place in the House upon its re-assembling on the 5th, after a five days adjournment. During the adjournment about sixty members, headed by Speaker Glass, visited Washington, nominally to be present at the opening of Congress, but really for the purpose of being admitted in a body to the floor of the Senate and make a complimentary demonstration on the occasion of the swearing in of Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator. The fact that but two Senators, Messrs. Cowan and Buckalew, voted in favor of admitting the informal delegation chagrined many of them deeply, and on their return they were a good deal bantered and badgered by certain members who did not sympathise with the purpose of the visit. At the evening session on Tuesday, March 5th, in the House, Mr. Kurtz, of Centre county, rose in his place and asked leave to make an explanation, which being granted, he popped old seat, behind Stevens. Butler was next, and out a facetious preamble and resolution to the effect that those members who went to Washington to witness the swearing in, but did not witness it, severally report to the House, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. The idea of sending for United States Senators was considered a good joke, and created a general roar of laughter.

> The Free Railroad bill, reported to the Senate some days since, passed that mittee. The friends of a liberal and practo amend it, so as to meet the original intent of the bill, but without avail. They protested against its passage in its present shape, but finally voted for it as the best that could be obtained at the present session. What its fate may be in the House, remains to be seen. That a proper and liberal law has many friends, there is no doubt, but they are in the minority, and will have to be content with whatever may be passed by the majority, though they are making a valiant fight in behalf of the interests of the people in the majority. Antistown P. O. Pa

A law has been passed, changing the time and place of organization of the Trout Run navigation company to the first Monday of July next, at the office of G. L. Reed, in Clearfield, unless the corporators decide, by unanimous consent, on some other time and place, and withdrawing the name of A. B. Shaw, from the list of corperators. .

A correspondent of the Pittsburg, Com mercial, says, "An officer of the Connelsville road, who is here attending to its interests, informs me that a nice little House 'ring' of twenty, at \$700 per head, 'felt' him not long since, but he couldn't see it." The bill restoring the franchises of that road will likely pass the House, which will only be useful in future action, as it will not pass the Senate this session.

A bill has been passed by the House, which proposes a revision of the fees of Sheriff's, Prothono'ary's, Register's and Recorder's, Clerk of Orphan's Court, Jurors, Constables, etc., throughout the State.

AN UNPLEASANT NEIGHBORHOOD,-The Nashville Pres, in giving an account of the destruction of a large saw-mill, at Johnsonville, Tennessee, by an incendiary fire, says that it belonged to Judge Palmer, who has a contract to saw plank for eight national cemeteries, and whose work is necessarily suspended. Judge Paimet was formerly a citizen of Ohio, and was in the Federal service during the war, but for some time past has been an active citizen of Cheatham co., and has been engaged in developing the resources of the county in a praiseworthy manner. His great energy and industry have made him a valuable accession to the neighborhood. Since he took the contract to furnish plank to the cemeteries, he has been frequently notified that his business was exceedingly offensive to the friends of the "Confederacy," and has had warnings that his mill would be burned unless he de-

REVENUE FRAUDS. -The report made by the Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue frauds, reveals the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which is being withheld by the distillers through out the country, as a bribing fund, whilst they have only paid thirty millions of tax into the treasury. This is truly an astound-ing fact, and one that will be hard to remedy, as a great portion of the liquor frauds are connived at by those in the employ of the Government-many of whom it is said have suddenly become quite wealthy.

## New Advertisements.

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

SOMETHING WONDERFUL for the million-All may be rich, wise, and happy. Agents wanted. Enclose stamp for particulars. H. Camp, 142 Bleecker St., N. Y. Mar. 13, 67.3-m

ERNEST D. PAPE, M. D. 1128 Broadway, New York, having for years made diseases of wo-men a speciality in study and practice with marked professional success, devotes his time now mostly to office practice and correspondence with his numerous patrons throughout the United States. Ladies can confidentially address him on the most delicate subject, and receive proper and prompt reply. Enclose stamp for postage.

March 13, 1867 -3m

THE WELL TRIED REMEDIES - Russell's Itch Ointment, an immediate and certain cure. 25 cts. It is also a sure remedy for scratch es on horses. Russell's Salt Rheum Vintment, is unequaled, 50 cts. Russell's Pile Ointment.cure after all other remedies have failed. These Ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily testifying. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot at Pin Chot. Bruen & Hobart, Wholesale Druggists. 214 Fuiton St. (near Greenwich.) New York. Sent by mail; Itch. 40c; Salt Rheum.65c; Pile, \$1 50. March 13, 1867. 3-m.

O'AL Whale, and Linseed oil, Family Dyes Varnish and Paints of all kind ground in Oil, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

PLASTER.—Fresh ground Land Plaster at [Mar. 6, 1867.] J. P. KRATZER'S CLOVER SEED and Timothy seed. just received at J. P. KRATZER'S

WALL PAPER—A large stock closing out

PLOUR. corn meal and chop, always on hand at [Mar. 6, 1867.] J. P. KRATZER'S DUTTER, Cheese and Lard, received regularly March 6, 1867.-m. J. P. KRATZER

MEAT.—Sugar-cured hem, breakfast bacca dried beef, sides and shoulders, at March 5, 1867,-m. J. P. KRATZER'S

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, Penn's.

March 6th, 1867.-tf. JAMES MITCHELL

anything to do with a certain Promisory Note for Fifty dollars, given on the 1st day of March. 1867, to Jeremiah Butler and Thomas Reiley, by the undersigned, as he has never received considera-tion for the said note, and is determined not to pay the same. March 1st, 1867-m6.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby can

tioned against purchasing or having

S P. LANSBERRY

DLOUGHS.-The undersigned would to spectfully inform the public that they have now on hand, at their foundry in Curwens ville, 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 landsides kept constantly on hand. Old met al taken in exchange for castings.

March 6, 1867.-6t. ROBISON & SON.

#### ROBISON & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS

Pork packers, Dealers in Glass, Iron and Nails; Family Flourof best brands; Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; Lard, Mess Pork, Dried Beef, and Cheese; Beans, Hominy and Dried Fruit; Carbon and Lard Oil, etc.

RED FRONT, No. 255 Liberty Street Pittsburg. March 6, 1887-1

### OGAN ACADEMY BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PENN'A

Every way a first class Institution, affording the

MISS E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher of Piano Forte, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ.
Guitar Harmony and Vocal Music. For the purpose
of keeping inferior Instruments out of the county
Miss Rynder has secured agencies for the sale of really good and durable Pianos Organs, Guitars and Melodeons. As chief among a large list of

good Instruments may be mentioned,
Chickerings and Sons Grand, Square and Upright Piano Fortes. Lindeman's and Sons new
patent Cycloid Piano. Calenberg & Vaupris
Grand and Square Pianos Mason & Hamlin's. Cabinet Organ. Etry's Cottage Organ. Treat & Linsley's Organs and Melodeons Hall's Guitars, &c. which she will sell at a very trifling advance on Manufacturer's prices, thus enabling purchasers to secure Instruments that will be a pleasure to own for no greater outlay of money than would be required to get inferior articles—that are "desi-at any price."

Music Books, Paper, Guitar Strings and Sheet

music constantly on hand at the store of Mrs. Il.

SHERIFF'S SALES. - By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, 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 Karthaus to Clearfield county. Pa , bounded east by 'sad o Edward McGarvey, south by Jacob Michaels and John Vaught, and on the west and north by Wil liam Michaels, containing about 53 acres, being all cleared. Also, one other tract of land situate in Karthaus tp., bounded east by land of E. M. Garvey, south by Jacob Michaels, west and north by John Vaught containing 10 acres, all cleared, and having a two-story log house and ban erected thereon. Also one other tract at Three Rue, in Karthaus tp. bounded as follows: east it land of James Rouch, south by Oliver Moore west and north by Isaac McClosky, containing 100 acres, being unimproved. Seized, taken in excution, and to be sold as the property of William March 6, 1867. JACOB A. PAUST, Sh'ff

ROPOSALS

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 529 000 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 Poard of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Serip," 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 est 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 Serip 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 scoep tance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commis sioners J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Gen'l. March 5, 1867. For the Board of Com're.

SADDLES, Bridles, harness collars &c., for MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

A LARGE LOT OF GLASS, white lead paints oils, etc., at IRVIN & HARTSHORN'S

SALT-a good article, and very cheep at the store of FM P IRWIN Gleened