

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



H. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 20, 1867.

Death of Gen. Joseph Markle.

It is with no ordinary sorrow that we announce the death of another of Pennsylvania's venerable citizens, General JOSEPH MARKLE, who died at his residence, near West Newton, Westmoreland county, at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, March 15th, in the 91st year of his age.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—A dispatch from Nashville to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee river is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city, many of the houses toppling over and others floating away."

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Col. B. M. Morrow, late of the 29th Penn'a. Volunteers, died of consumption, in Scotch Valley, Blair county, on March 5th. The deceased was a native of Blair county. He entered the service in 1861, as a Lieutenant in the 84th Regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester.

PUTTING ON AIRES.—The retirement of the French from Mexico has had the effect of betraying, or perhaps of producing, a bad state of feeling between the Mexicans and them. The natives show a decided antipathy to the foreigners, not confining their offensive demonstrations to the French, but extending them to all outsiders, not excepting their dear friends from the United States.

A FRIEND OF ST. MARIE MURDERED.—Since St. Marie left Rome, a friend of his, Charles Case, in the Papal Zouaves, who had known Surratt, has been murdered. It is supposed that he was killed because it was suspected that he knew of and aided in the arrest of Surratt.

U. S. ASSESSMENTS.—The recent act changing the time of assessing the annual taxes from May to March, does not affect the time for which special taxes are payable. The year for which special taxes are due commences and ends May 1st, as heretofore, although the return and assessment is made earlier.

Hon. B. F. Thomas was elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature, on the 13th.

A State Normal School.

The following paragraph, in reference to the establishment of Normal Schools in various sections of the State, we clip from the correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial:

"Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will be in Pittsburgh Thursday, April 4th, and will lecture upon the subject of Common School Education. From thence he goes to Beaver, New Castle, Meadville and Edinboro and Girard, in Erie county. At Edinboro, the inhabitants are making an effort to secure the location of a State Normal School. The tour will close at Warren. At Beaver, the citizens are also anxious for the location of a State Normal School. The School Trustees of Warren complain that the citizens do not manifest as much interest in the cause of education as they should, and Professor Wickersham hopes, by lecturing and conversation among them, to awaken more zeal, and a larger public spirit.

Now, would it not be well to have Professor Wickersham to extend his visit to Clearfield? There is not a more healthy locality in the State than this place, and, if the location for a School in Northwestern Pennsylvania has not yet been decided upon, an effort should be made by our citizens to have it established in Clearfield. We have the climate, the means, and the facilities of ingress and egress, to constitute this a desirable locality. Then, why not make an effort to have a Normal School in our midst? Who will be the first to move in this matter?

How Long Does it Take?

Most persons have very indefinite ideas as to the time required for the passage of a telegraphic signal from one point to another. For instance; the general conceived opinion of uninformed persons is, that it takes from two to five minutes for a signal to pass the length of the Atlantic cable, when, in fact, the giving of the signal at one end and its reception at the other are almost instantaneous. The length of the Atlantic cable is 1,900 miles. The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been ascertained, by actual experiments, to be the 31-100th part of a second, which is equivalent to a velocity of 6,130 miles in a second, and notably less than the electric fluid upon land lines, which numerous observations have shown to average 16,000 miles in a second. Thus it will be seen that, were the earth enveloped by a land line, the electric fluid would traverse the entire circumference of the globe in a fraction over a second and a half. This statement will give many persons new ideas in regard to the velocity of electricity, and the rapid transmission of telegraphic messages, there is little doubt, and we now leave them to pursue the subject at their leisure.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.—There has been more of a feeling in the South than has been generally acknowledged, that the Governments erected by Johnson were fictitious, temporary and not to be depended upon. The Mobile Advertiser puts it very candidly as follows:

"And after all, we do not lose much in the loss of the system of State self-government which has been for more shadowy than substantial since the close of the war. Our Governor, our Judiciary, and our Legislature have been little more than puppets playing their pantomime role, when all the world knew that there was an unseen master hand pulling the wires. A Presidential usurper, or a general military order, has been sufficient at any time to arrest the entire force, just as it is now being done by a Congress that represents a minority of the American people."

A RATHER GLOOMY PROSPECT.—The Pottsville Miner's Journal in referring to the lawlessness that prevails in the coal region, gives a rather gloomy account of the future business prospects in that county. It says:

"We have heard of several landholders who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in colliery improvements in this county, who propose to sell out in consequence of the insecurity of life and property here. If they cannot succeed in selling their collieries they will let them stand idle. This state of affairs affects all kinds of business, and the law-abiding citizens of the county are the sufferers. We are now enjoying the delights of Copperhead rule, which, with shameless and degraded press, positively encourages this terrible state of affairs."

A-HEM.—The rebel Senate of Louisiana is deeply concerned for the Federal Constitution, which it holds to be infringed by the Military Government Law. Don't those Senators know it is unconstitutional to let rebels, such as they are, live? Their lives are spared simply because the laws of the land are not enforced against them. Of all men, they are the last who should insist on a rigid construction and fulfillment of constitutional provisions.

LOST.—The Lancaster Evening Express very truly and tersely remarks: "The organization of the old Democratic party is lost." It has been seized by the Copperhead element, and is too firmly held by them for any loyal man to possess influence or standing in the party. Sayle and Stewart know this. If they did not know it when they were elected, they would soon find it out. The party which is led by Salsbury, A. J. Rogers, Cox, Vallandigham, and which kneels abjectly at Johnson's footstool, cannot be loyal, and is no place for a Union man. There are some men in Lancaster who should know this, and knowing it, act."

CAMERON'S POSITION.—The Harrisburg Telegraph has "authority" for saying that Senator Cameron did not go to Washington to barter in Johnson's patronage; that "he will vote for nominations only when he is convinced they will serve the highest public interests, but in no case will Senator Cameron urge the application of any map for appointment to office in the gift of the President.

"The point in this sensation joke is that there is no such member as Sayle from that State. (New York).—Clearfield Republican. "Sensation joke," eh? Well, according to our recollection, Lewis Sayle is the member from the 28th New York district, composed of Monroe and Orleans counties. Better try again, neighbor?"

Notes from Harrisburg.

An amendment to the School law has passed the House, and will doubtless also pass the Senate. The title of the bill is "A further supplement to an act for the regulation and continuance of education of common schools, approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four." This supplement provides that when the Board of Directors or Controller of any school district cannot by agreement with the owner procure a suitable site for a school, they may take possession of any suitable lot not exceeding an acre, and build thereon, the damages to be determined by impartial viewers, and the whole matter to be settled by the County Court of Common Pleas. The County Superintendent is required once a year to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county, to assemble and organize a Teachers' Institute, which shall hold a five days' session, and be presided over by the County Superintendent or some one delegated by him. The County Treasurer shall allow teachers at the rate of one dollar for every three days' attendance upon such institutes, such money to be expended by the County Superintendent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary books and apparatus for carrying on its work. A report of the proceedings of the several county institutes is to be furnished to the State Superintendent. A very important section of the supplemental act is the one in relation to text books, which provides that the school-directors of any county, at any triennial convention held for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent, appoint seven of their number, possessing the necessary qualifications, whose duty it shall be to agree upon and select a series of text books. They shall be presented for adoption by the several boards of directors, such action to be of no binding effect, however, unless confirmed at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by the 23d section of the Act of May 8th, 1864, and when so confirmed the books shall not be changed until after the next triennial convention.

The Senate has done a truly humane act by passing a liberal act for the care of Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans, and of orphans of citizens of other States who died while in service in Pennsylvania regiments. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans for a term of three years, with same salary as Superintendent of Common Schools, with his office at Harrisburg; He has discretionary power to contract for food and sufficient accommodations for not less than 150 orphans until 16 years of age; one such establishment in each of the 12 Normal School Districts, if required; the State not to be liable for the cost of repairing or furnishing institutions; Superintendent to receive from mothers and guardians transfer of the care, &c., of the children, which shall be valid and binding; withdrawal, truancy, or conspiracy at such withdrawal, punishable as absconding apprentices their aiders and abettors. The Superintendent and the Governor to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of such institutions, and have general superintendence. The Connelville railroad bill was defeated in the House by a vote of yeas 39, nays 50, which ends the matter for this season, in all probability. The "Free" Railroad law passed by the Senate some days since, has also passed the House. As this law is anything but acceptable to the friends of the Free Railroad system, they hope the bill will be vetoed by the Governor.

THE HARRISBURG ELECTION.—At the charter election in Harrisburg, on the 15th, the Democratic majority was 225, about the average for the past ten years. This majority is not, as in most cities, chargeable to the foreign element. There are many families of the old Pennsylvania stock in Harrisburg who are Democrats because their fathers voted for Jackson, and no circumstances ever alter cases with them. They vote the ticket right or wrong, and all the time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—At the election in New Hampshire, on Tuesday, March 12th, Harriman, Republican, was elected Governor by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans also elected the three Congressmen, and an overwhelming majority of the members of both branches of the State Legislature.

GIVING WAY.—The New York Herald's Atlanta correspondent reports that the prejudice against negro suffrage in Georgia, is gradually giving way. The people are anxious to have the reconstruction question settled so that Northern capital could flow into the State and develop its mineral and other interests.

THE VETOES.—It is stated that the Message vetoing the Reconstruction Bill, was written by Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Buchanan's Secretary of State; while the veto of the Tenure of Office Bill came from the pen of Mr. Stansbury.

SO THEN?—The gold claimed by the Richmond Banks, now in the Treasury, belonged originally to the General Government, and was captured in the early part of the rebellion by the rebels while in the mint.

Washington City Gossip.

The President having heard from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Howard, and other military officers, with whom he has consulted as to the appointment of commanders of the five Southern Divisions, decided upon the selections to be made, and an order was issued, under the law, assigning Gen. Schofield to the first division, Gen. Sickles to the second, Gen. Thomas to the third, Gen. Ord to the fourth, and Gen. Sheridan to the fifth division. Instructions will accompany the order, which is merely a plain assignment to the several divisions accompanied by a copy of the law. Instructions will be hereafter issued as necessity shall suggest. It is barely possible that there may hereafter be some changes in these commands and the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the third district may require a new appointment for his Department, at least for so much of it as embraces the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The reports from the South continue to favor the belief that nearly every State will speedily move in the work of reconstruction. There is an immediate prospect of the era of good feeling—at least good action.

The Richmond Enquirer seems to be satisfied with Gen. Schofield's assignment to that Military District. It says: "If the civil authority of our State must be subordinate to and overruled, the unpleasant office could not have been confided to any one who would command in the outset more of the hope and confidence of our people than Gen. Schofield."

A well known New York editor has just reached Washington from a long trip through the Southern States. He reports the people profoundly agitated by the reconstruction law, and hesitating about doing anything just so long as any supplemental legislation is impending. One serious objection to the movement, he represents, is based on the fact that the debt incurred by the present State Government will be invalidated by acquiescence of the people in the reconstruction bill, which declares in its preamble that said State Governments are not legal. The State of Georgia, as it now exists, has issued a large amount of bonds.

Ex-Governor Johnston is a heavy load on the President. He must be provided for in spite of the Senate, which has already refused to recognize his claims to office. He has just been appointed to fill the Internal Revenue Collector's office at Philadelphia, until such time as the Senate may displace him.

The Custom receipts at the principal ports, last week, amounted to \$5,399,257.94.

A delegation from the Virginia State Senate has been on a mission to Washington. They visited the President, who, as reported by one of the delegation, said he was apprised of their mission and action. He understood his position. Whatever might have been his opinion regarding the reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he would faithfully execute it to the best of his ability. He thought the people of Virginia had better execute the terms proposed by Congress; it was, perhaps, the best they could get, and they should adopt it.

During the past week the various bureau agents throughout the country have been kept busy in paying the pensions under the law providing that they shall be paid semi-annually. \$2,177,000 were disbursed for the interior department during the week, nearly all of which was to pension agents.

A rumor is afloat in Washington, of a proposition having been made to the French Government to convert its Mexican war obligations into three per cent. bonds, to be ultimately paid by the sale of the Province of Chihuahua to the United States. A rather doubtful story, that.

"The Democrats of New Hampshire are literally roasting the shoddy patriot, Harriman, the negro candidate for Governor, alive."—Clearfield Republican.

Horrible! Ain't it? Poor Harriman, "roasted alive!" Well, surely, they didn't roast him dead, if the returns of Tuesday's election are correct, which make Harriman's majority over 3,000—just the kind of "roasting" the Republicans have been receiving for the last six years. But, what kind of "roasting" have the rebels and Cops been receiving in the meantime? Do tell, George?

"COURTING" THE DARKIE.—The Black Man is gradually but surely becoming an object of attraction in the eyes of Copperhead politicians. The New York World advises the Democracy of the South to court the black man, and by all the means in the possession of their "old masters" manage to control the votes of the negroes so as to wield them against the radicals. This will do as a matter of progress.

The new Internal Revenue Law is retrospective, so far as an assessment of taxes upon incomes is concerned, and in the new assessment about to be made for the year 1866, the sum of \$1,000 is to be exempted. Mechanics and salaried men will find this a relief, as it saves twenty dollars each to persons having an income above the sum named.

A GOOD RESOLVE.—Chief Justice Chase has wisely resolved that none but lawyers of first class attainments and standing shall be appointed Registrars under the Bankrupt Bill. Whether the law will be allowed to stand will depend greatly on the fidelity and intelligence with which it shall be worked.

The cotton crop of the Southern States, last year, reached two million bales, and sold for \$200,000,000. In 1859, the crop was five millions of bales, and brought \$250,000,000. Of course, the crop last year cost considerably the most, by reason of taxes, paper money, and higher wages.

"JUST LIKE THEM."—The Copperheads are not satisfied with the military Governors lately appointed by the President for the South. This is not strange, as the only military Governors for the South, which the Cops approved, were the rebels with arms in their hands.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that distilled spirits cannot be sold at retail on distillery premises. Violation of the law results in forfeiture of both the spirits and distilling apparatus, besides fine and imprisonment of the owner.

Expounding the Doctrine.

The New York Tablet, an organ of the Roman Catholic portion of the Christian Church in this country, discussing the action of the Papal government respecting Protestant worship in Rome, makes use of the following strange language:

If Protestantism had any pretensions to be the Church of God, or if its ministers went to Rome, as did Saints Peter and Paul, with a divine and apostolic mission, the case would be different. But they have no mission; their societies are all self-created and self-commissioned, and against the ministers of such societies the national religion, even though false as was Roman or is Chinese Paganism, has the higher authority, may without any breach of religious liberty exclude them, if it chooses. No self-appointed missionaries, or missionaries of self-created societies, have any rights against the national religion of any country, and no claim even to toleration. The Catholic missionary has the right to freedom because he goes clothed with authority of God, and because he is sent by authority that has from God the right to send him. To refuse to hear him is to refuse to hear God, and to close a Catholic church is to shut up the house of God. The Catholic missionary is sent by the church that has authority from God to send him; the Protestant missionary is sent by nobody, and can oblige nobody in the name of God or religion to hear him. Our Lord does not know him. Our Protestant friends should bear this in mind. They have as Protestants no authority in religion, and count for nothing in the Church of God. They can in no case have any authority higher than the political or national authority, and can do at best only what the political society may do. They may retain some Catholic traditions, some fragments of Catholic truth, as well as some precepts of Catholic morality, and so far be better for the world than ancient or modern paganism, but as they have no divine authority to teach or govern, they have no right to send missionaries to open places of worship where the national authority forbids it. They have from God no right of propagandism, and religious liberty is in no way violated when the national authority, whether Catholic or Pagan, closes their mouths and their places of holding forth. They are of those of whom our Lord says, and will say, "I never knew you."

Fatal Riot at Carlisle.

On the evening of March 15th, two soldiers came into Carlisle, and when near the Court House, were attacked by A. Hammill and P. Gilmore. Neither party was hurt. The soldiers left for the garrison. About eight o'clock some fifty soldiers entered the town, armed with carbines, revolvers, and sabres, and halted near the Court House, and fired into the crowd of citizens standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and returned the fire, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers retreated on a run and the citizens gave pursuit. The soldiers took a position at the edge of town. A guard arrived from the post, and the firing was kept up for some time. The guard arrested several citizens, and started for the garrison. On the way they met Hammill, who had a gun on his shoulder. He was ordered by the guard to fire the gun down. On his refusal, they fired upon him. One ball struck him in the left breast, to the left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade. The wounded man died in three hours. Among the wounded are: Mrs. Stewart, who was standing in the doorway of her own house, shot through the foot; Thomas Zimmerman, through the forearm, crushing the bones; Jacob Small, shot through the Centre of his right hand; a man named Hallebaugh, shot in the head, cutting the scalp all open. There were two soldiers wounded in the head and one in the leg, the former mortally. For several nights past the soldiers have been in town, creating much disturbance. There are about 400 soldiers now at the post.

A HEN VISITS THE METHODIST CHURCH AND DEPOSITS A CENTENARY EGG.—Singular as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that on yesterday afternoon a hen entered the Loenest Street M. E. Church (in which Philadelphia Conference is holding its sessions), passed up the aisle to the vicinity of the altar, and deposited an egg in an umbrella bucket. This unusual occurrence attracted considerable attention, and occasioned not a little merriment among the persons who were present. The egg should by all means be preserved, and a clerical friend at our elbow suggests that it be considered a centenary offering from the hen that laid it.

Mr. Toombs, ex-United States Senator, and ex-rebel general, has returned to Georgia, from a self-imposed exile. From the manner in which the Atlanta Intelligencer speaks of his return, we infer that he was more afraid of his fellow-citizens in Georgia than of the Federal Government. His return seems to have been kept secret as long as possible. The Intelligencer makes a pathetic appeal to its readers not to rebuke him. This is the same Mr. Toombs who is reported to have said, several years ago, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Banker Hill.

A Georgia man writes that the people there are ready to accept the Sherman Military bill under the proposition of Governor Brown, and says he is in receipt of information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Texas, as well as Virginia, that the negro vote will undoubtedly be on the rebel side under this bill, and also in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, where the rebel element is stronger than in any other State.

A PLEA FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The remains of Lieutenant Reade, of the third Ohio, were found buried in a cellar in Charleston, South Carolina, the other day. He was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during the siege, escaped, was concealed by the negroes in the cellar referred to, and there he died. The negroes feared punishment for concealing him, quietly buried the body, without a coffin.

The loss by the late flood in the western rivers is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars. Thousands of cattle have been drowned, and hundreds of houses swept away. In many places the Ohio river was thirty miles wide.

Clippings and Scribbles.

What day of the year is an injunction to go forward? March 1st.

Why are Mary's the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be Molly-fied.

Why are cats like unskillful surgeons. Because they new-tilliate and destroy patients.

What word is that of five letters from which if you take two of them, only one is left? St-one.

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep Sunday School twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Ant Polly Heckenweider, who was the first white child born in Ohio, is living in the Moravian Sisters' House, in the town of Bethlehem.

A general movement on the part of the merchants and shippers of Philadelphia is now being made to secure the re-appointment of William B. Thomas as collector of that port.

According to a Washington invention, an excited patriot declared "if the rebels are going to be allowed to rule over us, then the blood of the colored substitute for whom I paid three hundred dollars was shed in vain."

Two brothers, named Jacob and John-ston Barnock, men of high standing and fine education, residing at Larcozie, Mo., between whom a bitter feud had existed for a long time, met a few days since near the residence of the latter, both heavily armed, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting for several minutes. Both finally fell to the ground from sheer exhaustion. Some neighbors passing along shortly after found the elder brother, Jacob, dead, and the younger so badly mangled that he cannot survive.

Charles Browne, better known as "Arminus Ward," died at Southampton, England, on Thursday, March 7th. He began his career as a local editor in Cleveland, where his humorous effusions first attracted attention. He afterwards attained considerable celebrity as a lecturer, his efforts being all in the same line. About a year ago he went to England, where he is said to have met with great success. Consumption, hastened on by fast living, caused his death.

SOUND.—The Tribune concludes an article on "going to farming" thus: "If every man in business, who can spare \$1,000 up to \$10,000, would employ that amount in buying land—a homestead if possible—and let it be deeded directly to his wife, he would significantly lessen the probability of his dying in an almshouse and being buried at the expense of the town. Few men will deem this worthy of consideration; we do."

GENEROUS.—Mr. Samuel Morley is adopting an expensive system of pensions in his manufactory at Nottingham, England. To a large number of aged framework knitters who are past work, he has promised seven shillings and six pence a week, until their death; to others who were better circumstanced he made a donation of five pounds. This example is worthy the emulation of our prosperous American manufacturers.

"BUT TWO THINGS LEFT.—The rebel General Malone, referring to the reconstruction laws says: "There are but two things left for the South to do—fight or surrender; and since it has neither men, money, guns, ships, or anything with which to carry on war, it is plain that submission to the demands of the conqueror must ensue." Very sensible conclusion surely.

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50, each; Dissolutions, \$3; all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 100 lines. Ten lines (or 100) count as square.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 4th, 1867, by the Board of School Directors of Curwensville Borough, for furnishing material and erecting buildings to accommodate the schools of the Borough. Plans and Specifications may be seen by calling on the Secretary, by order of the Board. March 20, 1867. A. H. SEMBOWER, Sec'y.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF POSTER, PERKS & CO., Successors to Foster, Perks, Wright & Co., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO., PA. Where all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. March 20th. C. R. FOSTER, R. W. PERKS, J. D. M'GIBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. R. Foster, J. D. M'Gibb, Edward Perks, G. L. Reed, Richard Shaw, A. E. Wright, J. T. Leonard, Jas. B. Graham and W. A. Wallace, in the Banking business, at Philadelphia, Centre county Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the same place, under the title of Foster, Perks, & Co. RICHARD SHAW, C. R. FOSTER, J. T. LEONARD, J. D. M'GIBB, EDWARD PERKS, J. B. GRAHAM, W. A. WALLACE, G. L. REED, A. E. WRIGHT. March 5, 1867.—20.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. Opposition line to California. Via Nicaragua, every twenty days, with Passengers, Freight, and U. S. Mails, on the following first-class steamships: On Atlantic Ocean, Conn'g on Pacific Ocean. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AMY KISSA, SAN FRANCISCO, MUSEE TAYLOR, NICARAGUA, NEBRASKA, DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, NEBRASKA. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES. Sailing days from New York, March 30, 1867, April 20, 1867, May 10 and 20, 1867, June 20, 1867, and every twenty days thereafter, leaving on the Saturday previous, with a regular sailing day on Sunday. For further information apply to the NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO., W. H. WESS, Pres't., 54 Exchange Place, N. Y. D. N. CARROLL, Agent, 177 West St., Warren, N. Y. (Mar. 20, 67.)

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'a. March 6th, 1867.—JAMES MITCHELL.