Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH. 27, 1867.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH. - The Charleston Mercury takes a very just view of the position of the Southern States under the Reconstruction Bill. It reminds its readers that nothing is submitted by it to the discretion of the South. Terms are not offered for them to accept or reject, as they please. The Constitutional Amendment of 1866 was thus offered to them and they rejected it; but this bill marks out certain things which are to be done, with or without the consent of the South. State Conventions are to be called delegates are to be elected by universal suffrage-a new Constitution is to be formed and submitted to the popular vote. All these things are fixed facts. All that any Southern man has to decide is whether he will vote or not. The Mercury says that it is simply a question whether the great body of the people shall take part in framing the Constitution, or leave the whole business to colored voters enfranchised by the bill. This view of the case will doubtless control the action of the great mass of the Southern people.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER, -Alexander Wiley was hung at Wilkesbarre, on Thursday, March 21st, for the murder of Miss Alice Tracey or McIlwee. Wiley made a confession, in which he stated that he had been in the army and deserted eight times. He was sentenced to be shot at Gettysburg for cowardice and treason, but made his escape from the guard. He confesses to have been engaged in about forty robberies of houses, stores and barns, taking from one man over eight hundred dollars. He says he shot Alice Tracey, his kept girl, by accident, while working with his revolver, on his return from the army, but that he had no desire or intention to kill her. His story is a very straight one.

A GOOD ANSWER. - The Provisional the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Gov. Geary, in laying these resolutions before the Legislature of the State, reminded the North Carolina gentlemen that it is not the place of defeated traiters "to ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in Convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy."

SOUTH CAROLINA AHEAD. -At another mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of color, held in Charleston, South Carolina, a few days since, (says a dispatch to the New York Herald) there were only fifty white people present. Judge Moore, a white man, presided, and a negro acted as secretary. The meeting was decidedly radical. Resolutions claiming the right of suffrage and the right of holding office for the colored man, opposing large land monopolies, and calling for a revision of the State code, and ro-organization of the courts were passed.

SUFFERING IN NORTH CAROLINA.-The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received a report from the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, showing the condition of affairs in that State during the month of February. He states that there are at least six thousand persons in North Carolina suffering from want of food, of which number two-thirds are white. Three thousand bushels of corn were distributed during the month, sent by the Southern Relief Commission of New York city.

THE BANKBUPT LAW .- It is found not to be practicable to enforce the Bankrupt law at once. In view of this fact, Senator Anthony introduced a proposition into Congress to suspend its operations, except in the matter of appointments' under the act, until the first of June. A bill has also been introduced to transfer the appointment of registers under the act from the Chief Justice to the District Judges of the United

RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS. - Senator Wilson, last week, introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate, providing that if Jeff. Davis cannot be tried at once, that he be released from confinement. The resolution meets with some favor in both branches of Congress, but it cannot pass. A substitute to release him on bail, it is thought by some, could readily be adopted. In that event Jeff. will never hang "on a sour apple tree."

The Wisconsin Journal publishes a long list of confirmations and rejections of officeholders by the United States Senate, under the appropriate caption of "Many are called but few are chosen."

The Zook Murder Case. . Several months since we noticed the murder of two brothers named Zook, in Mississippi, who were citizens of Lancaster county, and had gone South in the pursuit of honest and legitimate business. Application having been made to Gen. Grant, for military protection to the father while trying to recover the bodies of his sons, the order for such protection was issued to the commanding officer at Vicksburg. The father, under this authority, called upon the officer designated. The necessary escort was promptly furnished, and while a search was being made for the dead bodies, an investigation as to the facts in the case was also made, with a view of discovering the

From the evidence it appears that the Zook brothers were murdered by certain ex-rebels named Brown, who were partners in the raising of cotton on a farm that had been leased by the Zooks and Browns. A more shocking, foul and brutal assassination is not contained in the criminal record of the country. The Zook brothers were peaceable men. They sought to settle in the South that they might contribute to its wealth and industrial importance. In going there they usurped no man's rights. They took ample funds with them to pay for all they required in the forwarding of their business. But they were Northern men. This fact was sufficient to bring them within the reach of the concealed daggers of the rebels of the South, and being thus guilty, the Zooks were murdered in cold blood as sacrifices to appease the hatred and passions of the whipped traitors, who still insist that the soil of the South shall not be invaded by Northern men, though it be in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. How different has been the treatment of the brothers Zook to that which unrepentant rebels receive at the hands of a certain class in the North. There are rebels now in Pennsylvania, "who are the pets in what is called tashionable society, to whose stories of rebel barbarity the copperheads listen" with apparent satisfaction and approval-who are dined and feasted for what they did in defense of the flag of treason, and the cowardly abuse of Union men whilst in their hands as defenceless prisoners. Such is the difference. "Loyal men go to the South to contribute to the prosperity of the country, and are murdered in cold blood, while traitors come North to riot and flaunt their treason in the face of loyal men, 'and are the proposed enactment. And if in stating the objections I shall use expressions which may flatteringly toasted on the recital of their atrocious deeds by those who sympathised with them throughout the rebellion. Let all true hearted Pennsylvanians contemplate A GOOD Answer. —The Provisional all true hearted Pennsylvanians contemplate this picture of Southern loyalty, and hope the change of the fundamental law of a corporation. all the States, North, South, East and that the murderers of the Zook brothers West," to meet in national convention, for may recive a fit punishment for the horrible crime of which they are guilty.

A message having been sent to the Legislature, by Governor Geary, setting forth the facts in the above murder case, that dollars for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers of the Zook brothers. It is a duty incumbent on the State to secure justice to her citizens wherever they may be, and hence this action on the part of the Governor and Legislature will be heartily concurred in by the people generally

Another Preisdential Veto. - On Saturday, March 23d, the President returned the Supplemental Reconstruction bill to the House, with his objections. The message was read and carefully listened to, and without one word of debate or a dilatory motion the bill was passed over the veto by a party vote, 114 to 27. It was then sent to the Senate, and there passed without any debate, by a vote of 40 to 7, whereupon the President of the Senate declared tremendous power, in frresponsible hands, would be unlimited and uncontrollable by any other standing the President's objections.

TO BE TURNED TO ACCOUNT. -The Dutch Gap Canal, which originated in the genius of Gen. Butler, is to be made serviceable after all. The Richmond authorities recently had it officially inspected and report that the City Engineer and the others with him When such extraordinary powers are attempted to be granted for an unlimited period, I consider to be granted for an unlimited period, I consider to be granted for an unlimited period, I consider to be granted for an unlimited period. ting the canal and making it suitable for the transit of the large vessels now running on

ADJOURNED.—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Church, after a session of one week at Harrisburg, adjourned on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock. Over \$500,000 were collected last year, within the limits of its jurisdiction, for church purposes. Eighteen large churches were erected, and eleven new parishes created, during the

The Louisville Journal is quite disgusted with the weak-kneed Virginians who are about to accept Congressional Reconstruction, and trusts the other Southern communities will repudiate her, "regarding themselves as her sisters no longer."

The Trenton Sentinel, in speaking of Jackon township, Ocean county, N. J., says that it is almost unanimously Democratic, and the intellectual difference between its oysters and its men is scarcely discernable.'

Robinson & Ogden, of New York, dealers in government securities, are repeated to have failed, with liabilities amounting to

President Johason is said to be a canditerm as Chief Executive expires.

Notes from Harrisburg.

The Legislature having passed the bill, grantng unlimited powers to the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to increase the capital stock of of said company, the Governor promptly returned the bill with his objections, to the Senate on March 20th. The message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of

GENTLEMEN :- The act entitled "An act to reeal an act entitled A further supplement to the et incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad comoany, authorizing an increase of capital stock and borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, to authorize the Pennsylvania railroad company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgages," has re-ceived that careful consideration from me which the importance of the subject seemed to demand. and, notwithstanding the high respect I entertain for the two branches of the Legislature, and the extreme reluctance I have at any time to differ with them, I am induced, by my convictions of duty, to dissent from the propriety of the provisions of the bill, and to return it, with my ections, to the Senate, in which it originated.

Lest my opinions should be misconceived and sisrepresented, I deem it due to myself to make brief exposition of some of the enactments of the Legislature for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company since the original act for its incorporation, approved April 13th 1845, so far as relates to its capital stock.

By the first section of the act of incorporation, the capital stock was fixed at seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The twentieth section is as follows: "That if any increase of the capital stock shall be deemed ecessary, in order to complete or improve the said ra'iroad or appurtenances, it shall be lawful for the stockholders of said company, at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting convened for that purpose, in manner as aforesaid, to inrease and dispose of any additional number of shares, not exceeding fifty thousand, so that the whole amount of said capital stock shall not ex ced ten millions of dollars, and receive and demand the moneys for the additional shares, in like manner, subject to the same conditions here-tofore provided for the original subscriptions, or shall be provided for in the by-laws of said com-

The manner prescribed for the increase and disposition of the stock in the foregoing section s certainly most unexceptionable; it being unler the direction of the stockholders, and not at the option of the directors as is provided in the bill under consideration, and which is deemed objectionable

The twenty-second section imposed a tonnage tax as one of the conditions upon which the eriginal charter was obtained, which has since been repealed by statute, and the accumulated tax re-

By act approved April 23d, 1852, the capital tock was increased to thirteen million dollars; May 6, 1852, to fourteen million dollars; March 23d, 1853, to eighteen million dollars; May 2d, 1855, to twenty million dollars, and March 2d, 1866. thirty million dollars.

With no other object on my part than to be ser iceable to my countrymen, to preserve and trans-nit unsuffied the great principles and true policy of our Government, and honorably to perform the trusts, duties, obligations and responsibilities ommitted to my charge, I proceed in the performance of these objects as I understand them. I am sincerely friendly to all the railroads and other companies that have aided in the development of the wealth and resources of the State and while I cheerfully accord the same sentment to your honorable bodies, I can but regret that there should be any difference of opinion between e regarded as too strong, my apology will, trust, be found in the importance of the subject I will state them frankly and with as much brev

ity as possible.

Waiving objections to the first section of the d the stockholders. sideration of the second, which confers powers of the most extraordinary character upon the direcors of the company : "providing further facilities required by the increase of the business upon the road and its connections, and

for such other purposes connected with the business as the board of directors of said company may deem expedient it shall be lawful for the body promptly appropriated Five Thousand | said board of directors, from time to time, to is sue additional shares of capital stock of said mpany, to such amount as they may determine. and to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such a manner, and upon such terms, as they may think best; and also, for either or all of the said purposes, to issue, from time to time, bonds of the said company, payable at such time as they may

appoint. One of the objects of this bill is, for its further increase of the capital stock, to retire its present adeatedness, which, according to the president and directors' last annual report to the company. upwards of twenty-six million dollars. Thus, this way alone increasing the stock over one sundred and thirty per centum, and makes it nount to over forty-six million dollars. But this not all. It is further intended to increase the usiness facilities upon its roads and connections and for such other purposes connected with its isiness as the directors may deem expedient.

Were this bill to become a law, to what amount may not the directors extend the capital stock. with such untimited privileges? To what branches of business shall it be confined, and to what may it not be extended? And where is the power to keep it within its legitimate functions, if it should deem it proper to depart from them? Its power short of revolution. It has already obtained, in the various chartered privileges, the pre-occupancy of nearly every possible railroad route in Pennsylvania, with the privilege of branches and lateral roads in a large majority of the counties. As shown by official reports, it has, besides nearly eleven hundred miles of roads in Pennsylvania, its extensions to Marietta, Colum-bus and Cincinnati, Onlo, and to Chicago, Illinois, and holds large, and, in some instances, controlit palpably contrary to the spirit and intention of our institutions. The present directors it may be assumed, are honorable gentlemen, for they assert they have good intentions for the public interests as well as for those of the company; but time may effect a change, and a new board that may not recognize their duty to the stockholders and to the rights and interests of the people, and forgetting their patriotism, might be found arrayed against their country when its services were required. It is not an impossible hypothesis that its capital stock might be extended to one thousand millions of dollars, or even to an amount equal to the present national indebtedness.

The whole control of the institution, and of the issue of its bonds, necessarily lie in the hands of a few directors, and not in those of the stock-holders whose real interest should be represent-ed. The facilities by which any board of directors could perpetuate power in its own hands might be an inviting temptation to monopolize or engross a sufficient number of shares, of stock by purchase, and proxies from non-residents too confidingly given, or perhaps by fraudulent is-sue, to control the vote of the stockholders. The same board might by fair means thus be perpetuated, or by a dextrous mixing or misrepresenting of accounts, with not much risk or responsibility on their part, might fraudulently control forever the affairs of the company. In my opinion the stockholders themselves, who like the people in our form of government, are the true source of power, should closely examine into the responsibilities just presented if they would preserve and perpetuate their own rights within the control of the Governor, and is now a law. perpetuate their own rights within the corporation. I am not aware of any instance where a company has been destroyed by the immediate action of its stockholders but where too much power has been placed in the hands of directors and officers, of reckless, speculative and adventurous character, the instances of failures and disgrace are almost innumerable. In all the bearings which can be taken upon this measure, in the event of the directory of the road passing into the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous

board of directors of said company may deem ex- | to be paid to \$50,000, claims to be paid in the orpedient" They being their own judges, what might not be considered as connected with their business? May not any and almost every branch of industry- manufacturing, agricultural and commercial-be included? There is danger, too, that with such vast power, such ramifications in the business departments of the country and such unlimited capital, there might be reason to tremble for the purity and sanctity of our elections, or what is equally as bad, that our governors, legis-lators, and other state authorities might be at feeted with the blandishments of its power, its

offices and its wealth. They could "make the rich richer and the poor They could, in a word, make their organization a monopoly-a term which a distinguished jurist and law-giver defines to be "that which grinds the people between the upper and nether millstone; and its power would become nether millstone, and its power would become so great, that should any citizen, or even an offiof the Government, attempt to restrain it within its chartered limits and proper franchises, he would be made to feel its withering influences. There is always danger in the creation of monopolies for in proportion as they are increased are the rights of the citizen abridged. Had such a proposition been made in the early days of the Commonwealth, or even a quarter of a century, ago, or when this company applied for its charter, it would have been rebuked by the people, without distinction of party, upon its first enuncia-

I am not inimical to the Pennsylvania railroad ompany; but I am positively its friend . I honor the management for the energy displayed in the share they have taken with others in the development of our State, and am determined that it and all other corporations shall be protected and defended in all their rights, privileges and franchises already derived, or that may hereafter e derived from legislative action; but when they ask for unlimited privileges which can and may be used as engines to threaten ondanger and control the interests and perhaps the very action of the government, by the absorption of our internal improvements and every branch of industry within the State, and the holding of many thousands of our people in a dependent condition, they must be

It is said that other corporations have had un limited powers conferred upon them and no evils have resulted But as far as such cases have been cited, I find upon examination, that they were, almost without exception, conferred upon the stockholders on terms, and with limitation and not upon the directors. And if there were such, and they were known to be wrong in principle, t is one of the best and strongest reasons why the practice should be discontinued. If it is right that the Legislature should confer unlimited powers upon one institution, it has a right to multiply such corporations at its pleasure, and if they should be managed by those whose predilections and interests would be similar, the control of the ommonwealth would be irretrievably committed o their hands, and the sovereignty would depart rom the people. If it is deemed necessary for the proper management of the company that its capital should be increased, let it be done as herefore requested by them. gradually by the Legslature, just as the necessity for such increase can be clearly demonstrated, and after due notice that it is intended to make application for such increase of capital and then only at the request of the stockholders.

Prior to the late election, I found among the people, throughout the State, that the important question of railroads, in all its shapes and guises. ould not be properly ignored. It was regarded as a matter of such paramount importance that pledges were asked of the gubernatorial candilates, and certain interrogatories addressed to them to which answers were required. One of the interrogatories addressed to myself was in these words, viz: "Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration to defeat any and every attempt made, by legislation or otherwise. for the amonopoly and control by any one corpora-tion of the railroad policy of the State?" To which I, in good faith, replied, that while I beieve it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature in anticipation of its action except in the way or recommendation. I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly of the railroad stem, of the State, or giving any artificial body, created by the law, powers which would place i above and beyond the reach of the Legislature. And in my reply I further stated, that the spirit of monopoly in this and other matters should be discouraged in a Republican government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which muy be

lesigned for its encouragement And in speaking of railroad companies I furher remarked. "while these corporations contin-te to act their part as public servants they should carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As Columbia. Also, the bill appropriate the law, they should obey and be, in \$50,000 for the Paris exhibition. very respect, subservient to the law.

In accordance with the doctrines thus pronoun sed the public have rendered their verdict and xpect of me a strict compliance of the pledges hen given. These are not new doctrines or prin es. They were fearlessly enunciated in the pient part of the campaign, and were discusof freely by the people. y the press and by pub e speakers generally throughout the State that I am solemnly bound to obey these edges, and I have no desire or intention to evade disobey them. The people may rest satisfied and assured that neither this nor any other pledge given them when I was asking their suffrages,

That the people have an indisputable and inherent right to instruct their public servants and to mould and fashion their institutions to suit themselves, no one, believing in a Republican form of government, will for a moment pretent to deny, and I believe the correlative obligation, that those holding office are bound to obey, is equally true. These instructions were conveyed to me in the best possible mode, through the ballot-box. Viewing this question without prejudice no man can doubt that our citizens are earnestly opposed to the granting to corporations any unlimited powers which may be converted into monopolies and which cannot be held subservie to the Legisla ture, and to the true interests of the State. A solicitous regard, therefore, for truth and justice, has impelled me to the course I have taken

oon this subject, and with the full assurance that have done my duty, I herewith return the bill without my signature. Jso. W. Geany. Harrisburg. Pa., March 20, 1867. Upon the reading of the message, the Senate at

once passed the bill over the veto of Gov. Geary, by the following vote: Yeas-Burnett, Connell. Donovan, Fisher, Glatz, Harris, Jackson, James, Landon, McCandless, Mc-Conzughy, Randall, Ridgway, Royer, Schall, Sea-

right, Stutzman, Taylor, Wells. Worthington -20. Navs-Bigham. Billigfelt, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Mercer, Davis, Graham', Lowrie, White, Hall, speaker. -9.
ABSENT-Coles, Coleman, Shoemaker and Wai-

On the 21st the veto was taken up in the House. Much discussion was had, but no vote was reach-

It becoming evident that the bill could not be passed in the House, over the veto, on the morning of the 22d a new Senate bill was introduced into the House, limiting the enlargement of stock to fifteen millions of dollars, and requiring that the consent and direction of the stockholders be first given before any new stock whatever shall

The Senate passed the House bill relating to soldiers' bounties. The bill provides that the benefit of the act of April 16th, 1862, and supplements granting pay and emoluments to certain officers for recruiting, be extended to officers who recruited after April 22, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1865. To receive the benefits of said act and supplements, all applications are to be made within one year from date of proposed act. From other purposes connected with its business as the ter being amended by limiting the total amount treason and infidelity to the Government.

der of filing, and that only such persons as bad been mustered into the United States service should be so paid, and then only by the State Treasurer, and not through any claim agent, the bill passed.

Washington City Gossip. The House in Committee of the whole

on the 21st, had under consideration the bill appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute people in the South, when a debate sprang up, filled with a scene remarkable for its personalities. Butler first took the floor on the bill and charged Woodbridge, of Vermont, with saying that he was no statesman. Mr. Woodbridge sprang out of his seat and said the declaration was false, and known by Butler to be so when he made it. Butler then said he took it Democrats 255; then they had 529 and the back and assumed the reverse, that Wood- Democrats 264. bridge meant that he was a statesman. This paved the way for a tilt between Butler and Bingham. The debate run along until the former charged the latter with being in spirit as well as body on the Democratic side. Bingham and other Republicans sit on the Democratic side. In the course of his reply Bingham charged Butler with voting for Jeff. Davis fifty-seven times in the Charleston Convention, and sneeringly alluded to him as the hero of Fort Fisher. This brought down rounds of applause. Butler immediately retorted by saying that he did the best he could at Fort Fisher and wound up by declaring that whatever he might have done in the field he had not the blood of an innocent woman upon his head. which was not the case with the member from Ohio. He referred, he said, to Mrs. Surratt, whom Bingham prosecuted on the conspiracy trial, and who he (Butler) believed to be innocent. This declaration caused an intense sensation throughout the erowded galleries and on the floor. The House voted Mr. Bingham an opportunity to reply, and he defended himself from the charge. The House adjourned without all other transient Notices at the same rates taking a vote on the bill.

The Star of Monday evening has the folowing paragraph: "The small number of white voters registered in the First Ward under the recent act of Congress, shows that there is a disinclination on the part of many old citizens to register names. We regret to see this spirit manifested, and are satisfied that if persisted in to any extent, it can only serve to put the people of the city in a wrong attitude, as being disposed to resent the action of Congress, or to receive it in a sullen manner." It this course be persisted in the registration will show the blacks to be greatly in the majority.

There is not the slightest abatement in the number of office seekers here. Every rejection of a nomination by the Senate seems to bring a half dozen applicants for the vacancy, to say nothing of the various delegations representing local influence to urge their candidates.

The President signed the bill appropriaing \$15,000. for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored persons in the District of Columbia. Also, the bill appropriating

Report on Agriculture.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for February contains tables showing the average yield per acre of cereals in the respective States last year. In wheat the highest average was in Nebraska, at 26 bushels. In Pennsylvania the average was only 11 bushels. Of all the Middle and Eastern States Vermont was the highest, going up to twenty bushels. Kansas was highest in rye, yielding 26 bushels. Vermont led the Eastern and Middle States, standing at 18 bushels. In barley Nebraska and four acres, more or less, about eight acres was ahead, yielding 35 bushels. Pennsylvania stood at 20. Vermont we it to 29; ahead of all the Eastern and Middle States. In oats, Nebraska was foremost, standing at 47. Vermont stood next at 39. Pennsylvania, 33. In corn, New Jersey was highest. at 43. Pennsylvania stood 34. Illinois Indiana at 36. Ohio at 38. Those 100 bushels to the acre, that used to be bragged about, did not appear. In buckwheat, Vermont was highest, at 30. Pennsylvania was at 21. In potataes, Florida led, showing an average of 187 bushels. Maine averaged 156. Vermont 148, Pennsylvania 99, while Colorado went to 175, and Utah to 163. In cereals, the average yield in this country is one hundred per cent. less than in England, and fifty per cent. less than in France.

DISCRIMINATING FREIGHT RATES. -The Wheeling Intelligencer, of March 16th, says: "Six thousand kegs of Boston nails crossed the river at Benwood yesterday, carried by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at fifty-four cents per keg, from Boston to Cincinnati. Only to think of it! Fifty-four cents per 100 pounds from Boston to Cincinnati, and one dollar per hundred for citizens of the State from Baltimore to Wheeled, although the rules were suspended by a vote ing, and larger rates in proportion as the of 73 to 20. Vice President Scott was in the House distance carried in the State is less.

France not only retires ignominiously from Mexico, but is forced, through absolute fear of Prussia, suddenly and wonderfully aggrandized, to seek alliances for mutual defence with Holland, Belgium and Switzerland; and Belgium, at least, has rejected her overtures. Meanwhile Prussia has made a close alliance with Wurtemburg. Prussia can now put into the field a much larger military force than France can command. A new arbiter of European destiny has arisen.

DON'T LIKE IT .- The notorious Isham G. Harris writes from Mexico, where he is living in exile, and doing penance for his active part in the rebellion, a doleful letter to the Nemphis Avalanche, in which he depicts that country as anything but a pleasant place wherein to dwell. He has left in search of a new home. He will roam the President Johason is said to be a candidate for the United States Senate, after his

Men, I can see nothing but an eventual monopolization of all the railroad privileges of this
State, and perhaps of the United States, and "such laims, all Government and local bounties the world over and find no dwelling place so
received by the applicant are to be deducted. Af-

A lady, who was married last Friday when asked why she consummated such im important business on such an unlucky day responded that she had married on every other day in the week, and had always made such a poor fist of it, that she concluded to test hangman's day, hoping the halter would not slip this time.

Mr. Stevens's proposition to enforce extensive confiscations of property at the South, meets with little favor from members of Congress or the press of the country. It is much better to devise things that make for permanent peace, than to be searching out fresh means for alienation.

Returns published in the Albany Evening Journal show that in 793 towns the Republic cans have gained nine in this Spring's elections, as compared with those of last Spring Now the Republicans have 538, and the

A young "gentleman" who passed an A No. 1 examination at a celebrated law school in New England, a year ago, turns out to be a beautiful and fast young lady, of good family, who was in 1863 a second lieutenant in the army. A preacher in Richmond is now under

going the slow torment of a church trial on a charge of having promised to marry twelve different women, five of them named Mary A gentieman in South Carolina recently sold a tract of land for \$700, which he re-

fused \$15,000 for before the war. Five women are editors of papers in lows Woman has some of her "writes" in that

Counterfeit twenties on the National Bank of Portland, Me., are in circulation

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in largetype, cuts, or out of plans style will be charged double price for space access

To incure attention, the CASH must account ny notices, as follows - All Cautions and Stray, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators and E. ecutors' notices, \$2,50, each ; Dissolutions, 19 Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 30; jess insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

TOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law. Clear field. Pa. Office with J. B. McEnally. Eq. over First National Bank. Prompt attention gfo en to the securing of Bounty claims. &c. and to all logal business. March 27, 1867. all legal business.

SPRING. EYRE & LANDELL.

Are opening for spring of 1867, 3 cases select shades of silks. Fashionable plaid silks. Its mark, the new color silk. Best black silks town. Plaid India silks, perfect. New sprin dress goods. New style spring chintzes Organ dies of newest style. Steel-colored poplins, for sun N. B.—Staple house keeping goods. Fress stock cloths, cassimeres, and tweeds for youth. P S.—Merchants in search of scarce and descrable goods will find it their interest to call and

THE NORMAL SCHOOL -The Nor mal School will be opened in Carwens ville, on the 30th day of April, and continue in session eleven weeks. There will be an arrange ment made to accommodate all teachers and pu pils who can remain longer than one session. be either under my charge or that of the Assistant teacher, or of both.

TUITION Teachers, per session, from \$3 to \$5-the mars teachers in attendance, the fess the tuition Pupils, per session, who do not purpose teach ing, or are not competent to teach, the coming winter, S6. Tuition to be paid in advance and applied to the payment of an assistant teacher

G. W. SNYDER, Co. Sup't.

N. B — All pupils, who can enter the Normal classes, will be admitted. March 23, 1867. SHERIFF'S SALE. - By virtue of a writ of Al. Vend. Expones issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at

the Court house in the borough of Clearfield on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of APRIL 1867. the following described Real Estate, to wit: All of Defendant's interest in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in Karthaus t'wi Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred of which is cleared and undercultivation; having thereon erected a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop, dwelling house and barn; adjoining lands of John Eiselman, John Heis and others. Seized.

taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Rough. March 27, 1867. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE. - By virtue of a writ 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 WEDNEDSAY, the 17th DAY OF APRIL. 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following

described Real Estate. to wit: Three certain tracts of land situate in Knox tp Clearfield county. Pa . one thereof beginning at a hemlock, thence 40 W. 186 perches to stone pile. thence S 50 W. 91 perches to birch. South 40 E. 186 perches to hemlock, N 50 E. 91 perches to place of beginning containing 100 acres and

39 perches. The second piece beginning at a birch. S. 40 W.
40 perches to hemlock, S. 61 W. 33 perches to
pine, S. 67 W. 24 perches to post, N. 84 perches
N. 30 P. 52 perches to beginning, containing 39 acres.

The third piece beginning at a hemlock, N 40 W. 16 per. to post, N. 75 E. 42 per. to aspen. S. 50 W. 40 per. to beginning, containing two acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Mayer and Thomas McKee. JACOB A. FAUST, Sh'ff. March 27, 1867

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIPC Opposition line to California. Via Nicaragua, every twenty days with Passes-gers, Freight, and U.S Mails, on the following first-class steamships:

On Atlantic Ocean. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Conn'g on Pacific Ocean SAN ERANCISCO,

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PASSAGE AND FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES. March 30, 1867, April 20, 1867, May 10 and 30, 1867, June 20, 1867, and every twenty days there after, leaving on the Saturday previous when a regular Sailing Day comes on Sunday. For further information apply to the NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. WM. H. WEBB, Pres't., 54. Fx-change Place, N. Y. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177, West St. cor., Warren, N. Y. [Mar. 20, 67-3m]

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 4th, 1867, by the Board of School Directors of Eurwensville Berough, for furnishing material and erecting buildings to accommodate the Schools of the Berough Plans and Specifications may be seen by calling on the Secretary By order of the Board. March 20, 1867.] A. H. SEMBOWER, Sec 7

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