

Raftsmans Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 17, 1867.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on Thursday, April 11th. The Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, before its adjournment, proceeded to elect a Speaker, whereupon Hon. J. L. Graham, of Allegheny, was elected—the Democrats voting for W. A. Wallace, Esq., of Clearfield. Speaker Hall, before retiring, thanked the Senate for their support during his term. In the House, resolutions of thanks to Speaker Glass, were passed, and he was also presented with china and silver sets, gold watch and silver salver from members of both sides, and the officers. Speaker Glass, in his closing remarks, charged the Senate with the responsibility of defeating the free railroad law. At 12 o'clock, M., both branches adjourned, sine die.

During its session of sixty working days, the Legislature passed one thousand six hundred and fifty-two bills and sixteen joint resolutions. Of these, one thousand two hundred and eighty-six had been signed by the Governor up to the hour of adjournment—making an average of nearly twenty-eight laws per day, as having been placed upon the statute books during the past session.

That many of the acts passed by this Legislature, are of public benefit, and will be approved by the people generally, there is no doubt. Yet, in other instances, that body failed to meet the wants or demands of large communities in various sections of the Commonwealth. Justice to the people in the Southwestern part of the State would have restored to the Connellsville railroad company all its privileges to complete that great thoroughfare, but the Legislature thought otherwise. The mass of the people favored the passage of a general or "free" railroad law, but their "servants" disregarded that favorable expression and defeated the measure asked for. That some of the members will be held to a strict accountability by their immediate constituency for their action in reference to these two measures, is manifest from the tone of their home papers. This is right. If the people elect men to attend to what they believe to be "of the greatest good to the greatest number," their wishes should be complied with, unless manifestly and radically wrong. If the people's chosen representatives disregard their will, then let all such be cast aside as unworthy of confidence, and in the future endeavor to elect better men. Should this course be adopted by the people, we should soon have a Legislature that would be entirely above suspicion—a Legislature that would only look to the best interests of its constituents, and the development of the still hidden and inexhaustible resources of this great and growing Commonwealth.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—In another column we publish an article in reference to the soil, products, etc., of Russian America, just ceded to the United States. The article will be read with interest, as it embraces extracts from the pen of an Englishman, who in 1855 advocated its annexation to British America, on account of its vast forests of timber, and its commercial advantages on the Pacific coast. Whether Russian America is as valuable as is generally supposed is not satisfactorily demonstrated as yet. That it is of some considerable importance in a commercial point, may be inferred from the fact the London Times and News exhibit much uneasiness on account of its cession to the United States, and declare that England would enter a protest against its purchase by our government if she had a right to do so. But time alone can demonstrate satisfactorily the wisdom of the purchase of this vast Northwestern territory by our authorities. So let us wait and see.

Just So!—The Philadelphia Inquirer hopes the wholesale character of the gift demonstrations by members at the close of the legislative session is not to be considered a precedent. If the members choose to make the subordinate officers presents, well and good, it is only the business of the parties concerned—but a public display of miscellaneous merchandise in the halls of the Legislature, and making their presentation a part of the public business, is not in very good taste. Hereafter, such scenes had better take place at the hotels, after adjournment, where they would be entirely in order.

The Norfolk Day-Book says the cotton crop of this year in that quarter is nearly all in. Though a fine one, it will not compare with the crop next season, judging from the preparations that are making.

All the distilleries in East Tennessee are to be closed by the government.

Terrific Earthquake at Mytelene.

A correspondent of the Levant Herald, gives the following account of the destruction of Mytelene by an earthquake:

On Thursday, March 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot; but, as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it, least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, the island had not during the present generation been visited by an earthquake. About 6 p. m., a sharp shock, lasting some fifteen or eighteen seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and before the fact was well realized, was followed by a second, longer and much more violent one. It happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore, saw the sea heave and foam into the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it, the double thrill quivered through the town, and, reeling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been card houses.

Up in the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the Governor's kiosk, the prison, the mosques, and, I believe, all the consular residences, more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are, for the most part, mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effects of the calamity a hundred fold, both as regards the loss of life and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of buildings right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground has taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what, on Thursday afternoon, was one of the busiest parts of Mytelene. In fact, to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively, perhaps, of all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the calamity is, of course, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1,000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day 120 bodies have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins; but how many more may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill-sides and among the gardens outside of the town—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless. Heart-rending grief, panic, and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great loss of life. But not the town of Mytelene alone has suffered from the great calamity; it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed and nearly the whole of Molyvo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundreds of its six or seven thousand inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that half the island has been laid waste, with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such disaster has ever befallen Mytelene.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: Some people ask what will England do about this treaty? If people who ought to know are to be believed England will do exactly nothing. John Bull will put his hands in his breeches pockets, shrug up his shoulders and assume an attitude of supreme indifference. One of the attaches of the British Legation, on being asked the other day about the matter, smiled carelessly and said, "Aw, yes, the Russian treaty. Aw, we don't care about that, you know; it's no affair of ours, you know." "But," suggested the punner, "the Russian Possessions will be of great advantage to the United States." "Aw, yes, yes; no doubt—very good for your people who want offices up there, you know; but it's of no consequence to us," with an immense emphasis on the pronoun. The expression of this diplomat's "Toots, no doubt, reflects John Bull's sentiments on the subject.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: The new crop of wheat will come upon a market more bare than has been experienced for many years. This being the case, it is particularly pleasant to know that the wheat crop was never more promising. In some sections the breadth of land planted was not as large as usual, owing to the great scarcity of seed, but there is, nevertheless, a fair average of land under winter wheat, and if the harvest turns out as well as it now promises, we shall have a large yield. The crop is of course still liable to suffer, but let suffice for the present, that the prospects are excellent and the season decidedly favorable.

A Charleston dispatch says: At a meeting of the prominent citizens of this place, on the 2d inst., it was unanimously agreed that the Freedmen should be entitled to run some one of their own color on the white man's ticket to the Convention and State Legislature. The meeting was composed, in a large proportion, of old Democrats and secessionists, and General Hampton sent a letter to it, urging the policy of giving the negroes representation.

An unfortunate child of Kentucky has been burdened with nine names at the baptismal font. Among them he bears George D. Prentice's, and that old joker earnestly wishes the boy may live to become a member of Congress! What a cruel punishment upon the mother to wish her son, with the long name, such degradation.

It is said that Mr. McCullough expects gold will fall below the present mark, and that he does not take much stock in the excitement growing out of European war rumors.

A motion to strike from the Constitution of New Jersey the word white failed in the House by a vote of 29 to 35. Thirteen Republicans voted in the negative.

Russian America.

Probably the most satisfactory description to be found of the vast territory recently purchased from Russia by our Government is given in a pamphlet published in 1855, by A. R. Roche, of Quebec. This pamphlet ("Russian America and the present War") was written with a view of urging the British Government to aid in fitting out an expedition for the conquest of Russian America, and its annexation to the British possessions, but the war with Russia came to a close in the following year, and the project, it ever seriously entertained in England, was of course no longer thought of. We quote from the pamphlet a description of some of the features of the territory just ceded to the United States:

"With a coast upon the Pacific of some fifteen hundred miles in length, indented by numerous sounds and capacious harbors, and studded with many large islands of considerable resources, it extends back, for about one thousand miles of that coast, to a distance of nine hundred miles, and for the remaining five hundred miles of the coast, to thirty miles, the latter being the portion in front of our possessions which it cuts off from the Pacific; while the Peninsula of Alaska, about fifty miles in breadth, stretches out in the Pacific for upwards of three hundred miles, the whole territory comprising a surface of nine hundred thousand square miles. It is thus about sixteen times the size of England. It contains many mountain ranges of great height, and fine valleys, magnificently watered and fertilized by large lakes and rivers; the mountain ranges in the upper and broader portion of the territory, having a transverse direction, and therefore sheltering the valleys from those effects directly opposite to the former, being warm winds in summer and cold winds in winter, while, extraordinary as it may appear to many, in winter they invariably cause a rise in the thermometer. At both these seasons southerly winds produce effects directly opposite to the former, being warm winds in summer and cold winds in winter. A great portion of this vast region (in some places to within a short distance of the Arctic Circle) is covered with forests of the largest and most valuable trees. Even upon some of the islands of Prince William's Sound, in 61 degrees north latitude, where it might be expected that the influence of the wind and sea would prevent or retard the growth of trees, Cook found the Canadian and spruce pine of a large size; and of the country adjacent to Norton Sound, lying in 64 degrees and 55 minutes north latitude, he says: 'From the elevated spot on which Mr. King surveyed the sound he could distinguish many extensive valleys, with rivers running through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent, and moderate height. One of these rivers appeared to be of considerable size. Some of the people, who penetrated beyond this into the country, found the trees larger the farther they advanced.' In speaking of the resources of Russian America, Sir John Richardson, in his work upon the 'Arctic searching expedition,' quotes Bongard with regard to one portion of it, who says that the 'hill of Westvold,' near Norfolk sound, in north latitude 58 degrees, which is 3000 feet, French measure, in height, is clothed to its summit by a dense forest of pines and spruces, some of which acquire a circumference of twenty-one feet, and the prodigious length of one hundred and sixty feet, and that the hollow trunk of one of these trees, made into a canoe, is able to contain thirty men with all their household effects. Sir John Richardson adds: 'The climate of Sitka' (the name of the bay as well as the island upon which is situated New Archangel, the chief port of the Russian company, lying in 57 degrees north latitude) 'is very much milder than that of Europe on the same parallel, the cold of winter being neither so severe nor of long continuance. The humidity of the atmosphere gives astonishing vigor to the vegetation, but although the forest is nourished by a very moist atmosphere and comparatively high mean temperature, is equal to that of the richest woodlands of the Northern United States, yet corn does not ripen there. This humidity of the atmosphere, which is occasioned by the surrounding sea, is doubtless the cause of corn not coming to perfection at Sitka; for some distance in the interior of the continent, as far east as the Mackenzie, in the territory occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, the cereals are successfully cultivated up to 60 degrees north latitude, and occasionally in some spots situated 5 degrees further north.' In the neighborhood of the Mackenzie, Sir John Richardson says that 'Fort Laird of the sixtieth parallel, may be considered as the northern limit of the economical of wheat,' as in the interior of Russian America the climate must be of a dryer nature than upon the seaboard, and probably more in the extreme, that is, colder in winter and warmer in summer, much of the interior may be well adapted for the growth of the cereals, although they cannot be successfully cultivated at the Russian establishments upon the coast. The harbor of Sitka, and several other fine harbors are open during the whole winter; thus showing an extraordinary contrast to the opposite coasts of Asia, which are ice-bound for three parts of the year. Even as high up as Behring's Straits great difference of climate exists between the coasts of the Asiatic and American continents.

"In his 'Travels Round the World,' Sir George Simpson remarks that, 'although at some points Behring's Straits are only forty-five miles wide, in the general appearance of the two coasts there is a marked difference, the western side being low, flat, and sterile, while the eastern is well wooded, and in every respect better adapted than the other for the sustenance of both man and beast. Moreover, the soil and climate improve rapidly on the American shore as one descends, and at Cook's inlet, (in 60 degrees N. latitude) potatoes may be raised with ease, although they hardly ripen in any part of Kamtschatka, which extends nearly ten degrees south. Thus, both in soil and climate, the great portion of Russian America, bordering upon the sea, is not inferior to the eastern coasts of America and Asia, whether lying in the same, or in a much lower parallel. Sitka, for instance, which is in 58 degrees north latitude, has a climate almost as temperate as that of London, in 51 degrees north latitude, (the mean annual temperature of the former being 45 degrees 44 minutes, and that of the latter 49 degrees 70 minutes);—and it has also about as mild a winter as the southern portion of Japan, situated in a much lower latitude. The superiority, however, of the soil and climate of Russian America, over the soil and climate of the opposite coasts of Asia, has

been observed from the time of Kotzebue up to the present moment.

"But we have still more recent evidence of the comparative mildness of the climate upon the American side, even in a higher latitude. At Point Barrow, in 71 degrees north, where there is a large Esquimaux village, and where Her Majesty's ship Plover wintered in 1852-3, her commander, Lieut. Pullen, reported that during the entire winter the fall of snow did not exceed one foot in depth, and that on the coldest day the thermometer only marked 43 degrees below zero; a degree of cold not much greater than that which was experienced at Quebec last winter, where, also, the entire quantity of snow which fell during that period was about fifteen times greater than that reported as above to have fallen during the winters of 1852-3 at Point Barrow, situated 20 degrees further north.

"Of the many large rivers which flow through Russian-America, none of them have been explored to their sources; but several of them, such as the Colville, the Stikine, the Yukon or Kwichpak, and the Kookwin, are supposed to run a course of upwards of one thousand miles, and to be navigable for a considerable distance. From their breadth as well as their length, and the volume of water which they discharge into the sea, they may certainly be included among rivers of the first class. The Colville, which was discovered by Simpson and Deesse since the Convention of 1823, is two miles wide at its mouth in the Arctic Sea where Capt. McClure observed its influence twelve or fourteen miles out at sea, the water at that distance being of a dirty mud color, and scarcely salt. The Stikine enters the Pacific at 50 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, where it is three miles wide, and at a distance of 30 miles from the sea has a width of one mile; but its source is in British Territory. Of the Yukon, or Kwichpak, Sir John Richardson says: 'It rises to the west of the Rocky mountains, not far from the Union of the Francis and Lewis, which forms the Pelly, flows first to the north, and after receiving a large tributary named the Porcupine, to the westward, falls into Behring's Sea, and that in 60 degrees north latitude, and 147 degrees west longitude, which is about one thousand miles from its mouth. It is one mile and a quarter wide. These three magnificent rivers, falling into different seas, probably represent three distinct river systems of the northwest corner of this continent, each being fed by numerous smaller, yet considerable, streams, and the three together draining an extent of country much larger than the whole of Canada. The Rat River, mentioned by Mr. Hyster, of the Hudson Bay Company's service, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society, flows from Russian-America through the Rocky mountains at the first complete break in the chain in 67 degrees north latitude into the Mackenzie of the British territory, the latter having, according to Sir John Richardson, a course of 3,800 miles, (800 longer than the St. Lawrence;) and an unbroken navigation, fit for steamboats, from its entrance in the Arctic Sea to the Portage of the Drowned, a distance of from twelve to thirteen hundred miles. In addition to the Russian territory being everywhere drained by the finest rivers, it contains many large lakes communicating with the former, and is indented with numerous deep and spacious harbors, and also by several extensive arms of the sea. Of the latter, Cook's inlet, runs upwards of two hundred miles into the land, these lakes and rivers, and these inlets and harbors, may be viewed as very important features of the country. They not only assist to temper the climate (the former by draining the land) which generally shapes towards the sea and towards the Mackenzie, and the latter by the salt atmosphere, which their waters diffuse through the interior, but they tend to enrich the soil upon the banks, by a short period of overflow in the spring, and may be made to afford facilities for inter-communication, rendering accessible the most retired and most sheltered valleys, and for the establishment and active prosecution of an outward commerce.

LARGE CROPS LOOKED FOR.—Those who pretend to be weatherwise, predict that we will be blessed with heavy crops the ensuing season. It has been noticed, says the Franklin Repository, that whenever a heavy fall of snow occurred about the time of full moon, in February, large crops and an abundance of everything were sure to follow. We trust that in the present instance there will be no deviation from the custom. Rich and poor will be gratified to see large supplies the coming summer.

Louis Schade, of Washington, the Attorney of the Andersonville monster, Captain Wirz, has written a long letter addressed to the American people in vindication of the felon's memory. He may succeed in tickling the fancy of the south, but similar writings heaped mountains high, will fail to create any better opinion in the northern mind of the barbarous prison keeper, who only partly expiated his horrid crimes in an ignominious death.

The Methodist conference in session in New York city have adopted a report, deprecating the increase of worldly amusements among us—such as dancing, attendance at theaters, operas, circuses, negro minstrels, and the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, calling upon all Christian men and women to discontinuance and refrain from all such pastimes.

The drought in Cuba has greatly injured the crops; the planters will be content to secure a two-thirds crop, and they cannot realize even that much unless rain sets in soon. A great many wealthy planters and merchants have failed, and, as usual, political discontent follows social and commercial disaster. Crime is very rife, and suicides and murders are increasing with frightful rapidity.

Foreign immigration into Virginia is destined to be a failure. The system of treatment practiced toward slaves is too deeply engrained upon the Southern mind to render them capable of treating white laborers as they should. The present generation must pass away before the South can adapt itself to the requirements of white labor.

A panic occurred in Philadelphia schools on Friday over a rumor that colored children were to be admitted—teachers being informed that if such was to be the fact their white pupils would withdraw.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette gives the following account of the recovery of his speech and hearing by a boy named Stanley Marshall, who lost both in consequence of an attack of lung fever about a year and a half ago:

A week or ten days ago, George Lloyd and others, who had for some time before taken a good deal of interest in the boy, conceived the idea of restoring his hearing by means of some violent shock. They fired a pistol over his head, and within a few inches of his ear, but it made no impression. Some one told him that a liberal use of liquor would cure him, and taking a notion to try the experiment, last Monday afternoon he pawed his pocket-book for a glass of whisky. Mr. Lloyd coming in (at Strong's eating house) and finding him tipsy, determined to carry the experiment further, and giving him more whisky, until he was quite drunk, and then commenced a rubbing and shaking that shortly resulted in return of hearing. He rubbed the ears of the boy until the skin was broken, and shook him until he was almost as tired of the exercise as the boy was, or rather would have been if sober. Suddenly something seemed to break loose in his chest or throat. There was a report like the popping of a cork from a bottle of mineral water, and the boy called Lloyd a "fool"—the first word he had spoken for over a year. He soon began to talk more freely, his speech coming back in broken accents like those of a child. He went to bed quite sick that night, and woke up the next morning quite stiff and sore from the harsh treatment of the day before, but able to talk and hear nearly as well as ever. The boy says that when his speech returned it seemed as if a weight was lifted from his lungs—he felt as if something in him had "busted" and got in both ears.

The editor of the Christian Advocate for 1867 has compiled the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in the United States: Dioceses, 54; bishops, 44; priests and deacons, 2,365; ordinations: deacons, 98; priests, 97; candidates for holy orders, 226; churches consecrated, 39; communicants, 161,224; Sunday School teachers, 17,570; scholars, 157,813; contributions, \$3,051,669 64.

A New York lady died some weeks ago in a distant settlement near Lake Superior. Before her death she requested that her remains should be interred in Greenwood; and her husband carried her corpse several hundred miles in an open sleigh to the nearest railway station, whence it was conveyed to New York, and safely deposited in the resting place she had designated.

A negro school teacher has been appointed register of votes under the Military bill in Alabama, on the recommendation of prominent white citizens of Jackson county.

Ristori will start on her return to Europe on the 18th of May, taking with her two hundred thousand dollars in gold as the profits of her tour in the United States.

The latest news from the Indian country indicates a general Indian confederation and bloody war with the whites. A council was held at Fort Dodge on March 2d.

New Advertisements.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Crowell, of Beecraft township, Clearfield co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, without delay. T. H. BREWER, Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two mares, one roan and one bay, two and a half years old, one log sled, one plow, one harrow, two milk cows, twenty head of sheep, one cook stove and all the household and kitchen furniture now in possession of Clark Lyons, of Brady township, as the same belongs to me and have only been left with said Lyons on loan and are subject to my order. S. R. LOBOUGH.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until April 30th, 1867, for the erection of a new Methodist church in the borough of Clearfield, in accordance with plans to be seen at the office of J. B. McNally, Esq. Part of the material is on the ground. By order of the board of Trustees GEO. W. RHEEM, Secretary.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY, Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., Pa. This institution, organized in 1852, will open its thirty-fourth session—the Twenty-fourth under present control—on Wednesday, April 24th, 1867, and continue five months. Boarding and tuition, English branches, \$30. Information given on application. Apr. 10, 1867, 3p.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. JOSEPH KUNZ.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and surrounding country, that he has just opened a large and well-selected stock of Gentlemen's clothing, and furnishing goods, Youths' and Boys' suits, Hats of latest style, Boots, Shoes, etc., in the well-known room on Market street, recently occupied by Wm. Hoffman as a confectionery and saloon. His goods are of the best, and his prices moderate. Call and see. Apr. 10-3c.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his farm situated in Jordan tp., Clearfield county, Pa., containing 263 acres net measure. 131 acres lies in one of the best farming sections in the county, and is in a high state of cultivation. About 175 acres of the land is cleared, of which 125 acres are of clover and timothy—the whole under good fences. The buildings are a new two-story frame dwelling house, two 40 foot fronted—hewed log barn, 64 by 30 feet—a frame straw house adjoining the barn, 36 by 40 feet—a corn and carriage-house, 18 by 26 feet—and all the other necessary outbuildings to constitute it a desirable residence. The water is convenient and good. There is also on the premises an orchard of 125 bearing apple trees, and some cherries. A good vein of coal underlies the land, and there is an abundance of limestone convenient thereto. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address the subscriber at Ansonville, Clearfield county, Pa., or call and see the premises. Apr. 10, 1867, 3mp. JOHN SWAN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with four certain dark mules, one wagon and harness, now with Jackson Test, as they belong to me and are subject to my order. G. S. PERRY.

GUNS, Pistols and sword canes to be had at June, '65. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Penna. vs. LAVINA BURNS, ) To Lavina Burns respondent. You are hereby notified, that Elijah Burns has duly presented his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying that, for the cause set forth in said petition, he may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony by the said Lavina Burns entered into with you, the said Lavina Burns. Now, you are commanded, to be and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas for said county, to be held at Clearfield on the third Monday of June, 1867, and show cause, if any you have, why Elijah Burns should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you. Apr. 3, 1867. JACOB A. FAUST, Sh'.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! GOOD AND CHEAP!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for each. Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA. G. H. Zeigler & Co., DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow ware, Tin ware, Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, Iron, Nails, etc., etc.

The attention of Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Lumbermen and Buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a better assortment of goods in our line than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises a general assortment of Tools and Materials used by Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon makers, Joiners, &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails,

Spikes, Railroad and Mining supplies; Saddlery and Harness material a good assortment; Ropes, Chains, Grindstones, circular mill and cross-cut Saws; Enamelled, Finished, and Plain Hollow ware in great variety; Cables, Coal oil Lamps and Lanterns; Lard, Linseed, Coal and Lubricating oils; and an extensive and good selection of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising a general assortment of dining knives and forks, dessert knives and forks, and carving knives and forks, pocket and pen knives razors, shears, scissors, shoe knives, and many other articles. Also, dessert, tea and table spoons, and plated forks, in great variety and of the best manufacture. Also, Britannia and silver-plated ware.

Tin-ware

In great variety, and of the best manufacture. Ways on hand, among which will be found buckets of every size, tin-cups, oil cans, sprinkling cans, darning pans, miners' lamps; galton, quart and pint measures, and many other articles in the tin-ware line, which are wanted by everybody.

Blacksmiths

Can be supplied with Anvils, Bellows, Vices, sledges, hammers, horse and mule shoes, horn nails, and all kinds of flat and round bar iron, nail rods, etc.; and with cast, shear, spring and blister steel, from the best manufacturers in the United States, or of foreign manufacture.

Carpenters

And Builders will find in our establishment a superior and complete stock of Planes, Saws, Augurs, Hatchets, Hammers, Files, Chisels, Hinges, Locks, Pulleys, Bolts, Cord, &c.

Farmers

Will find everything in their line, and cheaper than elsewhere in this section of the State—comprising Household, horticultural, farming and rafting implements, of the latest and most improved patterns. Particular attention is directed to our very extensive stock of wood and coal.

Stoves.

Comprising Spear's justly celebrated Anti dust cook and parlor stoves of all sizes; Also, The Niagara cook, Parlor cook, Brilliant, Dawn, Dew-drop, Artie, Egg and Picket stoves. All of the above goods will be sold cheap for Cash. G. H. ZEIGLER & CO.

Phillipsburg, Oct. 10th, 1856-1y.

SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. JAMES MITCHELL, March 6th, 1867.-1f.