

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 1, 1867.

Republican State Convention.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdie House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

RIGHT!—We see it stated that the Union Leagues, in the State of New York, have determined not to permit the subject of Legislative corruption in that Commonwealth to rest, but will continue their efforts to have the guilty punished, and the public protected from the consequences of that sort of official unfaithfulness.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—Some six or eight post offices, in this State, have been broken into and robbed, within a few weeks—the latest being those at Marietta and York.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The threatened European War has had the influence to create a great demand for American securities. Holders of the bonds of European governments are selling out at every opportunity to invest their capital in American securities.

FROM RUSSIA.—The latest steamer brought the first expression from Russia in regard to the cession of territory to the United States. The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian-America to the United States.

In the suit against Major General Wool, for false imprisonment, brought by a citizen of Baltimore, the jury have rendered a verdict of one cent damages, and each party to pay its own costs.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention has resulted in the election of one hundred Republicans and sixty Democrats. The Republican majority throughout the State is about 20,000. The vote was a small one.

CONVICTED.—Sandford Conover, the witness against Jeff Davis before the Investigating Committee of Congress, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.

SOLD.—The canal from Hollidaysburg to Columbia, has been sold by the Penna Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. J. Edgar Thompson is President of the latter company.

The regimental flags of the regular army are to be inscribed with the names of all the battles in which such organizations participated.

The Injunction Cases.

The Attorney-General in his argument in support of the motion to dismiss the Mississippi and Georgia injunction bills, plainly says that all his political sympathies are with his judicial opponents. These sympathies, however, have not prevented Mr. Stansbery from clearly and forcibly presenting the legal reasons why these bills should not be argued before the Supreme Court.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Despatches have been received from General Custer, dated "Headquarters, Deserted Cheyenne Camp, April 18, 1867," in which he says the Indians had burned three stations on Smoky Hill route, killed three men, and scalped and burned them.

INDIA SHAWLS.—An English paper says that the best cashmere shawls, the long shawls with plain ground, crimson, purple, blue, green or yellow—green are best—now cost less than £135 a pair, and are never sold singly. The next kind, or square shawls, much more frequently imported into Europe are either loom worked or needle-worked; needle-work being the more original, and they cost from £30 to £50 in the Peninsula, without freight, or interest or profit to the importer.

JUST SO!—There is a use for the Russian Possessions recently purchased by Secretary Seward, as appears by this suggestion of the Chicago Post: "What to do with the Mormons is evidently in the mind's eye of the Prime Minister when he bought Russian America. He knew that they would have to leave Utah before long, and so he provided a new territory where the much-married could go 'scaling' to their heart's content."

A WONDERFUL GUN.—Norman Ward has made a proposal to the War Department to construct an 8-inch rifle which shall stand all the following tests, or be considered a failure: He will fire sixty pounds of powder and a four hundred pound shot. Then twenty rounds with thirty pounds of powder and a two hundred pound shot. He will then explode a shell at the bottom of the bore; then a shell in succession at successive distances toward the muzzle. Then he will simultaneously explode the bore filled with shells, and finally, will fire thirty pounds of powder behind a shell so fixed in the bore as not to be forced out by firing off the charge. The cost of the gun, mounted, to be \$3,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the local offices at St. Peter and Winnebago, City, Minnesota, lists of the lands apportioned to the State by the Secretary of the Interior as inuring thereto under the act of September 4, 1841, granting 500,000 acres to each State for works of internal improvement. These lists embrace an aggregate of 252,129 acres.

A colored individual named Ash was elected one of the commissioners of Plymouth, North Carolina, at an election held there recently. He is considered one of the best selections that could have been made, and as part of his policy he has declared that he will oppose the arming of the negroes, for fear they might shoot a negro accidentally instead of a white man.

An important decision, and one that will be of special interest to steamboatmen and others navigating the great rivers and lakes of the West, on Monday, April 22. It was held that the laws of Congress of 1789 and 1845 gave the United States District Court exclusive jurisdiction without limitation on both rivers and lakes, and wherever ships and steamboats float and are engaged in commerce.

Nearly all the German papers are for war rather than the cession of Luxembourg to France. They think the King of Prussia is too moderate on this subject.

The tobacco crop of Virginia, now coming into market, is one of the largest and best raised for many years past, and is commanding extraordinary prices.

Court Legislation—Party Responsibility.

The Brooklyn Eagle gives tongue in the desperate hunt for Copperhead capital amid the offensive remains of our late Legislature. It states the case thus: "Legislative corruption has reached such a height at Albany that even the journals published in the interest of the party which control it are compelled to denounce it. In doing so, however, they make the point that it is not fair to hold the Republican party responsible for it, for the reason that the Democratic minority are seldom represented in the votes by which notoriously nefarious schemes are carried through the Legislature. The point, in our opinion, is not well taken. Under a representative government the party which administers its affairs for the time being is justly held responsible for any grievance the people may have to complain of, which it may be within the power of a government to remedy."

The doctrine here put forth by the Eagle is a virtual proclamation to the political majority in every legislative or municipal body "Steal all you may; sell your votes regularly to the highest bidder; be as corrupt, as mercenary, as rascally as you can; for the 'People will charge all the misdoings of your body to the political majority; so that the more profligate you are, the more 'capital you will make for your own party.' To state this proposition lucidly is to refute it. Let us illustrate the Eagle's doctrine by a ready example. Let us suppose the Assembly to be composed of 68 Republicans and 69 Democrats. The usual tempters proffer the usual temptations to venality; but the great mass of the Republicans, fearing the consequences of yielding to their party, spurn the lures of the Lobby. The great body of the Democrats, on the other hand, seeing that whatever ill fame may be achieved by this Legislature will be so much capital for their [Democratic] party, 'go in' for all they can make. Thus 56 Democrats and 10 Republicans conspire to pass all manner of corrupt measures, in defiance of the best efforts of the 68 Republicans and 4 Democrats who sternly but fruitlessly resist them. The Eagle's doctrine is that the Republicans should be held responsible for every bill thus passed, and should be hurled from power because of its passage. Such logic insults the common sense of mankind.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA HORROR.—A brief telegram on Friday morning announced the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, aged sixty-two, at her husband's residence. It seems the husband, Mr. Adam Magilton, aged seventy-five, left his dwelling about 3 o'clock, P. M., Friday, April 26th, for a store near by to make a purchase. On returning he was admitted to his house by a young man named George W. Winemore, who informed him that his wife was murdered. He accompanied Winemore to the kitchen, and there a horrible sight met his vision. Extended on the floor lay the wife, her skull crushed in by blows from a hammer, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The hammer was close to her head, but no knife or any other sharp instrument could be found in the room in which the throat had been cut. A razor belonging to Winemore was subsequently found in the yard attached to the premises. The murdered woman was the mother of General Joseph Magilton, one of the brave brigade commanders of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Winemore, who was recently discharged from the regular army, was on friendly terms with the family, and took his meals at their house. The motive of the murder is unknown. He was promptly arrested and committed to prison.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.—The Germantown Telegraph says: "As the time has nearly arrived for farmers to commence preparing the soil for the reception of corn, it may be useful to give a few hints connected with this important crop. Experience demonstrates that the soil should be plowed to a depth of not less than six inches. When the ground is thus prepared future cultivation becomes comparatively easy, as but little exertion is necessary to keep the ground mellow, free from grass and noxious weeds. Besides other benefits resulting from deep plowing, the soil becomes pulverized to a considerable depth, enables the moisture to rise to the surface during a dry season, and in a wet season facilitates the absorption of water. The corn crop, or any other product of the farm, cannot be made profitable without the due application of some manurial agent containing the constituents adapted in a general way to the soil. If this fertilizer is not made upon the premises, in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the farm, it must be procured elsewhere. It is therefore important in this contingency that the most valuable should be obtained, and this can best be done by buying from reliable manufacturers of concentrated manures which have stood repeated trials. Upon several farms in the vicinity of Germantown, Bangs' raw-Bone phosphate was used last year for corn, with decided success, the yield in several instances exceeding the expectation of the purchasers. This is incontestable evidence of its value with those who have used it as well as with others who observed its beneficial effects. Commencing the first year with a few hundred tons, Messrs. Bangs & Son now manufacture from ten to fifteen thousand tons per annum, with prospect of still more extensive sales. In order to promptly supply the demand in other States, Messrs. Bangs & Son have located offices in nearly all the principal cities in the Union."

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A WONDERFUL GUN.—Norman Ward has made a proposal to the War Department to construct an 8-inch rifle which shall stand all the following tests, or be considered a failure: He will fire sixty pounds of powder and a four hundred pound shot. Then twenty rounds with thirty pounds of powder and a two hundred pound shot. He will then explode a shell at the bottom of the bore; then a shell in succession at successive distances toward the muzzle. Then he will simultaneously explode the bore filled with shells, and finally, will fire thirty pounds of powder behind a shell so fixed in the bore as not to be forced out by firing off the charge. The cost of the gun, mounted, to be \$3,000.

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Washington City Gossip.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received telegrams from Gen. Sully, President of the Commission to investigate the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, which state that after great difficulty they succeeded in getting the Agadola and Brute Sioux in for a talk, representing three hundred and fifty lodges. A satisfactory arrangement was made with them, and the General thinks it can safely be said they have prevented over seven hundred warriors joining the war party. At Fort Laramie the Commission hope to be successful in preventing many more Sioux from joining the war party.

The commutation of twenty-five cents per day for rations of enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, is now being paid at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners in Washington. None are entitled but soldiers, sailors and marines.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer, on April 27th, received thirty-five hundred dollars from Cincinnati, which he has credited to the conscience fund. No explanation accompanied it. Twenty-five hundred were in one envelope and one thousand in another.

Intelligence from Richmond shows that it is after all again in doubt as to whether Judge Underwood will essay the trial of Jeff Davis at the May term of the United States District Court. If the term be adjourned without such trial, it is said the President has determined to at once release Davis from confinement at Fortress Monroe on nominal bail. The President has in his possession a letter signed by leading Republicans asking that Davis be released, and also a proposition from Mr. Greeley offering to be one of Davis's bondsmen.

Gen. Howard, at a public meeting here on the 24th, stated that there were 12,000 colored schools in the country, and that 600 of the number were supported by the colored people. He also added that one million of dollars had been deposited by the freedmen in one of the banks during the past year.

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A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.—A correspondent in Fairview township, furnishes the York County Democrat with the following: "A most dreadful and inhuman act was committed by a boy in this township, near Wolf's station on the Northern Central Railroad, on Monday, April 15th. The name of the young monster is Frederick Huffstodt. While his mother and elder brother was absent from home, he attempted to take the life of his two little sisters and a child in the cradle, by shooting them with a revolver, which happened to be in the house at the time. Two barrels of the pistol were loaded with powder and balls, and another with powder only. In firing the first shot he inflicted a flesh wound of the scapula of one of the girls—the second shot took effect in the neck of the other girl—the third load, containing powder only, he discharged in the face of the infant. The injuries are fortunately not of a very serious character, and good hopes of the recovery of the children are entertained. The boy has always been a very bad and desperate character. He is about thirteen years of age, and fatherless, his father having died in the war. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood in consequence of this heinous attempt at wholesale murder."

Ford's Theatre, Washington city, where Mr. Lincoln was so foully murdered, is now occupied as the office of the Surgeon General. Each story has been divided into separate floors, and all around its walls are cumbersome cases where are placed for preservation the aggregated records of that bureau during the war. Not a trace is left within its walls to point out the great wrong that was wrought. The little building which joined it, and in which Booth, and Spangler, and the other assassins met and took a parting drink, has also given way to a more pretentious structure.

Louis Napoleon's present position is thus defined by a London journal: "Ordered out of Mexico, defeated at Nihilburg, defied in Schleswig, resisted in Luxemburg, abused in Auxerre, with no Liberties to offer to France and new sacrifices to demand from his people, the Emperor, to keep his seat, must accomplish the some great thing. His claim to reign is Success, and in Mexico and Germany, at home and abroad, he has of late been unsuccessful."

A Romance of Crime.

BLANDVILLE, Ballard County, Ky., April 12.—The usual quiet of this little village has been disturbed by an incident of great moment to us, and one which forcibly illustrates the old sayings that "murder will out" and "a woman can not keep a secret." About eleven years ago there came to this county, and settled about five miles from this town, a man named Hudson, of South Carolina, in which State he abandoned his wife and three children. One of his neighbors, named Belcher, was the father of two buxom daughters, between the younger of whom, aged fifteen, and Hudson, there sprang up an intimacy, which resulted in the seduction of the girl.

Nine years ago, this month, Hudson committed suicide, and was found in the garret of his house, hanging by the neck, his knees touching the floor. He must have committed the deed some four or five days before his body was discovered, as the remains had commenced to decay, and one side of the face and ear were much eaten away by the rats. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of suicide returned. One of the jurors, however, noticed something like a piece of iron in the ear of the deceased, but did not examine it very minutely, nor did he mention the fact for some time after. The younger Belcher girl married a man named McNabb, with whom she had since lived very happily, notwithstanding she became a mother in a few months after marriage. The family prospered; the older sister likewise married, and was much respected, none of the neighbors having ought to say against either of the girls. But there was a skeleton in both households, and the sisters, as they plodded along the journey of life, were continually harassed by fears and doubts, each striving in vain to lay the visions which haunted their minds.

A few weeks since, during a fit of despondency, the younger sister divulged to a neighbor the terrible secret which had so long weighed upon her conscience and made her life a torment; it was that herself, with her sister and husband, had murdered Hudson! Her story was, that in company with her elder sister, she called upon Hudson, and telling him of her situation, upbraided him with her betrayal. Hudson attempted to laugh away the affair, and for the first time informed her of his being a married man. This incensed both the sisters and McNabb, all of whom commenced an assault upon Hudson, as had been previously agreed upon in case he refused to render justice to the girl he had so foully wronged. Hudson was easily overpowered, and killed, by driving into his ear a portion of the iron spindle belonging to a spinning wheel. After the murder was accomplished, the body was taken to the loft of the cabin, and left hanging by the neck, as it was found several days thereafter. The woman to whom this fearful secret was imparted, divulged the facts before the grand jury at the present term of the circuit court, who at once found a bill against McNabb, his wife, and sister-in-law, and on yesterday the parties were arrested, brought to this town, and placed in jail. The women are both decidedly good-looking, but their countenances seem to indicate that they have no hope. This is one of the most singular cases, that has ever come before any court in Kentucky, and shows that oft times "truth is stranger than fiction."

MONTANA MINES AND VOLCANOES.—A Montana paper reports some very good yields in the mines. One mill in Summit district milled six thousand two hundred and eight dollars and twenty-five cents from a run of five and a half days. The St. Louis and Montana Company made one million dollars from their lodes this year. The gold quartz at Highland Gulch has proved unexpectedly rich. The silver leads at the same place give forty dollars to the ton. Our authority says that "by taking a piece of silver quartz and heating it in a blacksmith's forge, globules of silver the size of a pin head will ooze out." Mr. H. D. Mansfield is an enviable man. His sluicing claim yields him from three hundred to one thousand dollars a day. A discovery is reported. Three craters of an extinct volcano have been found near Red Mountain. An unsuccessful attempt to ascertain their depth by throwing in stones has been made. No sound was heard to indicate that the bottom had been reached.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with one Brown Cow, now in possession of Allen Hunter, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order. BENJ. STEPHEN. Smith's Mill, May 1, 1867-3p.

FIFTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND READY FOR DELIVERY.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, that a Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. has been declared, and the Certificates are now ready for delivery at the agency in Clearfield. H. B. SWOOPES, May 1, 1867-3t.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING THE SEMINARY AT CLARION.—Sealed proposals for building the Seminary at Clarion will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, until 12 o'clock, M., Monday, May 20th, 1867. The building to be of brick 60x100 feet, three stories high. Plans, specifications and detail drawings can be seen at the First National Bank of Clarion. MILES BRATY, Sec'y. Clarion, Pa. May 1, 1867-2t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the Mount Vernon House, in Lumber City, would like this opportunity of informing the public in general, and travellers in particular, that he has taken great pains in furnishing and refitting this commodious and well known stand, (including ample stabling attached thereto) with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of all who may choose to give him a call. Liquors of the best quality will be kept at the bar, and the wait of his patrons attended to with pleasure and promptness. May 1, 1867. JAMES ARTHURS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 24th of April, 1867. The entire interest, that is, the share of the partnership, was purchased by Wm. Ten Eyck, who will continue to supply all who may call on him at the old stand. The accounts and notes due the firm will be received by H. B. Thompson, and all demands against the firm will be paid by him. "Immediate settlements are made." Wm. TEN EYCK. H. B. THOMPSON. Curwensville, May 1, 1867-3p.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Opposition line to California. Via Nicaragua, every two weeks, with Passenger, Freight, and U. S. Mails, on the following first-class steamships: On Atlantic Ocean, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SAN FRANCISCO, NICKARAUGA, DAKOTA. On Pacific Ocean, AMERICA, MOSES TAYLOR, NEBRASKA, NEVADA. PASSAGE AND FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES. Sailing days from New York: March 30, 1867, April 20, 1867, May 1st and 20, 1867, June 10 and 30, 1867, and every 20 days thereafter, leaving on the Saturday previous with a regular Sailing Day comes on Sunday. For further information apply to the NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO., 17 West Wall, Front St. Exchange Place N. Y. D. N. CARROLL, Agent, 177 West St. cor. Warren, N. Y. (Mar. 20, 1867-3t)

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Fourth Session of the present School year, will commence on Monday, April 29, 1867. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$3 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Latin, \$5 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography, \$10 00 Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, \$10 00 No deduction will be made for absentees. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., Principal, May 1, 1867.

CONVERSION OF 7 3-10s.—In reply

to numerous inquiries in regard to the manner of converting the August 7 3-10s into the new 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds we make the following statement for the benefit of the holders of 7 3-10s, who may not be informed. The conversion computes the interest on both bonds in accordance from the date of the maturity of the 7 3-10 coupon, allowing seven and three-tenths (the 7 3-10 and changing six per cent on the 5-20. For example: You send to Washington \$100 7 3-10 Bond which reaches there on May 1st. \$1,000 74 days interest, 14 25 5-20s. \$1,000 119 days interest, 19 56 (This counted at 365 d's pr a) 1,019 56 Allowed for 7 3-10s, 1,014 80 You pay Government, 4 76 It will be seen by this that the Gold interest is given as currency, which is of itself a profit to the party converting the 7 3-10s of nearly \$2 dollars per \$1,000, aside from the fact that at the present rate of 40, the 5-20s pay one and one-half per cent annum. We also regard the 7 3-10s on much better terms than the Government, as the present buying and selling rates enables us to allow the holder of the 7 3-10 a better price than has yet been offered by any one as a commission. Parties exchanging through us, in addition to getting much better terms than they can from the Government, will have their bonds delivered immediately, thus saving delay. We also require any bonds sent to us without charge. Our bonds sent by express we pay charges both ways. JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government securities, corner Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. May 1, 1867-9t.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's CELEBRATED PATENT DUPLEX ELIPTIC SPRING SKIRT. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Eliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded, assembling places, as balls, routs, road cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality, especially in winter. For children, misses and young ladies, they are superior to all others. They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape through three or four ordinary washings. They have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice, (or double covered); preventing them from wearing out when dragging down a stoops-stained, old, crowded, and soiled dress. They are worn by all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the standard skirt of the fashionable world. To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in a skirting, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article. CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Eliptic Skirt Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also notice that every hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centres thus revealing the two or double springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other skirt. For sale in all stores where first class skirting are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers & 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y. May 1st, 1867-3m.

U. S. TAX APPEALS.

U. S. Assessor's Office, 19th District, 74-1 Office, Curwensville, Clearfield County, Pa. Notice is hereby given that the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the Nineteenth Collection District, Pa. by the Assistant Assessors under the laws of the United States, will remain open to all persons concerned for the purpose of objecting to the same from the first day of May, A. D. 1867, at the Assessor's Office, in the Borough of Curwensville. At the time stated above the Assessor will receive, hear, and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations by the Assistant Assessors. In regard to appeals, the law provides, "That the question to be determined by the Assessor on an appeal respecting the valuation, or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to be made, or as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause of matter of thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the grounds of appeal, and in all such cases the Assessor shall be bound to determine." DANIEL LIVINGSTON, Assessor of the 19th Collection District, April 24, 1867. DIED PEACHES, paroled and unparoled at 3 P. M. J. P. KRATZER'S, Apr. 3, 1867.