Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 21, 1867.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, OF PITTSBURG.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, Capt. JAMES M. WELCH, of Pike. FOR SHERIFF, SANSOM B. LINGLE, of Goshen. FOR TREASURER.

ARTHUR BELL, of Bell. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield. FOR COMMISSIONER, DAVID DRESSLER, of Union. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, JAMES GLENN, of Ferguson.

JAMES IRWIN. Sr., of Lawrence. POR CORONER, WILLIAM R. BROWN, of Clearfield.

The Ticket.

The candidates presented to the people of Clearfield county for their suffrages by the Republican Convention, are eminently worthy of a cordial and hearty support.

Capt. JAMES M. WELCH, the candidate for Assembly, enlisted early in the war as a private soldier in the original Bucktail Regiment, and was successively promoted for gallant conduct in action, until he reached the rank of Captain. He is in all respects as fully competent to discharge the duties of the office and represent the interests of the district faithfully, as his Democratic opponent, while his services to his country entitle him to the support and gratitude of every patriotic citizen.

SANSOM B. LINGLE, the candidate for Sheriff, is also a soldier, who lost an arm in the service. He is a young man of ability and integrity, in every way worthy of cratic party and an acknowledged exponent an efficient and faithful officer. Though to complain when we charge them with dispossessed of only one hand, he can write loyal sentiments? legibly and well, which, perhaps, is saying a good deal more than can be truthfully said of the copperhead candidate, whose chirography is represented as a literary curiosity.

ARTHUR BELL, the candidate for Treasurer, is too well known as an old and respected citizen of the county, to require any notice atour hands. Every voter knows that the public money would be safe in his hands from either peculation or speculation,

DAVID DRESSLER, Esq., of Union township, the candidate for Commissioner, is well and familiarly known throughout the county as a first class man-capable, honest and punctual. Place him in the Commissioners' office and the people can rest assured that the finances of the county will be properly disbursed, the business of the office faithfully and punctually done, and the public interests well attended to in all respects. Should he be elected, the people will never have cause to regret his elevation to the office of Commissioner.

JAMES GLENN, the candidate for Jury Commissioner, is the same James Glenn who lost his leg in the battle of Drainesville, early in the war, and who is now nominated for this office as an evidence of the gratitude of the loyal men of Clearfield county for his services to his country. Each party being entitled to one Jury Commissioner, Mr. Glenn will of course be elected. He will make a good officer.

JOHN H. FULFORD, Esq., the candidate great promise, and more than usual ability. If elected, he will discharge his duties faithfully, and will soon reduce the criminal callender to such proportions that the civil business of the people can receive its proper share of attention from the Court.

JAMES IRWIN, Sr., the can lidate for Auditor, is well known as an active business man, well qualified for the position. It would be only fair, that there should be an Auditor of each party. Indeed, the law ought to provide that Auditors should be elected like Inspectors of elections, so that each party would be represented in the investigation and examination of the public

Lieut. WM. R. BBOWN, the candidate for Coroner, is a soldier who served gallantly throughout the war, and was one of our most valued correspondents from the army, whose letters were always read with interest and pleasure by our patrons.

Such is the Republican ticket. There is not a man on it, but is eminently worthy of and who will nover betray it in the future. | Surratt.

At Their Old Tricks.

Misrepresentation seems to be a perma-

nent article in the Copperhead creed. Recently the Patriot and Union, and other leading Copperhead papers, published an article purporting to be an extract from the Salem (Mass.) Journal, in which Pennsylvania is stigmatized as a "poor, ignorant, 'stupid old Dutch State," in the hope of influencing the Germans to oppose Hon. Henry W. Williams. The article in questions was at once sent to the Salem Register, whereupon that paper declares that no such paper as the Journal is published in Salem, and that no such article ever appeared in a Republican paper in Massachusetts. But no sooner was the above falsehood exposed, than the leaders of that party concounty, some years ago. The Pittsburg papers have promptly exploded this falsehood, by denying the truth of the statement, and challenging the Copperhead papers to furnish the proof of their assertions. A more honorable citizen and upright Judge, than Hon. Henry W. Williams can not be found in the State: and no meaner and more malicious forgery and falshood than the above was ever attempted to be palmed upon an intelligent and confiding people. But, let the Copperhead papers and leaders continue to falsify and misrepresent the Republican candidate. Such falsehoods will only recoil upon their authors, when exposed, and instead of injuring Mr. Williams, will have the effect of largely increasing his majority in the State, in October next.

Genuine Copperheadism.

C. Chaney Burr, a notorious Copperhead, has been lecturing in New Jersey, before Democratic associations and receiving their countenance and approval for his political sentiments. He edits a magazine called the Old Guard, which is exclusively patronized by the Democratic party. In a late number of this vile publication, Burr says:

"We think we are safe in saying that there are more intelligent white and black men and women in this country to-day, who respect the name of John Wilkes Booth, than there are who respect the name of A-

He also used the following language in the same paper, in speaking of Mr. Lincoln:

"It is a year since Old Abe was taken suddenly sick in the private box of a theatre, on Good Friday night, with Booth on

And he opens his editorial comment in his last number with these words-"Thank God I still boast of my disloyalty!" This man is the chosen spokesman of the Demoapport of the people, and would make of its views. What right has such a party

Commending Treason.

The Clinton Democrat, an outspoken Copperhead organ which advocates the election of Judge Sharswood, because he boldly essayed to cripple the power of the Government by attacking its credit, describes Admiral Semmes, the rebel pirate, as winning "HONORABLE FAME IN AN HONORABLE CAUSE!" Semmes, in the name of treason, committed more piracies of greater atrocity than were ever laid to the charge of captain Kidd. Semmes despoiled the merchant marine of the North to the amount of millions-he insulted and trampled on the flag of the Government, and engaged with our ancient enemies for our defeat. For doing all this a Democratic newspaper published in the State of Pennsylvania, vociferates that Semmes won honorable fame in an honorable cause! Certainly this is reaching the remotest point of Copperhead audacity in approval of treason.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.—The President has prepared and sent to Gen. Grant instructions to issue an order assigning Gen Sheridan to the command of the Department of Missouri, Gen. Hancock to the Deportment of the Cumberland, and General Thomas to the Fitth (Sheridan's) military District. The order was to be issued on Monday, unless Gen. Grant shall suggest the substitution of some other names in place of Hancock and Thomas. In that case Sheridan may be assigned to some othfor District Attorney, is a young lawyer of er command than that of Missouri, but certain it is, the order relieves Sheridan from the command of his district. The President had determined to assign Hancock to they must find him guilty of murder in the the Fifth, but he has concluded to give that first degree. This was clearly a binding in-position to Thomas.

> Tamango, a Japanese port, has been opened by the government of that country to foreigners. The duskey know-nothings are gradually giving way. We suppose, however, it would'still be a huge offence in those far-off isles of the sea to run for judge without having been born in Japan. The copper-colored Democracy of that land readily when it is remembered that the inwould denounce it terribly.

A terrible state of affairs prevailed on election day in West Tennessee. At Jackson a mob of ex-rebels gathered around the polls and compelled negroes to vote the Conservative ticket. At Gibson county there is an organization of ex-rebels pledged to drive every Union man out of the county.

Last year the Democracy had occasion to our cordial support. We can vote for these rejoice over two signal victories-the massacandidates with the assurance that we are cres at New Orleans and Memphis. This casting our suffrages for men who were true year they are equally fortunate in the rebel and faithful to their country in the past, triumph in Kentucky, and the acquittal of The Murder Case.

COMMONWEALTH VS. LENA MILLER.

The case of Lena Miller, now under sen tence of death in this county, for the murder of her husband, Xavier Miller, by means of poison, is at end so far as the courts are concerned. The opinion of Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, which we subnow goes to the Governor for final action.

removed by Writ of Error to the Supreme of the 31st of March, 1860, authorized the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, on cause shown to allow a Writ of Error. Accoct another, to wit, that Mr. Williams was to Justice Thompson, at Philadelphia, for an advocate of repudiation in Allegheny an Allocatur, or in other words, to allow the writ to issue for the removal of the case to the Supreme Court. The motion was argued by Messrs. Wallace and M'Cullough. two of the counsel, and was refused by Judge Thompson, who filed the following

The application for a writ of error in this ease made under the provisions of the criminal procedure act of 1860, is founded and rests mainly on an exception taken to one point in the charge of the learned President of the Court. It is true, there are one or two other reasons assigned of less apparent consequence. For instance, that the docket entries in the case do not show that the bill of indictment was returned to the court by a grand jury. If, according to the utmost strictness, this was objectionable, it is merely formal and technical, and was waived by pleading and going to trial without objection. Sec. 53, of act of 1860. It was not objectionable, however, for the indictment and the return of "true bill," signed by the foreman, is part of the record in the case, and proves the finding and return by the grand jury.

That the Court heard objections to the testimony of the witness, who proposed to swear to confessions by the prisoner in the presence of the jury, and also counter testimony to exclude it, was not made the subject of an exception, and we do not know whether it was likely to affect the prisoner was said or done on the occasion. We can-not, therefore, say or presume there was and second, to the Democratic party, and error. Indeed, I see not how a Court could do otherwise than was done in this case, viz: to hear and determine objections as they rose in the presence of the jury. The discretion of a Court is to be presumed sufficient protection to the prisoner in matters pertaining to the mode of conducting the trial. We have no reason or ground to fear that it was not so in this case, or to apprehend a wrong done to the prisoner.

We see no inadequacy in the charge to the requirements of the case. It was full, cautious, and well considered, and not a word appears in it of which the prisoner, in view of the testimony, could justly complain. That portion of it embraced in the near the end of the charge, thus: "If, then, after a careful examination and comparison of all the evidence in the case, you are convinced, and believe, first, that the deceased came to his death by poison, and secondly, that the poison was voluntarily and *crimi nally administered by the prisoner, it is your duty to render a verdict of murder in the first degree." The statute expressly declares that the voluntary killing by such means shall be deemed murder in the first degree. Was it not, therefore, the duty of the jury so to find if the facts established a wilful and criminal administration of the poison, and that it produced death? No one will doubt this, nor consistently doubt the right of the Court to advise them so to

The objection, however, is not to the accuracy of the instruction, but to its character, because it was thought to be a binding instruction on a matter solely within the province of the jury to find, to wit : the degree. By reference to the charge, it appears that the learned Judge, almost in the outset, distinctly told the jury that they were constitutionally the judges, both of the law and the facts, and that his duty consisted solely in advising them as to what the law the degrees of murder as defined in the statute, and what constituted murder in the first and murder in the second degree. The instruction was, in my opinion, only advisory, its form being considered, and most certainly so, by reference to this surrender of the law to the judgment of the jury as well as the facts. My brother Agnew, to whom I monwealth, 12 W., 396, is not in point in form at common law. It was under the statute, and did not allege the means by which the murder was perpetrated. The Court, seeming to be of opinion that the killing, if done by the prisoner, must have been in the perpetration of the crime of robbery, charged the jury, that if they believed the prisoner guilty of the murder, It was a very different instruction from that Judge has scrupulously followed what we said, in that, to be the duty of a judge in such trials, viz: "to advise the jury of the distinction between the degrees of murder: to apply the evidence, and to instruct them to which of the degrees it pointed." entire propriety of the charge in the particular referred to will strike the mind more dietment charged a wilful, malicious, and was not a syllable of evidence to show that joy will be brim full. if the prisoner administered the poison, it was not designed to result in the death of her husband, as it did. Not a word was uttered by any witness to found a hypothesis for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The act of the 31st of March, 1860, requires cause to be shown before the Court, or a judge is authorized to allow a writ of error. There must be grounds of possible error committed by the Court in the trial or in the record shown. If anything had been shown in this case to raise a doubt of the Judicial action in it, I would certainly allow the writ of error-but I cannot doubt even.

fore obliged, in obedience to the statute, to refuse the allocatur prayed for. Allocatur

The case, as we have said, now goes to the Governor, to be disposed of in one of three ways, viz: He may sign her death warrant, in which event she will be executed on the day therein appointed; or he may refuse to sign it, in which case she will join, disposes of the case, and the record remain in jail under sentence, it being the same in effect as to commute her sentence Prior to 1860, criminal cases could not be to imprisonment for life; or, thirdly, he may pardon her. Whatever may be her Court for revision, but the Act of Assembly fate, her counsel can rest under the conviction that they have faithfully discharged their whole duty. She was zealously and ably defended, had a most fair and imparcordingly the counsel of Lena Miller applied tial trial, and was only convicted because of the overwhelming evidence of her guilt. Her case is but another proof that murder cannot be perpetrated with impunity however secret or insidious the means, but that the avenger of blood is both swift and certain.

The Copperhead Address.

The editor of the Clearfield Republican, having last week referred to the remarks of the N. Y. Tribune, in proof of the tone of the Address of the Republican State Committee, should now be honest enough to give the Tribune's opinion of Mr. Wallace's address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Tribune says:

"The address of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania has one merit -it is short. But, brief as it is, it contains almost as many false assertions as sentences and is a specimen of the very worst kind of political trickery. All the evils of the war -the loss of life, taxation, debt, high prices, paper currency-are enumerated as the direct work of the Republican party. Not a word is said of the Rebellion. We wonder what stuff a Democratic State Committee can be made of which gravely submits such an argument as this to the people. It is true that we have a great debt,

which bears as heavily upon Republicans as on Democrats; it is true that we are severely taxed to pay it; it is true that prices are high, that the currency is depreciated. All injuriously or not, for we do not know what this we know and lament; but it is also true wholly to their combined efforts to destroy the Union. It seems almost absurd to repeat these truths, for no ingenuity will ever conceal the great fact that the South rebelled that the Democratic party sympathized with rebellion, and that the Republican party directed and maintained the War for the Uuion, and brought it to a triumphant end. It is notorious that the Rebels depended for aid upon the Democratic party; that the official action of that party was hailed in the South as an encouragement to persist in rebellion; that if it had not been for Democratic opposition the war would have ended years, perhaps, before it did, and that the debt and all our national evils would now be immeasurable less. There is noth ing plainer than that the Democratic party -next to the Rebels-is responsible for the

war and the misfortunes that have followed it. We repeat therefore, that to compare the rate of taxation in 1860, with the rate in 1866, in proof that the Republican party has mismanaged the finances, without a word of reference to the war, is simply the meanest kind of political trickery, and certain to damage the cause it was meant to help. This address is insulting to the intelligence of the reader, and a slander of the North, for the Republican party and the North throughout the war were one and indivisible. It is all the loyal States that this Democratic Committee accuses of tyranny, and hatred, and corruption."

What General Meade Thinks.

Major General Meade has been at Long Branch. A correspondent says he has had 'a pleasant chat' with him, and that the General gives his views with a moderate sort of freedom that is simply easy in manner. The General has little confidence in politicians, as such; he thinks the Presidential nomination is being manipulated at present with a considerable amount of shrewdness, that a class of men are now in such a case was, and he proceeded to state putting General Grant forward upon one side and General Sheridan on the other, and when they have sufficiently pitted these two popular military men against each other they will both be dropped and Secretary Chase be taken up as the "third man, being a civilian and supposed to be available. He agreed with us that the position of General Grant is a better one than the submitted the point, agrees with me fully Presidency; but though the time would herein. The case of Rhodes vs. the Comretire from public life, and it would be this case. There the indictment was not in more desirable to do so from the White House than from the head of the army. He conceives that the friends of Chase will leave no means untried to secure the nomi-

The Democrats of Conewago township, York county, belong to the "progressive branch of the party. Last year in collecting the school tax, the Democrats paid \$1 per head, and those who voted the Republican ticket \$1 20 per head. The rule did not work well, and the tax gatherers fearing they given in this case. Indeed, in this case, the might get into trouble, are now engaged in refunding the extra twenty cents to the Re-

The Copperheads are anxious for compensation for the failure of the slaveholders' rebellion, and believe they have been partially compensated therefor by the political victory in Kentucky and the disagreement of the jury which tried Surratt. If they can now disgrace the military governorship felonious murder by poison, and there was of the rebel States, the cup of Copperhead

> The scientific and literary men of Rich mond are concentrated upon an effort to prove that a war of races is inevitable. can't be a worse war than the late one, which was not a war races, but a war against treason and rascality.

TAKING CARE OF THEIR SONS. - Presi dent Johnson's son Robert is his chief Private Secretary. Secretary Seward's son is his principal assistant. Secretary Welles' accuracy of the trial-of the correctness of son is chief clerk of the Navy Department

One county in Ohio has a wool crop this Cause not having been shown, I am there- year of four hundred thousand pounds.

Republican County Committee. H. B. SWOOPE, Chairman, Clearfield. Samuel Hegarty, Beccaria tp. John W. Bell, Bell township. Algernon Holden, Bloom township.

David Adams, jr., Boggs township. William Hoover, Bradford township. Dr. R. V. Spackman, Brady town'p. Jack Patchin, Burnside township. Louis J. Hurd, Chest township. Joab Rider, Covington township. Col. E. A. Irvin, Curwensville Boro. James Albert, Decatur township. Luther Barrett, Ferguson township. Alexander Murray, Girard township. H. H. Morrow, Goshen township. J. Lucien Ward, Graham township. G. W. M'Cully, Guelich township. A. Lucore, Huston township. William Thompson, Jordan town'p. Edward M'Garvey, Karthaus town'p. Abraham Walker, Knox township. Milton Lawhead, Lawrence town p. G. H. Lytle, Lumber-city Boro. Ed. C. Brenner, Morris township. Dr. S. M'Cune, N. Washington Boro. Alfred Shaw, Osceola Boro. Elisha Fenton, Penn township. Allen Hoover, Pike township.

Clearfield County Agricultural Fair.

Benjamin Harley, Union township. James Stott, Woodward township.

EULES AND REGULATIONS. Single Admission Tickets, Children under 10 years old, when accompanied by their parents or guardians, free.
Children under 10 years of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents.

Checks will begiven at the door to persons de-siring to pass out during exhibition, but will not admit the holder to any other exhibition—each half day counting an exhibition.

The number and class, and the number in the class, with the name of the article will appear on the card attached; but the name of the exhibit-

or will not appear.

Premiums and diplomas will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of November, and until the 1st day of January, 1868, after which all money premiums unclaimed will be considered as a donation to the Society. The officers of the Society and members of the Committee of Arrangements will wear a badge designating their office. and it will be their duty as well as pleasure to at tend to the expressed wishes and wants of exhibitors and others, if it is in their power so to do.

A select police force will be in constant attendance for the preservation of order and protection

The trotting course is level, well graded, and one-third of a mile in circuit. Ample arrange ments will be made for the convenience of spec

Every person wishing to be enrolled as a mem-ber of this Society must apply on or before the first day of the fair, and on the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer shall receive a certificate of membership containing the name of the applicant and endorsed by the Secretary.

Every person becoming a member as above stated shall, on the presentation of his certificate, receive a ticket which will admit him free during the fair. Any person complying with the above regulations and paying \$10, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all contributions, and shall annually receive from the Secretary a free family ticket.

All persons must be provided with tickets which can be had from the Executive Committee Treasurer, or Secretary, or at the office on the ground. Persons acting as judges are expected to become members of the Society. Persons from other counties can become members by complying with the above rules. Ladies can become members by making application as above, and paying into the Treasury fifty cents when they will receive a ticket to admit them free. Exhibitors must become members of the Soci-

ety and have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's books on or before the 1st day of October; and all animals and articles, excep horses must be brought within the encle sure as early as Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, M... and all per-sons entering animals and articles for exhibition will procure cards from the Secre:ary with the class and number of entry of said articles, pre-vious to placing said articles on the ground. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums, and grain will be furnished at cost for those that desire to purchase. No horse shall be entered or allowed a premi um unless he is free from disease. Horses will be received until Wednesday noon, but must be en

tered previously. All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle. sheep, or swine or who intend to offer stock or any other article for sale should notify the Secretary of such intention on or before the 25th of September, and have with him a list and full description of the same. Persons intending to exhibit blooded stock must

produce authentic pedigrees, and are earnestly requested to furnish the Secretary by the 26th of Sept'r, with a list of their stock, and the pedigrees of each, this will facilitate the preparations of entries and in each case of deficient pedigree, will afford the owner time to correct the same INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES .- No animal to receive

an award in more than one class. Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to over-fed animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows, or heiffers, which shall appear to have been fattened, only in the class of fat cattle, the object of the Society being to have superior animals of this description for breeding. FAT CATTLE.—The judges on tat cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted for examination. It is believed all other things being equal those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight over the smallest superficies. The judges will require all in this class to be weighed will take measures to give the superficies of each, and publish the result with their reports. They will also, before awarding any premiums, require the manner and cost of feeding, as required by the regulations of the premium list.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in one class, only one premium will be awarded, that to the first, or otherwise as the merits of the animal may be

judged.
The superintendent will take every precaution in his power, for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition after their arrival, and arrangenent on the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur ciety desires exhibitors to give personal attention to their animals and articles and at the close of the fair to attend to their removal as the Society cannot take further care of them.

Rules of Plowing .- The name of the plowman must be given as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry. The quantity of ground to be plowed by each

team be ! acre. The time allowed to do the work will be three hours. The furrow slice in all cases to be lapped The teams to start at the same time and each The premiums offered by the Society will be

awarded to the individuels, who in the judgment of the committee, shall do their work in the best manner, provided the work is done in the time allowed for its performance. Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow

entirely independent of the adjoining land. Within the one-fourth of an acre plowed each plowman will be required to strike two back furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the Any information required in regard to matters of the Society can be gained by addressing the Executive Committee or the Secretary, who will

be pleased to give any information in their power at any time.

Any article not enumerated in the above classes and placed on exhibition, if worthy of notice, suitably awarded.

The Executive Committee reserve a discretionary power to award diplomas in any case for 2d best articles, or for articles not entitled to premi-

All articles may be entered free of charge. ex-cepting horses for pleasure, and for the trotting

SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott. "On the whole, then, I am of opinion

that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitu-

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agree. ment to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a major. ty of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February 23, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the Legal Intelligencer of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the Age is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world.

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme

Mew Advertisements.

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

DR. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST.—
office corner of Front and Market
streets, opposite the Clearfield House,
Clearfield, Penn's.

[July 1, '67-y.

HORSES FOR HIRE.—The subscriber has a few HORSES, BUGGIES, and CARRIAGES, which he will hire at reasonable rates.

JAMES L. LEAVY. Clearfield, August 21, 1867-2m.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—All the leading hardy varieties of first quality. Orders solicited as soon as convenient and filled in rotation, by

A. M. HILLS.

Aug. 21, '67.

Clearfield, Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE. - Next Term opens Wed nesday, September 19. Apply to the President, Cononsburg, or to the Vice President, Washing. [August 21, '67,-4t NOTICE. -The Registrar in Bankruptey.

for the 19th Congressional District, will be in Clearfield, on September 11th. 1867, and will hear any applications which may be made by residents of said District, for the benefits of the Bankrupt law. S. E. WOODRUFF, Bankrupt law. Aug 21, '67. Reg. in Bankruptcy DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

-Notice is hereby given that the firm of Irvin & Hartshorn was dissolved on the 17th day of July, 1867, by mutual consent, W. R. Hartshorn retiring
Having associated with me my brother. W. D.
Irvin, the business of the firm will be carried en
as usual, under the name and style of B. A. Irvin

Curwensville, Aug. 21, 1867. WHITE-WINE VINEGAR—a superior article for pickling, at J. P. KRATZER'S

OASTED COFFEE, Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, (best quality) at J. P. KRATZER'S. REAM BISCUIT, Jumbles, Family Crackers.

Soda Crackers, received regularly from the kery, by J. P. KRATZER SALT—full weight fine American Salt in patent sacks at J. P. KRATZER'S.

H ORSE NAILS—government standard forged horse nails for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BRADY STONE-WARE-full stock, just re-ceived, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

TO LUMBERMEN. - A. H. Pierce. Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn's would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he is at all times prepared to furnish and fi up steam saw-mills, grist-mills, etc.. with all the necessary Machinery, of superior quality, on short notice, and liber il terms. For particulars isquire of Wm. W. Worrell, Clearfield, Pa. August 14, 1867-3mp.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. Curwensville, Pa. EXPRESS AND STAGE OFFICE

This well-known Hotel, having been refitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of travelers, and the public in general. Charges moderate. WM. M. JEPPRIES. August 14, 1867-tf

ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO HOGS

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it shall be unlawful for any swine, shoats, hogs, or pigto run at large, in the Borough of Clearfuld.
And if any such swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, shall be found running at large, the same shall be forfeited to said Borough, to be sold by the fligh Constable, at Public Sale, who is hereby author zed and required to take up such swine, hogo shoats, or pigs. and make sale of the same, and remit the proceeds arising from said sale, after deducting expenses of sale and keeping said swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs to the Borough Trea-surer, said proceeds to be appropriated for Bor-

ough purposes.

In failure of the High Constable to take up any swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, found ranning at large, any citizen of the Borough is authorized to take up and make sale of the same, in manner The said constable or other persons making

sale of said swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for such sale, to-gether with fifty cents for taking up each hog, shoat or pig.

Be it also enacted. That the Chief Burgess may at any time before the sale, remit the forfester

of any swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs. Provided,
That on application of claimant he may deem
there is sufficient cause for so doing. All former ordinances relating to hogs is here-by repealed. This ordinance is to go into opera-tion on the 12th of September, A. D., 1854. C. POTTARF, Attest : Wie. Ponten, Sec'y

BEST GROUND ALUM SALT for \$3 25 at August 7, 1867. H. W. SMITH

FIRST quality of Mackerel, \$7 00 per | bbl. at August 7. H. W. SMITH'S. SHINGLES, for \$5 00 per thousand, at H. W. SMITH'S.

BEST quality of Prints, for 16c per yard, at H. W. SMITH'S.

GENTS Fine French Calf Boots (warranted) for 86 50, at H. W. SMITH'S.

MEN'S Heavy Boots, for \$3 00, at H. W. SMITH'S.

GOODS selling at less than present city prices at August 7. H. W. SMITH 8.