# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

# Raftsman's Journal.

# S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 4, 1868.

## Circular 2 .- Private.

Below we give Wm. A. Wallace's second 'private' exhortation to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which we ask our readers to carefully ponder and digest:

Circular 2.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, ) Harrisburg, Pa., Jan 10, 1868. ) Dear Sir :- The Democratic State Committee

Private.

at its recent meeting in this city, adopted the following resolution, viz :

"That we earnestly request the Democracy of "each township in the State to take such meas-"ures as will secure to every Democrat, in their respective districts, the reading of at least one sound and reliable Democratic Newspaper, the County Newspaper to have preference, and that "they will also endeavor to place such paper in "the hands of all who are willing to take, and " read the same.'

The circulation of Democratic truth is vitally important. Error of opinion can best be combat-ted by calm argument. The family fireside is the best political meeting. Send your arguments there, for dispassionate reasoning and plain truths are there received in all their power

The weekly newspaper, coming at regular in-tervals into the quiet homes, even of our antago-nist, is received greatfully and its contents read. studied and commented upon. "Constart drop-ping wears the hardest stone," and eventually the truths we teach and print, revere and practice, will find a lodgement in the mind of our adversary.

Now is the time to make the effort to secure that lodgment The commencement of the year the long winter evenings, and the unprejudiced condition of the minds of many, as compared with the condition of the same minds six months hence, are all reasons for making this attempt now

I therefore address you with the earnest request that you will give this subject prompt attention. Call to your aid our active friends. Canvass your district. See who has and who has not a Demooracic paper. Form clubs for newspapers. Urge every one to take some paper. Talk with the moderate men of the other party, and endeavor to get them into the club. Be discreet and careful in approaching them, and you can succeed in many cases. A small effort in this way now, will be found to be of great service hereafter.

Let us circulate the truth. Let us work energetically now for victory WE can save the Repub-lic and wE WILL. Do not wait for committees. Act upon your own judgment. Organize your lo-cality, but above all SEZ THAT EVERY ONE TAKES A DEMOCRATIC NEWSFAPER. By order of the Bemocratic State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

This circular contains some wholesome truths, which are as applicable to Republi-

The Phil'a Press says : "Gold is going down and Government bonds are going up. This is the response of the business of the country to the brave action of Congress. Let us for one short, honest week or two trample under foot all Presidential slates, resolutely suppress all political gambling and wire-pulling, and devote our energies to removing the incubus at the White House, and like a miracle credit will revive, trade send its arterial currents jetting through limbs and shout, as with honest and cheerful toil it develops the real strength and wealth of the land. Since five c'clock on Monday evening, when the resolution of impeachment was passed, gold has fallen from 143 to 141. The moment the country is satisfied that the Senate is in earnest, and

Impeachment vs. Gold.

will act as promptly as the House, it will drop not ten but twenty cents. Let us be thankful and rejoice at the unexpected turn which so suddenly has forced us all to acquit

ourselves like men, and which has rescued us from so great a danger. August Belmont went to Washington with the poor miserable remnant of the Democratic party in his pocket and the power to use it as a stock jobbing concern, expecting by creating national confusion to fill his coffers. His vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself. His ledgers have doubtless collapsed with Johnson and the Democracy, while the country sees at last the breaking of the

# morning."

JOHNSON'S CABINET. -Johnson's Cabi net, with every disposition to aid their Chie in the recent crisis, has shown unmistakable evidence of "weakness in the knees." Seward is mum. McCulloch, at first hesitating, on a sober second thought concludes to respect Secretary Stanton's orders. So does Postmaster General Randall. Grandfather Welles, of the Navy, cannot even get a corps of 'marrines' to oust Stanton. The Secretary of the Interior makes no sign, and the Attorney General had not been heard from at last accounts. The entire Cabinet is 'demoralized,' and Johnson even more so than his subordinates. Never since the organization of the Government has there been such a contemptible Executive Administration. It represents nobody. Republicans spurn it ; Copperheads despise it; even Rebels scorn it. There is not an official connected with it, from the highest to the lowest officer who compromised his

Republican principles to save his office, that

will not be held in the most thorough con-

tempt by every true man. WHY ?- For some time past the Copperhead Democracy have been engaged in trying to create the impression that the government was cheated out of large sums of money by its officers. We could not account for this hue and cry, until upon an examination of Commissioner Rollin's report to the United States Treasurer, we discovered that there was a large decrease in the revenue collected in Pennsylvania, except in the 19th district. Now, it is a notorious fact, that in most of the collection districts in this State. Mr. Lincoln's appointees have peen removed by Andrew Johnson, and Copperheads appointed in their stead. This accounts for "the milk in the cocoa-nut." It is only the old "stop-thief" dodge, to screen their Mr. Wallace's Speech.

In the last Clearfield Republican we find Hon W. A. Wallace's reply to General Fisher, during the discussion of the Stanton resolutions in the State Senate-we say Hon. W. A. Wallace's reply as we cannot stoop to the level of the Republican and apply such epithets as "nigger" to a respect able white man. During that debate Mr. Wallace had asserted that "most of the private soldiers in the army were Democrats." Gen. Fisher denied this declaration of Mr. Wallace, and then alluded to the opposition of the Democrats to the war and drafts, and other lawless acts by members of that party, and then asked, "Who will tell me the nation, and industry stretch its brawny that the army was male up of Democrats, and that Democrats fought the battles ?" At the close of Gen. Fisher's remarks, Mr. Wallace rose and addressed the Senate in reply, from which we make the following extracts:

"The reports of your Adjutant General's office will show that we sent into the field as many soldiers in proportion to our population as any other county in the Commonwealth. As brave soldiers as ever went into the Pennsylvania Reserves came from my county; many of them were in the First Bucktails, the Fifth Reserves, and the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, or Second Bucktails. They were always in the advance. Brave soldiers, all of them. True men."

"We were accused of resisting the draft: Columbia county was accused. We have forests in or county ; we have inaccessible fastnesses, where the men from Lancaster, and Allegheny, and Dauphin, and other densely populated couplies. fleeing from the draft sought refuge. ... Many Republicans were found in our fastnesses, where they hoped to avoid the provost marshal."

In these extracts we find two points, or propositions, to which we intend to refer as briefly as possible: First, Mr. Wallace's attempt to create the impression that most of the soldiers from this county were Democrats; and second, that most of the deserters that fied into this county for safety were Republicans.

Then, first. Were most of the soldiers from this county Democrats, or not?

×.	
f	shows the following result :

Years.	Rep. vote.	Dem. vote.
1860.	1755	2040
1861.	1366	-1793
	and the second s	
Descarga	220	947

247 From this it will be seen that the decrease in the Republican vote was 142 more than that in the Democratic, at the first election after the outbreak of the rebellion-which decrease, no doubt. was owing to the fact that many more of the former than of the latter had gone into the army-the decrease being nearly three Republicans to two Democrats. But the army vote in 1861 and 1864, shows a still greater disparity in numbers: Office. Rep. vote. Dem. vote

Assembly, M'Enally, 147; Early, Congress, Scofield, President, Lincoln, 86; Bigler, 135; M'Clellan,

We think the above exhibit of the official vote of 1860 and 1861, and more especially the army vote of 1861 and 1864, establishes the fact beyond peradventure, that most of the soldiers from Clearfield county were not Democrats-the insinuations of Mr. Wallace to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Second, Were most of the deserters who fied into this county for safety Republicans, or not? Reference being had to the official returns from 1860 to 1864, including the Presidential vote in the latter year, the following results appear

can ticket. And finally, let the reader scan the figures above presented from the official returns, and if he can come to any other conclusion than that at which we have arrived, we certainly are very much mistaken. The Democrats are welcome to all the draft deserters, for they are of that party. The Republicans never had any of them. and. in the language of the man that eat the crow, they have no "hankering" for them how.

Articles of Impeachment.

The Select Committee submitted to the House, on Saturday, ten Articles of Impeachment, which substantially impeach the President on the following charges:

1st. That he unlawfully and unconstitutionally, on the 21st of February, removed Secretary Stanton from the War Office. This article then proceeds, specifically stating the suspension of August 12th, his report of such suspension, with his reasons therefor, to the Senate, December 12th, the nonconcurrence of the Senate in the sufficiency of such reasons, January 13th, the immediate re-instatement of the Secretary which followed, and his absolute removal with the appointment of Thomas as his successor ad interim February 21st, the same being with the intent by the President to violate the Tenure of Office Act.

2nd. That, on the 21st of February, he unlawfully and unconstitutionally appointed said Thomas as Secretary ad interim.

3rd. Substantially repeats the charge in the second Article, with the added specification that he had appointed Thomas, no vacancy existing at the time, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, which was then in Session.

4th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said Thomas and other persons unknown, in violation of the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, with the intent to intimidate the Secretary of War, and by threats to hinder and prevent him from holding the office to which he was legally entitled.

5th. That, on the 21st of February, and at other times prior to the 28th of February, he conspired with said Thomas and other persons to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary Stanton | tain the President with their muskets, and from holding his office according to law.

6th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said Thomas to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the themselves, which caused Andrew Johnson provisions of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, and of the Tenure of Office Act of March, 1867.

7th. That he had, on the 21st of February and other days, conspired with said Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary Stanton from holding the office to which he was lawfully | ident. That it was not so sent was solely entitled.

8th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said Thomas to seize, take and possess the public property in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the Tenure of Office Act.

9th. That, on the 21st day of February, he appointed Thomas to be Secretary ad interim, there being then no vacancy, the

A REBUKE TO A TRAITOR PRESIDENT. -The hero of many battles; Gen. George H. Thomas, declines the empty honors attempted to be thrust upon him by a degenerate President, in the following emphatic language, which cannot be misunderstood, viz :

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23-2 P. M., 1868 -Hon, B. F. Wade, President of the Senate: The morning papers of Louisville announce. officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brevet Lieutenant General and General. I was appointed a Major General of the United States Army for services at the battle of Nashville. My services since then do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment, if conferred for services during the war. I. therefore, earnestly request that the Senate

will not confirm the nomination. (Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

WILL THERE BE WAR?-Although here and there a few blatant Copperheads have threatened a resort to war if the President is deposed by the Senate, there is very little danger of any such result. On the contrary the removal of Andrew Johnson, the great obstructionist, is sure to result in peace to the country, and the speedy reconstruction of all the late insurgent States. As soon as the pestilent agitator is out of the way agitation will cease, confidence will be restored and business in all branches of industry will brighten up. The brightest day for the country since the Rebel surrender at Appomattox, will be the day the Traitor President is turned out of the White House.

WHISKEY AND COPPERHEADS. - In Philadelphia on the reception of the news of the decisive action of Congress, some deeply exasperated Democrats held a meeting in one of the wards. So full of whiskey and fight were they, that they resolved to susproposed to adjourn to the depot, armed and equipped; but before this could be carried

into execution they got into a fight among to be quite forgotten, and the meeting broke up in a row.

On the day of Mr. Stanton's re-instatement in the War office by the Senate, he drafted a letter of resignation, intending, after three or four days of quiet possession of the office, to forward this letter to the Presin consequence of the actively hostile attitude which the President instantly assumed, and which in fact forbade the Secretary to make any personal concessions whatever.

The South is a good place to invest spare shinplasters in now. Fractional currency will buy what greenbacks do up North. 165 acros of ground in Tallahatchic county, Miss. sold for five cents an acros

SHERIFF'S SALE. -By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 15th DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit :

A certain truct of land situate in Morris town ship. Clearfield county, Pa . bounded by tracts in name of Jacob Wideman, Robert Glenn, David Lanich, George Hobacker and Jesse Yarnell. containing 354 acres, more or less, being tractin name of Peter Yarnell. ALSO, one other tract study in Morris township aforesaid, bounded by Peter in Morris township and and a finite Martin and Yarnell, (Peter Yarnell.) Benjamin Martin and others, containing 421 acres, and allowance being tract in name of Jesse Yarnell, and all being an improved. Seized, taken in evecution, and to be sold as the property of James M Netson. ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Ches

ALSO-a certain tract Pa., bounded east by land of John M'Callister, on the south cast by land of Gilligans, and south west by land of John M'Cord on the north west by lan of Wm. Irvin and others ALSO, 29 acres of land in Josdan t wp bounded ALSO, 29 acres of land in Josdan t wp. bounded on the east by Charles Strong, south by land of M'Callister, west by the other land of Bloom and north west by land of Wm. Irwin. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lorenzo Bloom.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Chest wp., Clearfield county, Pa., containing 110 acres. bounded as follows, viz : beginning at a dogwood corner, thence by land of John M'Pheran to a dogwood corner, thence by land of Patchins Heirs to a Hemlock, thence by land of John Canby to a chestnut, thence by land of Anthony M' Farvey to the place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Curry.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Boggs t'wp . Clearfield county, Pa., containing 214 acres. with a two story house and small frame house, bank barn and all necessary out buildings thereon, with an orchard of 170 apple trees; 114 acres of said land being cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Beers

Anso-a certain tract of land situate in Boggs t'wp.. Clearfield county, Pa , bounded by land of Elizabeth Thompson south by turnpike, north and west by John Stone, containing one acre and har ing a two-story frame house thereon crected Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amasa Wilkes

ALSO, by virtue of sundry writs of Fr. Fa., the following described real estate

All defendants interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at an ash corner on the Little Clearfield creek, thence down the same north 88 degrees, east 72 perches, thence south 26 degrees, east 75 perches, thence north 85 degrees east 22 perches, thence north 12 degrees, east 60 perches to a maple, thence leaving the creek south 35 degrees, east 405 perches, by Henry Trout tract to spanish oak, thence south 40 decrees, west 183 perches to a Hickory, thence north 28 degrees, west 540 perches to the ash and place of beginwest 540 perches to the ash and place or begin-ning, (saving and excepting out of the same 100 acres, heretofore sold to Stacy W. and Isnac Thompson, by deed dated 28th December, 1842, bounded and described as follows to wit: begin-ning at a sugar on line of Jacob Bowman, thence of the same and the second state to be solve and the second second state to be solve as the second state to be solved as the second state to be second state t south 35 degrees, east 229 perches along said ine to a Hemiock, thence north 40 degrees, west 77 perches to a post, thence north 35 degrees west 216 perches to a post' and thence north 30 degrees east 80 perches to place of beginning.) containing

389 acres, being tract warranted in the name of Wm. King. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isfac Dunlap.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Morris t'wp., Clearfield county. Pa., bounded south by lands of Alexander Gissey, west by land of Leon-ard Kylor, north by 1 nd of Danie Beams and east by land of Frederick Barrich.containing sixty acres, and having twenty-five acres cleared with small log house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the

cans as Democrats. Mr. Wallace says that "error of opinion can be best combatted by calm argument," and urges the circulation of newspapers as the best means to accomplish that end. We agree with him fully in that respect ; and, we hope, our Republican friends throughout the county will profit by the admonition and go to work at "Canvass your districts. See who once. has and who has not a Republican paper. Form clubs, and urge every Republican to take one; and talk with the moderate men of the other party, and endeavor to get them into your clubs." Now is the time to do this work. Later when the passions and prejudices of men are aroused by political excitement, it will be difficult to accomplish.

The better to enable our friends to carry out the suggestions here made, we propose to furnish the Journal at a reduced rate, to campaign clubs-from the 1st of May to the Alderman, or a City Auditor here and there. 1st of December, as follows: Fire copies, are beginning to show their teeth. They for \$5,00; Ten copies, for \$9,00; Twenty are progressing backwards fast. In Ohio copies, (and a copy to the getter up of club), they have withdrawn the ratification of the for \$17,00; Fifty copies, (and a copy to 14th Constitutional amendment, and in the getter up of club). \$40,00. The cash New Jersey are doing the same. Were Dauphin." Does the vote cast in the county show invariably to accompany the order.

of this opportunity for the dissemination of of the Government. sound Republican truth in their various localities in the county.

late exclusively to the action of the Presi- such a record as this? dent in his attempt, in defiance of the Constitution and a law of Congress, to obtain possession of the War Department. The Senate is getting ready, and as soon as the | ry 26th, a sesolution was offered declaring rules are adopted the first session of the high court will be held ; and the President, it is President was guilty of open and flagrant said, will be given two weeks to prepare his defense, and in this connection Charles O'-Conner is mentioned.

Just So !- Some of the Johnson men propose to do some rather hard riding. For instance, at a meeting of the "Constitutional Union party" in Philadelphia last week, one of the speakers said "that if impeachment was carried out, a revolution would follow, and they would ride up to their horses' bridles in blood in the streets of the city." Valiant chaps, ain't they?

Read the new advertisements.

own perfidious practices.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.-The Copperheads, emboldened by the election of an they to get into power they would re-estab-

The period for which the Journal will be lish slavery, repudiate the national debt, received by subscribers, under the above and vote to pay the confederate bonds in terms, is seven months-and embraces both gold. The people have only to note the the October and November elections. As perfect accordance between the Copperthese terms are exceedingly liberal, we hope heads and Ex-Rebels, to see what would be our Republican friends will avail themselves the result should these traitors get control

# LIKE BEGETS LIKE .- Bear in mind that

the advocates of Andrew Johnson's perfidy SECOND STEP IN IMPEACHMENT. - The and violation of law in the House of Repreformal articles of impeachment on which Mr. sentatives are the very men who assisted voted for Mr. Lincoln, while mane hundred and Johnson will be tried were presented in the the rebellion and praved for its success. House of Representatives on Saturday, and With a single exception, not one of them the Republican caucus have agreed on a voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. They Committee of Managers on the part of that justified secession, opposed the draft, debody. The gentlemen agreed on to man- nounced the currency, applauded the New age the case are Messrs, Stevens, Butler, York riots, gloried over the defeats and tion; but, as to the per centage, we leave oth-Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams, mourned over the victories of the Union ers to say. We do, however, assert that not a sin-(Pa.,) and Logan. The formal charges re- army. Can the American people forget

> SUSTAIN CONGRESS .- In the Legislature of West Virginia, on Wednesday, Februathat in the opinion of the Legislature the violation of the law, and ought to be impeached, and authorizing the Governor to tender to Congress assistance in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the United States.

"PRESIDENT OR KING."-When "swinging round the circle" to Chicago, Premier Seward used to harrangue the crowd at each station, asking whether they wanted a 'President or King." Johnson has tried the "King dodge," but it is no go. A coup d'etat may do for monarchical France. the sort.

Years.		Dem vote.	Rep.	vote.
1860.	Curtin.	1755;	Foster.	2040
1861.	M'Enally,	1366;	Early,	1793
1862.	Cochran,	1315;	Slenker,	2167
1863.	Curtin.	1531;	Woodward.	2483
1864.	Scofield.	1216;	Bigler,	2468
1864.	Lincoln,	1371;	M ulellan,	2762

This table shows that there was a gradual derease in the Republican vote in the four elections previous to that of President in 1864, except in 1863, when the soldiers were permitted to come home and vote, in consequence of the decision of Judge Woodward that they had no right to vote in the army-while, on the other hand, it shows that the Democratic vote increased largely during the same years. And further, the same figures show the relative increase of the vofe in the two parties (from that of Assembly in 1861, the first year of the rebellion, to that of President in 1864, the last election before the close of the war) to be as follows: YORTS.

Rep. vote. 1366; Early, Dem. vote. M'Enally, 1061. 1864. Lincoln, 1371; M'Clellan, Increase.

1793

2762

969 Now, it is evident that Mr. Wallace, in the quotation from his speech given above, intends to convey the impression that a large proportion. if not a majority, of the deserters who "sought ref. of July 31st, 1861, the appropriation Act uge in our fastnesses." were Republicans from of March 2d, 1867, and the Tenure of Office the counties of "Lancaster, and Allegheny, and A t, also of the latter date; for the violathis to be a fact? By no means! But the reverse is the fact-they were Democrats.

But, for illustration, let us concede that there were some Republican deserters among them, then, the question would be, how many? The last table given shows a Republican increase from 1861 to 1864 of but 5 votes and a Democratic increase of 969 votes-which increase, no doubt, wh3 mainly owing to the fleeing hither of deserters in the

hope "to avoid the provost marshal." as Mr. Wailace says. It is clear then, if the large increase in the vote in the county in 1864 was the result of this influx of deserters, that only five of those deserters could possibly have been Republicans and sixty-nine of them were Democrats and voted for Gen. M'Clellan and the whole Democratic ticket. But, we do not assume to say that the whole from employing force to obtain possession of of the increased vote was the result of an influx of deserters. Not at all A portion thereof is attributable to natural increase in populaglo deserter who voted for M'Clellan was a Republican. No; not ono! All were Democratic draft sneaks, beyond the possibility of a doubt! And

we challenge the proof to the contrary. Such being the facts in the case, it is really surprising to us, that Mr. Wallace should so far forget his usual discreetness as to resort to such palpable prevarications, as are contained in his speech to screen his party friends from the just to the war and the draft, in 1864. And it would not surprise us any the less, in the future, to find him denying that he was represented in the Union firmy by a substitute, and that that substitute was a negro, as is alleged-and also, that about 275 other Democrats in this county were represented by "nigger" substitutes in the army, in 1864.

But, in conclusion, we would just say, that we agree with Mr. Wallace that the men who went from this county were of the bravest of the brave -"they were always in the advance," and always left their marks on the rebel ranks. That many after hearing this unanswerable argument. of them were Democrats when they went out. coup d'etat may do for monarchical France, but Uncle Sam don't believe in anything of the firm friends of that Union, is a fact; but it is, this country at present. His name Kero C. John Troutman, " W.M'Bride, Curw'sville. equally true, most of them now vote the Republi. Noyle. D'ye mind?

Senate being in session and without its advice and consent, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for expenditures in that Department.

10th. That on the 22d of February, he attempted to corrupt the official integrity of Gen. Emory, the commander of the Department of Washington, with the intent to instigate said Emory, in his official acts as such Commander, to violate the appropriation law of March 2d, 1867, by disregarding the section thereof which directs that all military orders or instructions shall be is sued through the General of the army only. Each of these articles expressly includes the charge that in the offences therein al-

leged, the President committed and was guilty of a "high misdemeanor" in office : except on the 4th and 6th articles charging him with violations of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, expressly declare that his offences therein are "high crimes."

These articles arraign the President for the violation of three duly enacted laws of the United States, viz : the Conspiracy Act tion, in each specification of the articles, of his oath of office, and as to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 10th articles, violations of the Constitution.

# Robert J. Walker on the Law.

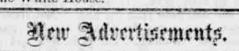
Hon. Robert J. Walker-a 'Democrat' who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, and is a member of the Democratic party in good standing still, and who, moreover, stands high in the confidense of the party, and is learned in Constitutional law, volunteered an 'opinion' during the recent crisis at Washington, to Johnson's ad interim Secretary Thomas, which doubtless had much to do in preventing him the War Office. Mr. Walker says : "I called,' upon Gen. Thomas early on Satur-

day morning at the War Office, and communicated to him in a friendly way my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but exclusive by a judicial power, and that all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President unless their odium that attaches to them for their opposition execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to declare a law unconstitutional was not only the exercise of judicial power, but the highest judicial power, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law

Welles' Marines to storm the 'War Office,'

sold for five cents an acre.

South Carolina, through her Convention, has passed resolutions of thanks to Congress, Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton for their successful efforts in heading off the Rebel in the White House.



Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

FOR SALE- 12 passeng Depot. March 4.]	-a superior STAGE. (carr gers) suitable for Hotel an GEO DODD & SONS. 430 Race St. Phil'a, Pa
ny, will be held adelphia, on Tu	An election of officers of th oal and Improvement Compu- at 323 Walnut St. (Koom 2) Phi osday March 17th. at 10 A.M. CHAS. J. PUSEY, Secretary.
mill or n	TOTADI TOTIDO DIDA

PHE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. J. J. BICHARDSON & CO., 125 Market Street, Philadelphia, are the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Deal-Nuts. &c , in the United States. ers in Fruits. March 4, 1867-17

FEATHERS-a lot of prime feathers just re-ceived at J. P. KRATZER'S.

DAFTMEN can get all size raft rope, rafting D sugers, raiting axes, with steel poles, at March 4. J. P. KRATZER'S J. P. KRATZER'S.

FLOUR AND FEED-extra family flour, buck wheat flour, corn meal, rye chop, mixed feed J P. KRATZER'S. and grain. at

NEW GOODS -A full stock of steple dry goods, new and desirable dress goods, light nts, cloths and cassimeres. now opening at March 4. J. P. KRATZER'S.

PROVISIONS-sugar cured hams clear sides shoulders, rib side, ham sansage, dried beet mess pork, mackerel, cod fish, lake herring, white fish, cheese, dried apples, dried peaches, dried cherries, prunes, currants, pitted cherries, dried corn. hominy, canned fruit, preserves, pickles. &c. March 4 at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CHOE FINDINGS-sole leather, french calf skins, kip. upper leather. morocco, linings, bindings, galloon, shoe thread, boot web, shoe knives, round-head tacks, shoe nails, pegs, awls, eyelets, shoe hammers, punches, pincers, shoe rasps, awl hafts, wax. lasting tacks, eyelet ma

chines, gum tragacanth, heel ball, bristles, steel nails, always on hand at J. P. KRATZER'S.

IST OF JURORS drawn for March L Term, 1868:

GRAND JURORS

S.H.Hindman, Beccaria. | EnochGearhart, Decatur Sam'l Sunderlin, Bell. Russel Showalter. J.H.Gearbart.Bradford Mitchell Shope, Girard. M. V. French, Graham George Albert. " Dr. T. J. Boyer, Brady Elijah Burns, Huston Chomas Hewitt. Jas.M'Creary.Burnside J.Dougherty.Lawrence Isaac Kirk. Lumber city. Calvin Stevens, Chest Daniel Philips, Merris. Austin Curry, A. Frank, Clearfield. R.S. Humphrey, Pike. A. P. Bloom Leech, Curwensville. Elliott Kratzer. J. H. Clowser, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS. L. D. Weld. Beccaria. George Hall, Graham. John Cresswell, Guelich D. M. Stevens. " W. Wright. J. H. Torner, Boggs. Jos. Hegarty, " Jos. Washburn, Huston Henry Goss Wm Schwem sr., Brady Fred. Wingert, Robt. Sullivan. Christ. Korb, John Gililand.Karthaus James Irvin. Reuben Caldwell.Knex Robt Graham.Bradford. W.T.Schryver, Lawrnce J Henderson, Burnside. I. Arthurs, Lumber city.

W Summerville, Joshua Feltwell, Chest D.P.St Clair, Covington W. W. Kelly, Jos. C. Brenner, Morris. H H. Kephart, Osceola. Patrick Daily, Penn. J L. Leavy. Clearfield. W. F. Johnson, Wm. A Bloom, Pike. A. P. Shoff, Woodward. W.Graham jr., Goshen H.H. Baughman,

lands of Phemas Strong. Uliram Straw and others, containing one hundred and six acres, being a part of warrant in name of Philip Loust, with out ten acres cleared and a two-story log house and stable thereon created Seized taken in er ecution, and to be sold as the property of James Patterson

ALSO-a certain lot situate in the Borough of Curwensville. Clearfield county, Pa . bounded on the east by Jacob Bilger. south by an alley, west by lot of Wm Bard, and on the north by state street, containing one fourth of an acre, with a small frame house crected thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of B. F. Sterling.

ALSO- a certain tract of land situate in Deca tur t'wp , Clearfield county, Pa , bounded on the east by lands of ---- Steiner, west by land of Gearhart and on the north by land of Hale & Co., containing ten acres and being unimproved Seized. taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John G. White. Feb. 26, 1868-4t.

C. HOWE. Sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA, 88

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR,

A Proclamation.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF THE

MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the fol-SEAL lowing Preamble and Joint Resolutions. "Joint Resolution Relative to the death of viz: John Casey :"

"Whereas. During the hearing in the ovidence of the case of John Robison vs Samuel T Shugart. one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. a certain John Casey was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Robison the contestant, and the said Casey ofter his examination was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused so that he has since died from injuries received

in said beating ; therefore. Be it resolved by the Senate and Hone of Repitsentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby exacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the 13th

day of February, A. D. 1868. And whereas. The reputation of the Government the peace and sceurity of its citizens and the obli gations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment

Now, THEREFORE, 1, JOHN W. GEARY, Govern or of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person of persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said John Casey to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal of criminals, and hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers to the end that

the outraged laws may be vindicated. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of Feb ruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the com-

monwealth the ninety-second. JOHN W. GEARY By the Governor, F. JORDAN, Secretary Commonwealth. [f19,31.

CABLE CHAINS-a good article, on band and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLES

OIL, Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at June '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

S. C. Dunlap,

Here is a lucid 'statement of the case' presented in a nut-shell, which all can understand. No wonder "Lorenzo the bold," hesitated about calling out Grandfather