

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

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Select Poetry.

SOME DAY.

You smooth the tangles from my hair
With gentle touch and tender care,
And count the years ere you shall mark
Bright silver threads among the dark—
Smiling the while to hear me say,
"You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!"

I do not scorn the power of time,
Nor count on years of fadless prime;
You'll take from me my light commands,
Among those heavy locks of mine;
You'll laugh as gaily as I may,
You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!

Some day I shall not feel as now
Your soft hands move about my brow,
I shall not slight your light commands,
And draw your tresses through my hands;
I shall be silent and obey—
And you—you will laugh that day—
Some day!

I know how long your loving hands
Will linger with those glossy strands,
When you shall weave my latest crown
Of their thick masses long and brown;
But you will see no touth of gray
Adorn their shining length that day—
Some day!

And while your tears are falling hot
Upon my lips which answer not,
You'll take from me my light commands,
And leave the rest to silent thought—
Remember that I used to say,
"You'll think of this again some day—
Some day!"

Why Men Like to Drink.

The Greek root of the word intoxicates means poison. Whoever says a man is intoxicated says he is poisoned. And it is true. Give a part of a glass of ordinary spirits to a child three or four years old, and the child in twenty minutes in a congestion fit, and probably dies. It operates precisely like strychnine, arsenic, or any other deadly drug. Commence by giving a child a thimbleful at a time, and gradually increase the amount, and you may inure him so that he will swallow as much at a time as would kill him at first. You may begin with any other poison, and do the same thing. Our physical framework is constructed with reference to this, to enable it to stand a large amount of any deadly substance. There is nothing peculiar about this action of alcohol. There is nothing in this but the universal law that poisons all destroy the susceptibility of the human frame.

Why does a man like to drink liquor? Not because it has a good taste, but because it exhilarates his nervous system. The man takes his first glass of liquor. It goes to his stomach. Now, there is not a single human stomach, nor that of any animal ever created on this earth, that ever did or can digest a drop of alcohol. The moment it falls into the stomach every vital organ recognizes the presence of a deadly enemy. It is precisely as if a lion were thrown into a cage of tigers, and every tiger were to recognize the lion as his deadly enemy. The stomach cannot digest it, and it cannot remain. All the organs assist in throwing it off, and that great struggle of every vital organ to rid the stomach of this poison is the very thing which the perverted senses recognize as exhilaration! If a man, standing on the moon, could have a telescope of sufficient power to enable him to view objects on the earth, and could have looked upon us during the late civil war, and have seen, dimly through the glass, the movements of immense bodies of men, he would have said: "This nation has an immense population; there is a tremendous outpouring of the people; this nation is in a state of extraordinary prosperity." Precisely so the man's sensorial, the point where the nerves of sense concentrate, recognizes in this desperate effort of the vital organs to get rid of an enemy, a sense of strength and exhilaration in place of the languor and feebleness he felt just before. But in a little while, when nature has, by all her efforts, disposed of this poison, the man sinks down to his former condition, and a great deal below it. Nature has made her superior struggle; she has got rid of the poison; but she has tired herself in the effort; The next time Nature makes the same struggle, but she has not the same strength. The second glass does not make the man feel so good. The more a man drinks, the more he has to drink to attain a certain condition. He has to take more and more. Nature turns constantly to rid herself of it, but by and by becomes tired out and gives it up. There are men who are not very perceptibly affected by liquor. It does not make them drunk. It does not hurt them, they say. But it does hurt them. I never knew a man who drank a good deal, without becoming intoxicated, whom liquor does not kill fast. And for physical reasons. If a man will take for poison, it is better to get rid of it than to keep it in the system. Drunkenness is one of God's infinite mercies, sent to help poor, mistaken, human beings to get rid of the consequences of their iniquity.

What we should do depends largely upon what we are able to do. It is not easy to fly in the face of public opinion. Laws will, after all, be mainly a reflection of the moral condition of the people. They will always be a little better, but not much better. If you should say that no one in the country should do a bad thing, it would be useless, because human nature, in the development to which we have reached, would not sustain such a law. Public sentiment is advancing. It does not allow men to make a parade of vices which were once tolerated. The time will come when men will not be licensed to sell alcoholic liquors, when grog shops will be where gambling houses are now, out of sight.

An old lady of Randolph county, Missouri, has been exhibiting a patch-work cotton quilt, composed of seven thousand five hundred pieces, all very neatly stitched and all done by hand.

Man Previous to History.

But few branches of knowledge have made more rapid strides of late than that relating to the earliest human races, or what is generally called the pre-historic man. For many years we have had almost no information relative to the condition of man prior to the historic period, the precise bearing of the facts observed having been either overlooked or altogether misinterpreted. Latterly, however, thanks to the intelligent attention paid to the remains brought to light from time to time, we are beginning to have some idea of the condition of humanity at the time when the mammoth, the mastodon, the lion, the hyena, the tiger, and other animals, roamed through the forests and over the plains of Europe, and were hunted by the human races of the same period. As might be expected, the subject has received much greater attention in Europe than America, and the facts, with their deductions, are naturally much more numerous; indeed, certain of the phases of European development seem wanting here entirely. While Europe has her stone, her bronze, and her iron ages, all comparatively recent, we have, in North America at least, the first mentioned only—the discovery of the continent by white races having, in a measure, anticipated or prevented the natural development into other periods. It is true that implements of copper are not infrequently, but these have been derived from the native metal on Lake Superior, and not from smelting.

The period in question, to which we refer, has sometimes been called the Reindeer Age, from the fact that, owing to the coldness of the climate, the reindeer was at that time an inhabitant of Middle Europe, with the moose and other animals already named. The "Reindeer" race of men hunted all these animals, principally with stone weapons or implements. The evidence of the co-existence of these races with the animals referred to is irresistible, the remains of the two being found associated in a perfectly natural manner—the bones of the animals broken, pierced by stone weapons, sometimes still attached; split from one end to another to extract the marrow, or cut in various devices, evidently when fresh. The final proof has, however, been given recently in the discovery in various parts of France, associated with the remains of the pre-historic people, or pieces of bone on which have been carved with considerable artistic skill, unmistakable representations of the animals of the day, such as we now know they must have been during life. The most interesting of these carvings is a figure representing the European mammoth, a kind of elephant, which, from the evidence of a carcass found entire, embedded in the ice in Siberia, some years ago, differed externally from the elephant of the present day in being covered with a reddish wool, interspersed with long black hairs, and with a long mane on the neck. The tusks, too, were much longer and very differently curved from those of the modern elephant. The tail was longer; the ears much smaller. All the peculiarities of the fossil elephant are represented unmistakably in the carved figure referred to. Subsequently to this period the climate of Europe became unfit for the existence of the mammoth and reindeer. These animals retreated northward; the former disappearing entirely from the old world, and being now found living only in North America, and the islands of the Greenland seas. All these conditions and changes of climate were probably closely connected with the glacial period.

During the same period the mastodon and elephant, the musk ox, the bison, and a few other obscurely indicated animals, were found throughout most of North America, apparently fewer both in individuals and species than in Europe. The hairy mammoth just referred to extended across the northern portion, its remains occurring abundantly in Russian America. A second species peculiar to America ranged over most of what is now the United States. The great mastodon was also abundant, as well as several allied species. For a long time we had but traditional indications of the co-existence of man and the mastodon in the statement, without due verification, that bones had been found with stone arrows sticking in them. The most important and positive evidence of the co-existence of man and the elephant in America is, however, furnished by certain facts observed in Petit Anse Island, on the coast of Louisiana.

This locality during the late rebellion was discovered to be underlain, at an average depth of fifteen or twenty feet, by a bed of solid rock salt, nearly pure, which furnished a principal source of supply to the southern and southwestern states during that period. In working the mines, occasional traces of human existence were found in the superincumbent strata of earth, as well as bones of fossil elephants; and in one case, after taking out some of the latter, at a depth of about ten feet, they came, a few feet lower down, and but a few feet above the salt, upon matting woven from the cane, and preserved from decay during the long period of its burial by the salt around it in the earth. A careful examination of the sides of the hole thus dug, showed no previous disturbance of the earth or anything to indicate other than a natural superposition of the bones. These specimens were, we believe, presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and are preserved in its museum. Whatever inferences be derivable, the facts are, we understand, as just stated.

Catharine Reno died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 27th ult., in the 105th year of her age. For the last thirty years of her life she drank only cold coffee and tepid water—no cold water. She was one of twenty-two children; a brother, of the mature age of 100, and a sister of 90 survive at the old home-stead.

Kit Carson is ill in Denver.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS

FOR TAXES

For 1867 and previous years.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands, in Clearfield county," will be exposed to Public Sale or outcry, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on the Second Monday in June, A. D. 1868:

BECCARIA TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
58	John Maller,	\$27 20
8	Fred'k Hubley,	5 24
169	John Beam,	79 38
176	Jeremiah Mosher,	76 65
186	Thomas Billington,	88 40
76	Michael Musser,	85 89
100	James M'Urtrie,	35 85
80	Magnus Margatory,	29 48
410	John Brady,	164 82
160	William Brady,	64 32
592	J. Blain, E. Blain,	237 98
399	John Witmor,	167 76
349	Henry Witmor,	168 76
181	William Wilson,	84 85
184	Jacob Krug,	62 85
104	John Gibson,	45 31
215	Robert Wilson,	101 02
433	William Gray,	208 28
433	John Miller,	208 41
94	Jeremiah Mosher,	44 22
161	Peter Getz,	77 58
330	Martin Fautz,	88 44
329	Jacob Fautz,	79 38
328	George Musser,	87 90
74	Thomas Gibson,	24 84
423	David Burton,	87 10
433	John Ferdney,	208 41
44	Brown & Fulton,	20 64
71	John Kettand,	33 50
55	102 Sarah Billington,	25 87
360	Jacob Kung,	198 84
30	Wm. Plumket,	14 08

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
100	John Jones,	\$137 80
303	James Chapman,	137 80
303	Benj. Trassall,	136 50
210	Town's'd Spackman	205 15
290	Rebecca Brown,	198 70
275	Joseph Ewing,	43 30
300	Leonard Hollis,	39 00
290	John Burch,	138 38
150	John Cummings,	68 26

CHEST TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
100	John Boyd,	\$46 40
313	153 Joshua Haynes,	145 00
313	153 Thomas Hamilton,	200 91
298	153 William Wilson,	158 27
258	James Ross,	119 71
433	153 John Cunningham,	150 80
433	153 John Cook,	150 80
433	153 John Bowman,	150 80
433	153 William Cook,	150 80
433	153 David Cathart,	29 00
433	153 Alex. Hunter,	100 46
433	153 Peter Horse,	180 85
257	Hugh Bartley,	74 88
257	Joseph Pike,	25 52
271	George Page,	78 65
411	Henry Page,	71 58
284	James Noble,	67 87
433	153 John Musser,	200 91
190	164 Christian Rohrer,	88 16
256	Miller & Crist,	118 78
20	Miller & Crist,	10 21
400	Mahaffey & Mitchell,	46 40
400	Mathias Slough,	100 46
147	George Ross,	42 69
147	John Bowman,	28 30
93	J. & H. Broth,	116 37
433	Samuel Jackson,	71 45

GOVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
1891	60 72 Morris & Stewart	\$90 24
1891	43 7 Morris & Stewart	68 09
1891	70 30 Morris & Stewart	9 87
1891	36 5 Morris & Stewart	51 47
1891	15 Morris & Stewart	2 11
1891	45 9 Morris & Stewart	31 73
537	100 George Mead,	155 10
309	John Briel,	21 15
290	H. Burgett,	56 40

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
391	Thomas P. Cope,	\$204 88
24	Thos. Edmondson,	12 57
67	96 Joseph Sansom,	35 62
391	159 Thomas Billington,	204 88
100	Thos. Stewartson,	62 40
202	Mary M'Laughan,	105 84
100	Stacy W. Thompson,	62 40
100	Mary M'Laughan,	104 80
84	187 Joseph Whitehall,	44 02
108	Jacob Downing,	56 60
20	Joseph Sansom,	10 48
76	99 William Sansom,	39 82
241	22 Willam Evans,	126 28
50	Nancy Fauly,	26 20
338	147 Thos. Edmondson,	174 50
200	John Drinker,	47 16
200	Casper Haines,	104 80
281	Gilbert Vaughn,	147 24
195	Joseph Harrison,	102 18
195	Joseph Harrison,	102 18
50	Joseph Harrison,	26 20
83	136 Joseph Whitehall,	43 50
120	Jonathan Nesbit,	104 80
225	A. J. Guss,	65 00
200	Sam'l M'Clarren,	104 80
17	John Sansom,	8 90
90	David Stewart,	24 58

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
233	159 John Hambricht,	\$69 96
50	Mathias Slough,	12 00
50	Mathias Slough,	1 92
433	158 George Ross,	103 92
74	Lewis Jordan,	20 04
50	Hiram Passmore,	12 00
100	Abraham Ogden,	24 00
24	Henry Swan,	5 78
50	Benj. Hartshorn,	21 00
418	200 John Hambricht,	30 00
100	Adam Reigart,	24 00
809	73 John Doughton,	74 16

FOX TOWNSHIP.

No. Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
4272	425 James Wilson,	\$71 46
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49
4288	428 James Wilson,	15 49

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
324	Hugh Ely,	\$42 76
108	85 John Campbell,	20 18
159	Hall & Buck,	20 90
250	Blair M'Laughan,	49 50
437	17 Polly M'Laughan,	67 55
109	Andrew Pettit,	85 90
48	Mathias Slaymaker,	9 50
30	Matthew Force,	7 92
225	James Duncan,	37 22
100	Nehemiah Mains,	19 80
64	Daniel Graham,	12 67
64	David Mains,	18 20
40	Horatio L. Hall,	18 20
40	Wm. Graham, jr.,	22 44
85	John Hanna,	22 44
176	John Vaughn,	46 20

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

No. Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
492	308 W. Kirkpatrick,	\$103 18
3812	206 Roberts & Fox,	58 60
3808	158 Roberts & Fox,	40 20

GIBARD TOWNSHIP.

No. Ac. Per. Warrantees, etc. Taxes.

1221	203 108 Morris & Stewart	\$23 95
1938	428 120 Morris & Stewart	63 12
1934	318 Morris & Stewart	75 17
3648	108 Morris & Stewart	12 74
3647	10 Morris & Stewart	2 38
6123	200 Morris & Stewart	47 20
1924	508 100 Morris & Stewart	59 94
1890	254 120 Morris & Stewart	59 94
3647	10 Morris & Stewart	2 38

Morris & Stewart

23	23	23
94	16	94
129	80	129
129	80	129
40	71	40
40	71	40
14	31	14
14	31	14
14	31	14
14	31	14

Morris & Stewart

11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11
11	30	11

Morris & Stewart

5214	760 George Meade,	\$124 45
5313	1000 George Meade,	163 75
5316	1000 George Meade,	163 75
1909	137 Morris & Stewart,	25 85
300	Wm. Hayes,	71 60
5325	100 George Meade,	39 30
5325	100 George Meade,	39 30
5325	100 George Meade,	39 30
5325	100 George Meade,	39 30

Morris & Stewart

5324	1213 67 George Meade,	\$131 81
5325	1100 George Meade,	258 20
5327	1113 20 George Meade,	91 59
1923	100 Morris & Stewart,	26 20
1922	152 Morris & Stewart,	25 29
5324	1213 67 George Meade,	317 81
5325	1100 George Meade,	258 20
5327	1113 20 George Meade,	91 59
1923	100 Morris & Stewart,	26 20
1922	152 Morris & Stewart,	25 29

Morris & Stewart

297	Thos. P. Cope,	\$130 96
199	John Skyrton,	87 76
199	C. Cope,	87 76
3465	58 62 Charles Willink,	7 26
3465	259 113 Charles Willink,	32 36
1995	122 Charles Willink,	12 12
1995	122 Charles Willink,	12 12
1097	100 Charles Willink,	12 50
1097	100 Charles Willink,	12 50
1097	75 Charles Willink,	9 38
3463	58 Charles Willink,	81 49
3463	58 Charles Willink,	7 34
48	J. R. M'Clokey,	12 30
48	J. R. M'Clokey,	12 30
1665	300 G. M. Hertula,	75 00
1665	600 B. D. Hall,	37 50

Morris & Stewart

1897	125 Charles Willink,	18 76
1897	25 Charles Willink,	4 75
1897	50 Charles Willink,	9 50
540	W. A. Scharnack Co.,	156 25
122	Daniel Yother,	33 13
84	Mary Egans,	25 99
84	T. J. White,	11 11
18	T. J. White,	2 26
3466	106 Thomas Meyers,	13 25
3466	133 Christian Brown,	41 51
400	Hugh M'Gonigal,	6 60

Morris & Stewart

Ac. Per.	Warrantees, etc.	Taxes.
1121	John Witmer,	\$44 14
805	48 Geo. Baker,	119 87