

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



J. A. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 22, 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The counsel for Mr. Johnson announced the close of the testimony for the defense on Saturday. It is understood that they reserve the right to offer other witnesses, for good cause shown, but do not anticipate any probability of their doing so.

Criticisms have been very freely applied to the action of the Senate in admitting a large amount of testimony not strictly pertinent to the main issue before it for judgment, viz: Did, or did not, the President violate a law which it was his duty to obey? These criticisms are certainly not applicable to its refusal to receive this line of proof, the rejection of which has terminated the defense. It is here clearly held that the President is responsible for his Cabinet, not his Cabinet for him, and the Senate declines to consider the advice or opinions of his subordinates as having any legal bearing upon the defense of his official acts.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in a suit brought by the county of Montgomery against Wm. Mintzer, that shares of national bank stock, in the hands of stockholders, are liable to State tax. The leading intent of the twenty-third section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1854, is to reach money in every form of investment. It is equally clear that the shares in national banks have been by express provision in the forty-first section of the National Banking law of June 3d, 1864, left open to State taxation as a part of the personal estate of the holder, provided the rates of taxation do not exceed that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and do not exceed the rate imposed by the State upon her own State banks. (4 P. F. Sm. 610.)

The Kentucky Statesman says: "The certainty of Grant's nomination for the Presidency is fast drawing men to his support who have opposed the Republican party heretofore."

BRADFORD vs. GOSHEN.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

About a year ago Bradford township commenced proceedings before Justices Porter and Shugart of this Borough, to compel Goshen township to receive and support one Neely Green, and his family, who had become a township charge. The Justices made an order of removal, deciding that Goshen township was liable for his support. From this judgment the Overseers of Goshen appealed to the Quarter Sessions. Counsel were employed—Mr. Wallace for Bradford, and Mr. Swoope for Goshen. The case came on for argument, when the Court reversed the order of the Justices, deciding that Bradford was the legal place of settlement of the pauper, and liable for his support.

We append the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Justice Strong:

This is an appeal from an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, vacating an order for removal of a pauper, made by two Justices of the Peace. It is accompanied by a certiorari to bring up the record. It is almost needless to say that in such a case an appeal can be taken to this court. The 19th Section of the Act of June 13, 1836, enacts that "any person aggrieved by an order of removal, made by magistrates, may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county from which such poor person may be removed, and not elsewhere, and it there be any defect of form in such an order, the said court shall cause the same to be amended, without cost to the party, and after such amendment, if the same be necessary, shall proceed to hear and determine the cause upon its merits and merits." The 24th section enacts that "if any magistrate shall refuse to grant a warrant or order of removal as aforesaid, (that is as described in the 16th section) it shall be lawful for the overseers aggrieved by such refusal, to appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, of the county in which such magistrate resides, who shall thereupon hear and finally determine the same." And the 44th section enacts that "if any person shall be aggrieved by the judgment of any one or more magistrates in pursuance of this act, he may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county in which such magistrates reside (except in cases herein specially provided for) whose decision in all such cases shall be final and conclusive." It is manifest from these provisions that the statute contemplates no appeal to this court, and no hearing of the merits, after they have been determined by the Court of Quarter Sessions. And so it has been decided in *Miffin township vs. Elizabeth*, 6 Harris, 17. And in *Mauch Chunk vs. Nescopeck*, 9 Harris, 49, the same thing was asserted. The appeal must therefore be dismissed. There remains then nothing for us to examine but the regularity of the proceedings, as they appear in the record brought up by the certiorari, and of that there is no complaint. The single assignment of error is that the court erred in discharging and vacating the order of removal when they should have confirmed the order and vacated the appeal. We are thus invited to decide this case upon the merits, as if it was an appeal to us. This we cannot do. The certiorari brings forth nothing but the record. We cannot look outside of that to determine where the settlement of the pauper was, and neither the evidence returned, nor the opinion of the court, justifying the judgment, is any part of the record. In some of the earlier cases, it is true, this court has, on the hearing of a certiorari, considered the evidence alleged to have been submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions, but this erroneous practice has been corrected. In *Overseers of East Huntingdon vs. Overseers of East Huntingdon*, 7 Watts, 527, it was decided that the writ de review is confined to a review of the regularity and legality of the proceedings. The same thing was intimated, at least in *Shippen vs. Gaines*, 5 Harris, 38. In *Derry vs. Brown*, 1 Harris, 290, which was a proceeding under the Act of 1836, though not an order of removal and a certiorari, it was said there is no mode provided in the law by which the facts can be legitimately before this court, that neither the opinion of the court nor the evidence given in the Quarter Sessions compose any part of the record, or can be made so by any form of proceeding pointed out by the law. And in *Mauch Chunk vs. Nescopeck*, 9 Harris, 57, it was carefully ruled that the evidence is not brought up by a certiorari to the Quarter Sessions, in a question of settlement, and that though the judge may incorporate the facts into his opinion, the legal effect is the same, as the opinion is no part of the record. The case distinctly rules that as to the merits of such cases, the decisions of the Quarter Sessions are final and conclusive. And this is in accordance with the general doctrine with regard to writs of certiorari. The law has furnished no mode by which evidence given in the Quarter Sessions or the opinion of the court can be brought upon the record. No bills of exceptions have hitherto been allowable. At the present session of the Legislature an attempt has indeed been made to assimilate proceedings for the removal of paupers to trials in Courts of Common Pleas, so far as to allow bills of exceptions; but in the record now before us no exception appears to have been taken. We have then nothing that enables us to review the merits of the judgment given in the court below, and as the proceedings are regular upon their face, the order of the court will be affirmed.

Weston walked 100 miles in 23 hours and 28 minutes, starting 10 miles from Erie and arriving at Buffalo at 5:14 P. M., on Saturday, April 11th.

Ku Klux Klan men are writing letters to Republican U. S. Senators threatening them with assassination if they vote for impeachment.

Arkansas and Reconstruction.

The Little Rock *Republican*, of the 8th of April, announces positively that the majority for the new constitution of Arkansas, at the military polls, as received from official sources, is 1,649, and add, that but for intimidation, deception, and force, the majority would have been from eight to ten thousand. This settles the question, and proves that the Legislature now in session is a legal body, and that after it ratifies the fourteenth article of the National Constitution, which was expected to be done speedily, two Senators will be elected, and Arkansas will be readmitted into the national sisterhood. Governor Humphrey's annual message is a straight forward and manly document. Who can read the following extract from it without asking what sort of a man or being that must be who can object to reconstruction based upon such Christian principles:

If the principles of the constitution under which you act, and by which you must be governed, be fully carried out in legislation and in practice, the interest of a few will no more crush out the energies and liberty of the people, but every human being in the State will feel confident that his life, liberty, character, and property are fully and equally protected. Class rule, class monopoly, and class oppression will no more be known. All the citizens of the State are free, and entitled to seek their own happiness in their own way, so long as they obey the laws, and respect the rights of others. Hence each one can, without reference to his past condition, press on in the race of life, in the full confidence that he will be protected in all his rights and acquisitions by the whole force of the State through its laws and their faithful enforcement. If the leading principle of the constitution be wisely carried out by the legislative department, and energetically and promptly enforced by the judiciary and executive departments, general prosperity, good will, and happiness must soon prevail among the people, inasmuch as the constitution is founded on that noble axiom announced by the Saviour of the world: "Whatsoever you would that others should do to you, do you even so to them."

TERrible RAILROAD DISASTER.—On the morning of April 15th, one of the most terrible disasters on record, occurred at Carr's Rock, on the line of the Erie Railway, six-ton miles above Port Jarvis, where the bed of the road is cut in the side of a ledge of rocks some sixty feet above the bed of the river. The train was running at a great speed, and was thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail. Four of the cars rolled over the precipice and were broken to pieces. To add to the horror of the scene, one of the cars took fire and was consumed, together with a number of passengers. Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed, and died of wounds received. Fifty others were more or less injured, several of whom were taken to Port Jarvis, where everything possible has been done for their relief and comfort.

BLOWN OUT.—If any of our readers have invested in the Gettysburg Lottery scheme, they will no doubt be pained to learn that the affair has collapsed, and that their money might just as well have been thrown into the sea. The doors of the concern are closed, and the gifts are not forthcoming, and the officers have disappeared.

A STRONG POINT.—The *Nation* of this week has an able editorial on the impeachment and concludes with the following paragraph:

We cannot leave this subject without saying that one fact was proved which ought to result in the President's conviction—his direct official communication to the Alabama Legislature advising a defeat of the XIVth Amendment. Here was a bold and plain violation of his official duty; a bold and plain interference with the exclusive functions of Congress.

South Carolina reconstructs herself. The election last week resulted in the adoption of a Constitution based on free and progressive principles, and the choice of State officers who will administer her affairs in the same spirit, and the election of Congressmen who will reinforce the great radical party of the country. The first state to secede, she is the first to be completely reconstructed. Although the returns are incomplete, it is certain that the majority will be sufficiently decisive.

The wife of a mechanic died lately in Detroit, and on the night after the body had been laid out one of the watchers thought she discovered signs of life. Restorative were applied and the body warmed, and at the end of five days life was restored, the patient opening her eyes, and is now in a fair way of recovery. The coffin had been prepared, and the body placed in it; and, but for the discovery of the watchers, undoubtedly there would have been a case of burying alive.

The Democracy of Illinois met in convention yesterday at Springfield, and declared for Pendleton for President. It is significant that while their resolutions denounce Congress in the usual stereotyped phrases, they avoid taking an unequivocal stand in favor of Mr. Johnson. The platform is brief and hackneyed—misrepresenting Congress, advocating repudiation under half a dozen awkward devices, and tailing off with the ordinary clap-net about the naturalized citizen.

The Arkansas Representatives have arrived at Washington, and the Senators are daily expected. The fourteenth article (amendment) to the Constitution was unanimously ratified by the Legislature, now in session at Little Rock. Arkansas will soon resume her place in the sisterhood of States.

Arkansas is back in the Union—a Republican gain, which will offset the road supervisors and village constables which every here and there delight the Democratic heart. Reconstruction is a fact which the recalcitrant Democracy are finding out to their sorrow.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOPLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoopland's German Bitters is composed of the pure juices of the most medicinal plants, and contains no alcohol, and is entirely free from any kind of narcotic. It is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz* Orange, &c. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohol, will use Hoopland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use Hoopland's German Tonic. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, for a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc. is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing so closely as it does with the stomach, then becomes affected the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Singing or fluttering at the Epigastrium, Swelling of the Head, Headache, Spasmodic Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Bull Pain in the Head, Irritability of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. Constant imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits. The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his physician and inquiries possesses true merit. It is skillfully compounded of the finest medicinal ingredients, and has been established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—Hoopland's German Tonic, and Hoopland's German Bitters, prepared by J. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have been found to perform more cures, and benefit suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Biliousness, the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY.—Resulting from any cause whatever; prostration of the system induced by severe labor, hardships, exposure, fevers, etc. There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is stimulated, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes rosy and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE.—And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, and desiring to attend to their business, or to restore their vitality, and to give their old friends a share of the energy and ardor of their younger years, build up their shattered forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.—It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are laboring in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expressive language, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN.—Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MALNUTRITION, and give them a good appetite.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those that will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be true.

TEMPORALIALS. Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

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Wm. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

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I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoopland's German Bitters, and feel it my duty to recommend them as a most valuable "tonic" to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

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CHOICE SEED POTATOES.—The following varieties of potatoes are the best that exist—None of them are subject to yield enormously and are the best market varieties that are produced: Early Goodrich, Calico, Gleason, Harrison, Rusty Coat, Garnet, Casco. Price \$2.00 per bushel. Address, or call on JOS. P. KILB, Lumber-city, Clearfield Co., Pa.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has sold his entire good will and practice of medicine in Luthersburg, Pa. to Dr. Wm. B. Alexander, on the first day of April, 1868, to whom all my patients are heretofore referred. T. J. BOTER, M. D.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me on book account will please call and settle without delay. Luthersburg, Apr. 3. T. J. BOTER, M. D.

\$5000. ACCIDENTS. \$5000. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS INSURANCE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, FOR ONE DAY. Five Dollars per month and from \$25 to \$50 per year—with weekly compensation in case of total disability.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION IS MADE IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Policies and tickets, covering all kinds of accidents, whether received whilst traveling or otherwise, sold by ALFRED M. SMITH, Insurance Agent. Clearfield, April 1, 1868.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF the Clearfield of the First National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the 1st Monday of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$63,388 34
Over Drafts	1,795 87
Furniture and Fixtures	3,167 18
Current Expenses	4,418 65
Taxes paid	751 87
Revenue Stamps	552 59
Due from Nat. Banks	15,201 42
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,077 35
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer	100,000 00
Circulation of Nat'l Banks	2,300 00
Fractional Currency	168 00
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	14,665 92
Total	\$228,521 50
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	3,000 00
Notes in Circulation	85,485 00
Due Depositors	30,908 02
Due to Nat. Banks	1,691 84
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,212 00
Profit and Loss	4,429 47
Total Liabilities	\$228,521 50

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, April 6th, 1868. A. C. FINNEY, Cash'r.

17TH QUARTERLY REPORT OF the First National Bank of Curwensville, on Monday the 6th day of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and bills discounted	\$117,313 43
Overdrafts	250 71
Banking House	2,441 87
Furniture and Fixtures	1,482 89
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,589 93
Cash Items and Rev. Stamps	4,212 00
Due from National Banks	45,771 01
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr.	81,800 00
U. S. Securities on hand	11,500 00
Cash on hand National Banks	7,455 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	17,625 22
Compound Interest Notes & Fr. Curcy	2,801 55
Total	\$281,338 40
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	3,500 00
Circulating Notes	18,000 00
Individual Deposits	92,729 94
Due National Banks	293 38
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,714 48
Profit and Loss	4,671 30
Total Liabilities	\$281,338 40

I hereby certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF the County Clearfield of Clearfield, on the morning of the 1st Monday in April, 1868.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$105,428 85
Overdrafts	11,779 53
Furniture and Fixtures	331 16
Current Expenses and Taxes	730 87
Cash Items, including Rev. Stamps	1,589 93
Due from National Banks	10,150 56
Due from Banks and Bankers	11,594 29
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treas'r to secure circulation	75,000 00
Cash on hand National Banks	6,875 00
Legal tenders and Fractional currency	15,232 23
Compound Interest Notes	1,390 00
Total	\$231,326 40
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	2,500 00
Circulation outstanding	85,345 00
Due Depositors	32,837 50
Due to Banks and Bankers	4,994 31
Exchange and Interest	3,989 22
Profit and Loss	4,932 00
Total Liabilities	\$231,326 40

The above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

D. W. MOORE, Cash.

ORDINANCE.—Whereas twenty of the residents and owners of lots, out lots, and tracts of land adjoining the Borough of Clearfield, have by petition, applied for the admission of said section into said Borough; And Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 23d day of April, 1859, "The Burgess and town council of any Borough shall have power, and by virtue of this Act are directed and required, on petition of any number not less than twenty of the free hold owners of lots, out lots, or other tracts of land, in any section or ward, hereby enacted and ordained, to declare by ordinance, the admission of the section on which such petitioners and others reside."

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield, in and by the Burgess and town council of said Borough, that the limits of the said Borough, of Clearfield shall be and are hereby extended to include the following described lands: Beginning at the south-west corner of the Borough, on the bank of the Susquehanna river, thence along the southern line of the old Borough, south 41 degrees east 82 perches along line of land of Sarah Jane Ogden to corner of land of A. K. Wright, thence along line between land of said Sarah Jane Ogden and A. K. Wright south 51 degrees west 105 perches to line of land of G. L. Reed, thence along line between land of G. L. Reed and said A. K. Wright south 80 degrees west 115 perches thence south 89 degrees west 211 perches, thence north 7 degrees west 215 perches to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river, thence down the said eastern bank of the Susquehanna river the several courses thereof to line of said Borough and place of beginning, which said land is taken as a part of said Borough of Clearfield, and subject to the jurisdiction and government of the municipal authority of said Borough of Clearfield as fully as if the same had been originally a part thereof.

Attest: W. W. BETTS, Burgess.

L. G. Monahan, Clerk.