

Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. KOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 2, 1868.

The Telegraph and Postoffice.

One of the most important measures that will be presented to Congress at an early day is the question of uniting the telegraph and postoffice. Mr. Ramsay has a bill for the Senate and E. B. Washburne for the House. The Senate bill looks to contracts between the Postmaster General and the telegraph companies for telegraph business similar to those he makes with railroad companies for mail business. This scheme finds a good deal of favor in the East, and receives support from the present Postmaster General and a good many members of Congress. It has been endorsed by the Board of Trade of Boston, and Mr. Hubbard, of that city, is now on his way West to solicit the concurrent action of the Chicago and St. Louis Boards of Trade, and of the National Board at Cincinnati. That a union of these two great means of communication, would result in great good to the commercial interests of the country, there is little doubt.

A Change Required.

A change is badly needed in the management of the United States Treasury at this time. From certain indications we are led to believe that the present Secretary is running the treasury department of the government in the interest of Wall street brokers and gamblers, to the injury of legitimate business in every section of the country. He appears to be more deeply absorbed in the management of Wall street than in that of the department over which he nominally presides. He has the power to make money scarce or plenty at his will. He can cause stocks to rise or fall as his friends desire. Such management is a disgrace to the nation and an injury to every kind of legitimate business. Congress should at once seek out some remedy for this evil, and place the management of government finances above and beyond the reach of stock amblers before it is too late to avoid a financial crisis.

Jeff. Davis' Acquittal.

It is said that Chief Justice Chase is gradually preparing the way for the acquittal of Jeff. Davis. The matter must not have been set up before the arch-rebel "departed the realm," but his case is moving toward its end with the certainty of well-prepared machinery. The "iron clad" oath is no longer regarded necessary by the Chief Justice. Grand juries and petit juries may now be sworn in to perform their functions without regard to previous conduct. This insures a rebel tribunal to pass upon the guilt or innocence of one of their own clansmen. Why keep up the farce longer? All its points have become so transparent as to sink its far below the dignity of justices or the respectability of lawyers. They can gain nothing by indulging further in fantastic tricks.

Cause of the Outrages.

It is reported, that a great portion of the outrages in the South are caused by a few worthless scoundrels, who prowl about the country and steal from the negroes and exercise an authority over them. These desperadoes are encouraged by the wealthy planters, who give them shelter, provisions and horses. They never hesitate to force open the doors of negro cabins, and even murder and torture the inmates. Occasionally they make an attack upon a resolute darky, who lays one or two of them out, and then, oh! horror of horrors! an awful outrage by a negro upon a white man! when the truth is the country is rid of one of the worst criminals upon the face of the earth, and one, too, that white men, the ruling class, will not interfere with.

A Registry Law Needed.

Experience has demonstrated that the ballot-box cannot be kept from corruption without a stringent registry law, and that on election day no liquor should be sold until after the hour fixed for closing the polls. Such a law should be general, and the penalty a heavy fine. Other provisions are just as necessary and as imperatively demanded by the people. When such a law is passed, it should be made as perfect as possible, and every safeguard that possibly can should be placed over the elections by the people. Almost every man knows that elections are controlled by the basest means as the case now exists.

MAN SHOT.—H. Rives Pollard, was shot on the streets of Richmond, on Tuesday, Nov. 24th. His death was the result of the publication of an article, reflecting on the domestic relations of a man named Grant, whose daughter ran off to get married. Pollard had no intimation of his intended assassination—the shot being fired from a window on the opposite side of the street, while he was entering his office.

Attention Soldiers!

It is understood that there are still some Pennsylvania regiments which have failed to respond to the call of Mr. Bates, the State Historian, to furnish him with the data necessary to complete their record in the forthcoming work of "Pennsylvania in the War." This work will be issued at the State's expense. It is intended to be a complete history of all the deeds performed by Pennsylvania soldiers during the recent war of the rebellion,—to be a record for all time to which the soldiers of the different regiments, and their children and grandchildren, can refer to, in evidence of their deeds of valor. We sincerely trust that this design will not have to be curtailed and rendered imperfect by the dilatoriness and negligence of those whom it most nearly concerns. But in a recent circular of Mr. Bates, it would seem that there is great danger in this. Out of over two hundred regiments, not more than sixty or seventy have yet sent in their regimental histories. Of these, some fifty or more, are already in print, and Mr. Bates warns the stragglers that he cannot wait much longer upon them, but will proceed to complete his record without them. There are thousands who care nothing now about this State history, who will bite their fingers with shame, should they really find the book published with the record of their regiment left out, or else made up from the meager details furnished by the official papers in the State archives. All officers who are conscious of negligence in this matter should go to work, and make up their regimental histories at once, and send them on to Mr. Bates without delay. It should be a labor of love to those who are proud of their regimental organizations, and at all events it is a labor of justice to the brave men who marched and fought, and especially to the brave men who died for their country.

General Sherman a Prophet.

Five years ago, or at the end of December, 1863, when the war was raging in a discouraging manner, and the prospects of its triumphant close were anything but brilliant, General Sherman made a memorable prophecy about the part that General Grant would be called upon to take in the work of reconstruction, and in the restoration of the country to peace and prosperity, after the close of hostilities. To Gen. Grant these words were written by Gen. Sherman:

"Your reputation as a General is now far above that of any man living, and partisans will maneuver for your influence; but if you can escape them, as you have hitherto done, you will be more powerful for good than it is possible to measure. You said that you were surprised at my assertion on this point, but I repeat that, from what I have seen and heard here, I am more and more convinced of the truth of what I told you. Do as you have heretofore done; preserve a plain military character, and let others maneuver as they will, you will beat them, not only in fame, but in doing good in the closing scenes of this war, when somebody must heal and mend up the breaches made by war."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Those who are in any manner interested in bankruptcies are reminded that, up to January next, discharges by the bankrupt law will be issued without regard to the amount of assets or property surrendered; that is, a debtor having no property beyond what the law exempted and allowed him to retain, might still be relieved of his debts. Upon petitions filed after that date the debts will not be discharged unless at least fifty per cent. of the amount proved shall be paid, or a majority of the creditors give their consent in writing.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, of Lancaster, has been offered the Presidency of the State Agricultural College. Few selections could have been more judicious or more creditable to the appointing power, and should he accept this position his name will be a guarantee that the affairs of this institution, in which the people of the State are taxpayers, if nothing else, feel so deep an interest, will be managed not only with ability but with honesty.

RIVALRY IN FRAUDS.—Georgia claims to rank New York city in the matter of election frauds. A fair election would have given Grant twenty thousand majority. As it is, Seymour claims under the returns forty five thousand. The frauds which have produced this result were systematic, whole sale, and high handed, and it is not probable that, so far as regards the representative elected, Congress will submit to them.

THE FENIANS.—The Fenian Congress met in Philadelphia, last week. They made a grand demonstration in honor of the occasion, on Thursday. An escort of 3,000 soldiers and civilians conducted the delegates through the principal streets. Gen. O'Neil, of Fort Erie fame, was greeted with hearty cheers.

GROWING BENEVOLENT.—From a glance at the markets, it would appear that the tilleries of this country are running on the benevolent principle. Whiskey is selling at \$1.08 and \$1.10 per gallon, "tax paid," which is below the cost of production.

NEW JERSEY.—The official returns from New Jersey are as follows: For Seymour and Blair, 82,725; for Grant and Colfax, 79,871; Seymour's majority, 2,854. The margin of the disunionists is small, and growing less by degrees.

The Bureau of Suffrage.

According to the theory of our Government, every citizen of the United States is entitled to one vote in certain things concerning the Commonwealth, be that citizen a native or an alien. It has been suggested, says the Press, as a measure of security to the franchise, that there be created a department (or bureau) of Suffrage, the functions of which should be to issue statutorily to applicants temporary tokens of citizenship, attesting the personation, age, residence, naturalization (in case of aliens), and the fulfillment of all other requirements of the law. These warrants to be issued a short time only prior to the election, in numbers corresponding to the lists of taxable inhabitants or ordinances of registration; to be procured from the offices of the United States District Attorneys and their deputies; to be executed in the highest style of the art of engraving, and in one of the department buildings of the Capitol, under the most rigid supervision, as is now enjoined in the various departments of the Treasury; to be signed and countersigned, checked and counterchecked, for the prevention of counterfeiting and forgery; an alien, after conforming to the naturalization laws, to be entitled to this token, warrant or certificate. After the votes are thus cast the tokens are to be immediately cancelled, and at the close of the poll to be returned to the offices whence they emanated, for filing away safely therein. Naturalization being expressly declared a constitutional function of the National Government, it remains for it to enact judicial laws towards the fulfillment of that inherent duty. The ordinance and rules on this subject would naturally appertain to the Department of Suffrage.

Registration, as a *sine qua non*, must be established by virtue of the National authority, throughout the Commonwealth, and equally belongs to the office we are considering. The issue of the suffrage tokens of citizenship being concurrent with the making up of the registry lists, there will be but very little, if any, chance of falsity in either.

These measures of security being nationalized, they will prove an efficient check upon any voting in the States, counties, and municipalities for offices—rendering it unnecessary for these latter to issue their own tokens—adopting in blank those of the general Government for such purposes, reference being always conveniently had to the offices of the National Registry.

The apportionment of members of Congress requires that a census should be periodically taken of the number of inhabitants in the United States. Although the carrying out of this object has been heretofore the subject of special legislation in Congress there is no reason why it should not be a permanent branch of the functions of this proposed department, all subject, of course, to any modifications which Congress may from time to time deem advisable.

The cost of creating, establishing, an maintaining the Department of Suffrage, should be estimated with reference to the benefits to flow therefrom; and these benefits should be considered chiefly at the present moment in respect to the evils which the plan proposed is calculated to avert. The evils which threaten us to-day: armed violence at the polls and organized fraud in naturalization, in colonizing in stuffing the boxes and counting the votes, may be summed up in one word—national death. The matter of dollars or cents does not intervene when the life of the Republic is in issue. We settled that question by the war, even had it not been settled by the common law of all nations even from time immemorial.

We throw out these undeveloped suggestions by way of general reflection on the subject, rather than of advice—to stimulate discussion and thought rather than to urge any special plan. They are the burden of many letters from correspondents, and reflect a popular desire evidenced by the voice of a vast mass of exchanges. As hints they may call out more matured and carefully considered propositions on the same subject. If they do they have attained their end.

Of one thing, however, we may rest assured. The right to vote for one man or for all men means nothing if it can be nullified by fraud, violence, or intimidation. No constitutional amendment conferring suffrage is worth the paper it is written on if it is not secure from practical nullification; and it makes no matter whether that nullification comes from the bowie knife on the bench—whether it is a seal of a court or a bullet which does the fatal work.

Burning of a Lunatic Asylum.

Two weeks ago, the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, was destroyed by fire; and, according to the full particulars published, the scene must have been a horrible one. It is said that whilst all possible efforts were being made to rescue these poor invalid creatures from the flames, their various maladies being intensified by the confusion, smoke and heat, they raved and struggled to free themselves from their deliverers, and thus tearing most of the clothes from their persons. About three hundred and fifty inmates occupied the building at the breaking out of the fire, and in the removing of this number, it is remarkable that but six females perished, being suffocated before aid could be afforded them in the remote rooms of the building. Had it not been for the interposition of the citizens and officers of that city, a far greater number of those poor mortals would undoubtedly have been lost. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove.

ADVANCE OF PROTESTANTISM.—A letter from Madrid says: "Our Protestants tell us countrymen are not likely to let the grass grow under their feet. Distributors of Bibles and tracts have already begun their operations in the great cities, and two bold Britons have been seen giving the sacred volume to people in that very Plaza Mayor where, not more than a century ago, the population of the city sat down to enjoy what was then the favorite national holiday—an auto da-fe of heretics and Hebrews."

A Relic of Barbarism.

There can be no doubt that one of the readiest methods that can be adopted to make brutes of men is to treat them like brutes. Whether the men who framed the laws, long since abrogated in a majority of the old thirteen States, for the punishment of petty crimes, aimed directly to make brutes of men is more than we can determine. We still have our relics of barbarism. The people of Delaware regale their children with such sights as should never be witnessed by any person "rooted in this great cradle of liberty." On November 21st, seven men were publicly whipped at the whipping-post at New Castle, Delaware, by the sheriff, in the presence of a large crowd composed of men, women and children. Children "not five years old" were brought "to see the show." A man convicted of stealing dry goods was pilloried bare headed, with head and hands bound in a fixed position, until he was so cold that he had to be carried back to jail in order to recuperate for his whipping. A little colored boy, so small that he "had to stand on a soap box to get his hands in the manacles," was whipped for stealing seventy-five cents' worth of iron. A light mulatto was whipped for stealing a pair of shoes and five cents. He managed to maintain a "fixed smile" throughout the performance. A white man was whipped for stealing a bundle of clothing. An old grey-haired man was whipped for stealing a shirt. He uttered feeble moans during the process, "exhibiting great agony of mind and body." A slight looking boy, with a large plaster on his breast, was whipped for stealing a valise. A young white man was whipped for stealing a pair of boots. And the man who was pilloried being found strong enough to bear his punishment, the exhibition closed. An eye witness says the sheriff "shrank from his miserable task," and displayed considerable humanity. However, the humanity of Delaware seems to be worse than the brutality of the lowest civilization. Such evidences of humanity should be received cautiously, and certainly never sought after.

Interesting Reminiscences.

According to the *Homeside Republican*, FREEDOM was the only condition of the ballot in Pennsylvania for a century and a half. That paper etches the history of suffrage in this State so clearly and succinctly, that we extract its epitome in full, as follows:

In 1682 William Penn promulgated "The Frame of Government" of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage is given without restriction, to "the freemen of said province."

In 1701 Penn. granted what is known as the "Charter of Privileges." By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to "the freemen of each respective county."

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to "every freeman of the full age of 21 years." The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against prescription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new constitution was framed. Thomas Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to "every freeman over the age of 21 years."

In 1839 the constitution was revised. John Sergeant presided over the convention. The basis of suffrage was changed, so as to include only "every white freeman of the age of 21 years."

For one hundred and fifty-six years black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania on precisely the same conditions as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental nor social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or without, was encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator. Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men for white men, but by all men for the benefit of all.

AFFAIRS IN COLORADO.—Colorado seems to be infested with desperadoes whom vigilance committees have driven from towns on the Pacific Railroad line. Two highwaymen, named Durgan and Franklin, were overhauled by officers near Golden City, and in the struggle for their capture Franklin was killed, but Durgan escaped. On the 23d a mob of twenty men took from the Denver jail and hanged one L. A. Magrove, who had been accused of horse stealing.

HOW TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The retail sale of liquor in the United States amounts to over 1,700,000,000 per annum and of course the liquor sold at retail is nearly, if not quite, all drunk. Now the debt could be paid by every man depositing with a government officer, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, the same amount he pays for liquor, beer, ale, porter, and other drinks, in less than two years.

HER POPULATION.—A Philadelphia paper gives statistics to show that the population of that city is about 900,000 souls. This is somewhat less than has been estimated from other data. It now appears likely that in 1870 the Keystone will contain the largest city in America, notwithstanding New Yorkers have been in the habit of designating their rival as a country village.

The four great States of the Union gave a total vote as follows: New York, 846,185; Pennsylvania, 655,662; Ohio, 519,254; Illinois, 449,436. The first gave 9,594 majority to Seymour, and the others an aggregate majority of 121,278 for Grant. The increased vote of the same States over 1864 was: New York, 115,444; in Pennsylvania, 82,455; in Ohio, 48,512; in Illinois, 101,210.

FREE TRADE ABROAD.—Great Britain claims to do business on the free trade principle, yet in the last fiscal year it collected \$44,000,000, or \$224,000,000, for customs. Our tariff is denounced as excessive by free traders, although it produces only about \$150,000,000 annually.

STILL LEGAL.—Hanging for horse stealing is still the legal punishment in Virginia. A man is to be executed in Chesterfield on the 18th of December for the crime of stealing a horse. This is manifestly unjust, and as a relic of barbarism the law should be abolished.

A Little of Everything.

The "big injin" of America—ingenity. Men of mark—those who can't write their names.

A Lancaster paper wants to divide Pennsylvania.

Forty dollars per dozen is the Texas price for cows.

Bad—just now—the roads leading into this place.

Reading has a fire company which was organized in 1772.

Last month Pennsylvania produced 340,813 barrels of oil.

Wanted—some hay, fodder, or straw. Call at the Journal office.

Looks well—the tresscoing in the Lutheran Church, in this place.

Peach trees in Florida are all pink with their luxuriant blossoms.

The population of the United States is supposed to be 42,000,000.

The Emperor of China is fourteen years old and the Empress eleven.

Bedford county has abolished corporal punishment in her public schools.

Massachusetts is the champion snow storm State, it has had nine this season already.

Henry A. Wise is writing his own biography. The poor fellow is Wise in his own conceit.

Poor heavy—the chap who tried to walk on both sides of a twelve foot pavement at the same time.

Increasing—the size of some of the mud holes in our streets. The Boro' Dads should "suppress" them.

It is stated that one million sacks of wheat are stored in the warehouses of San Francisco, California.

A Connecticut Democrat has done penance for Seymour's defeat by standing on his head fifteen minutes.

An unsophisticated Boston girl recently inquired at a dry goods store there for three yards of "Grecian Bend."

The Boston Transcript says: The hand that can make pie is a continual feast for the husband that marries it.

Had to disgorge—the chap who pocketed a pair of mittens, in one of our stores. He should have been lodged in jail.

Passed through town—a number of dead deer, last week. They were being taken to the railroad, to be shipped east.

A Vermont editor says in his paper that he will "take all kinds of vegetables in pay for subscriptions except beans."

Miss Anthony thinks she would rather marry a cow than Timothy Titeboom. This is undesirably severe on the cow.

Independent—the fellow who traveled along the middle of the street, through six inches of mud. He pays street tax.

Jacob Derr, near Bridesboro', Berks co., raised, this season, a pumpkin 72 inches in circumference, and weighing 125 pounds.

The Jeff Davis capture money has all been paid except General Pritchard's three thousand dollars. It is said he cannot be found.

A New Hampshire widow, who wants to sell her farm, refused to do so to a Democrat because she did not want any more of that party in the town.

An exchange says: "There is something sweet about little girls." The Louisville Journal adds: "And it grows on them as they grow bigger."

An exchange says that Bonner, of the New York Ledger, has perhaps more Dexterity in getting around Grant than any other member of the press.

"I don't know anything about your Tyecon," said an old Illinoisian to a man who was discoursing on Japan, "but when you come to racoon you'll find me at home."

Senator Donnelly, after twelve years' service in the Senate, it is said, finds himself poor, and will be compelled to resume the practice of law after his term expires.

A Mrs. Tucker, of Georgia, who has written a life of Briek Pomeroy, makes this singular statement: "His ears are large, and indicate the Democratic element of character."

The Boston Post says: A Sunday paper says it is in favor of women voting, if they want to. We should like to see the man that could make them vote, if they didn't want to.

One of the silliest election bets was that of a Webster (Massachusetts) man, who engaged to take a cow back road through town if Grant was elected. He tried faithfully, but failed.

An affecting sight—to behold at a wedding the sorrow-stricken air of the parent as he gives the bride away, when you know for the last ten years he has been trying to get her off his hands.

A very enterprising advertising agent lately called on the superintendent of the United States Army at Springfield, to inquire if he did not want to advertise his establishment.

"What kind of board do you get at your house?" said a friend to Binks, the other day. "Well, we pine during the week, and plank down a good deal on Saturdays," said the cadaverous Binks.

An elderly Pennsylvania woman, with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of Girard in the college building, the other day, started the bystanders by exclaiming: "La! Sally, how white he was!"

Bismarck has made enemies of the whole race of office holders by a decision that so far as possible throughout the whole Prussian kingdom, the present officers shall be replaced by the invalids of the war of 1866.

A letter from Egypt, dated October 18, says: "The Nile this year has been very low, and a famine is threatening Egypt, because a great portion of the land has not been overflooded and cannot be cultivated."

The Cleveland Herald says, "there was once a conjurer who professed his ability to get into a quart bottle." But we know a conjurer who can do a trick worth two of that. He can get outside of a quart bottle by putting himself round the inside of it. It tangles him up some, but he does it.

The Freedmen's Bureau—that Democratic bugbear—quietly passes into history with the closing hours of this year. The good it has done will only be known in after times when the dispassionate historian will tell without fear or favor its story of peace and good will, and then the vindictive opposition and bitter abuse it endured at the hands of the Democratic party will be wondered at and recounted only in connection with the history of the same political party in relation to the common school system.

The Spanish revolutionists have proved themselves adepts in destroying everything connected with the clerical reminiscences of that kingdom. Twelve churches, twelve chapels and twelve convents have been torn down to give room to various improvements already. At Seville the populace made a bonfire of a part of the great town-gate. The ground occupied by the churches, chapels and convents is described as enormous, affording sufficient space for half a dozen large cities.

The Jesuits, who have been driven from almost every country of Europe, Catholic as well as Protestant, are coming to this country in large numbers. *Liberta Catholica* says that 3,429 Jesuits are now employed in missionary work, and it seems that of these there are no less than 759 in the United States—including fathers, scholars, and brother coadjutors. Under the laws of this country, they are here free and safe in the pursuit of their work.

Rabbits are raised in large quantities by the children of the peasants of the departments of the Nord and of Pas de calais, in France. From this source the city of London, 1867, obtained for food and other purposes 1,250,000 rabbits at a cost of \$210,000. The skins are disposed of to hat manufacturers. The business of raising these animals is entirely in the hands of children too young for field labor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is said to be well pleased with the working of the new Revenue Law, under which the receipts fully answer his expectations, and are fully in accordance with those entertained by the Finance and Ways and Means Committees. From present indications the receipts for the current year will not be far from one hundred and ninety millions.

A man in Hartland, Vt., where Democrats are scarce and Democratic ballots scarce, was bound to vote that ticket anyhow. No ballots could be found, and he could accept but one name that belonged on the Democratic ticket, so he voted this ticket: "Mr. Dean and all the other Democratic electors," and went away satisfied.

Almost invariably, where the journals of Pennsylvania record the arrest of a thief or a burglar, and the capture of his "tools," the kit comprises not only the regular appliances of the rascally trade, but a batch of the Snowden naturalization papers. Can any body account for this?

It is thought that Admiral Farragut will be appointed Secretary of the Navy under President Grant. The Gen. is said to be impressed with the sensible idea that a naval officer should preside over the Navy Department and an army officer over the War Department.

"What is your notion of the true physician?" asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied: "He is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance."

The New York Commissioners of Emigration report the total number of emigrants arrived during this year up to November 18th, at 107,069; number arrived since to November 25th, 3,383; total, 200,452; to same date in 1867, 228,278.

The Coroner's jury in Philadelphia have found that Mrs. M. E. Hill was murdered by her son-in-law, George S. Twitchell, Jr., and that his wife Camilla was an accessory. The affair still attracts a great deal of attention.

Some of the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania propose a division of the State by running a line through its geographical centre. They hope to be able to return a Democratic majority in the Eastern half.

Gentle is the language of an editor who described a cotemporary as writing "with the alacrity of a coward, the billingsgate of a fishwife, and the malice of a partisan."

The golden hair and blonde complexion movement promises to be very active this season.

New Advertisements.

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

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

BUFFALO ROBES, lap robes, foot rugs, just received at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CARPETS—English Brussels, super ingrain, venturals, all wool stair, twilled hemp, plain hemp, felt druggist, floor oil cloths, 1, 1 1/2 & 2 yards wide, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

FURS—German fish sets, French squirrel sets, American squirrel muffs, and victrolas, all-weather suits, mink capes and muffs, garter for collars, (beaver and mink) at J. P. KRATZER'S.

D. J. F. WOODS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Having removed to ANSONVILLE, Pa. offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Dec. 2, 1868-dmp.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned, Licensed Auctioneer, has removed to McGarry Post Office, Clearfield county, Pa. Persons in want of his services will please address him at that place. Charges moderate. Dec. 2, 1868-Chp. JOHN MCQUILKIN.

A. CURWENVILLE, Pa. Having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Travelers will find the accommodations equal to those of any other house in this section. Charges moderate. Dec. 2, 1868-Chp. JOHN J. REED, Prop'r.

HOUSEKEEPERS, and those contemplating matrimony, would save money by buying their household goods, such as buckets, tubs, brooms, kettles, churns, butter bowls, ladies' purses, of John H. Smith, Jr., minor child of Jonathan H. Smith, dec'd, for specific performance of contract with the heirs of Peter Smith, late of Harrisburg township, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to take testimony in proof of contract, payment, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. B. McNally, Esq., in Clearfield, on Saturday, January 9, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend. Dec. 2, 1868-3t. D. W. MURPHY, Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Smith, deceased.—In the matter of the petition of Jacob W. Campbell, guardian of Jonathan H. Smith, Jr., minor child of Jonathan H. Smith, dec'd, for specific performance of contract with the heirs of Peter Smith, late of Harrisburg township, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to take testimony in proof of contract, payment, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. B. McNally, Esq., in Clearfield, on Saturday, January 9, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend. Dec. 2, 1868-3t. D. W. MURPHY, Auditor.

J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. Persons desiring good pictures, of any style or price, can be accommodated by calling upon me, at my rooms in Clearfield, where I am prepared to use all the modern improvements in the art. Negatives made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Children's pictures taken accurately in a few seconds. I will guarantee the tone and finish of my photographs to equal that of any made in Philadelphia or New York. I keep constantly on hand a large supply of PRICES, A. L. BROWN, & S. H. REYNOLDS, of all sizes, styles, and prices, and of the very best finish. Also a choice selection of Stereoscopic Views of the most interesting American and Foreign scenery, for sale at reasonable rates. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order, on short notice. Dec. 2, 1868. J. K. BOTTORF.

REMOVAL. HARTSHORN & IRWIN, DRUGGISTS, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. We beg leave to inform our old and new customers, that