Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, ROITOR AND PROPERETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 15, 1868.

The Official Result.

have been published, with very accurate statements of the result in North Carolina. Tennessee, Kansas, and West Virginia, from which a few counties in each were still lacking at last accounts. As to Louisiana. the official vote as returned gives Grant a majority, for the Board of Canvassers threw out a large part of the returns on the ground that the election was illegal; as it doubtless was. Including the votes actually cast in that State and in New York, legal or illegal. the majority for Grant in the six New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Illinois. Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Alabama. and California, seventeen States, is 428,245, and the majority for Seymour in New York. New Jersey, Delaware, Marytand, Georgia. Louisiana and Kentucky, is 210,034. The romaining States have given, West Virginia about 9,000, North Carolina 12,000. Ten pessee 24,000, Missouri 22,000, Kansas 17, 250, Nevada 1,000, and Arkausas about 10,000 for Grant, while Seymour has 160 in Oregon. The general result, then, is that twenty-five States have voted for Grant by 622,989 majority, and seven Seven states for Seymour by 210,034 majority-popular majority for Grant, counting in frauds in New York, New Jersey. Louisiana and Georgia, 312.955. But allowing ten thousand for the naturalization frauds in New York, three thousand for New Jersey, forty thousand for Louisiana, and thirty thou sand for Georgia, and allowing also about ten thousand for illegal votes cart in Missouri, the honest popular majority for Grant was not less than four hundred thousand.

The U. S. Senatorship.

There seems to be no lack of good mate rial from which to select a successor for Mr. Buckslew in the United States Senate. A tion are those of the Hon. G. A. Grow. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Thos. M. Marshall, R. B. Carnahan. and J. Edgar Thompson, E-qires, Hon. Francis Jordan, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. In the last named gentlemen the country recognizes a rising statesman and the Republican party one of its ablest and most reliable advocates. During his entire Congressional career he was found supporting all the measures identified with the best interests of the Government. and opposing those that were designed to injure or embarrass it. He is held in deservedly high estimation by his fellow mem bers, and if the Republican tegislative caucus desire to choose a man of ridgid politi cal integrity, and thus guard against a base betrayal of the party as in the case of Co. an, they will not besitate to nominate and elect Mr. Scoffeld.

DEAD LETTERS. -The report from the Postoffice Department shows that the whole number of dead letters of all classes received during the year which ended 30th June last, by actual count, was 4 162.144. Of these letters, 3,995,066 were domestic let ters. The domestic letters received may be classed as follows: Ordinary dead letters, 3, 028,461; drop and hotel letters, 520,676; unmailable, 363,898; fictitious addresses, 9,190; registered letters, 3,232; returned from foreign countries, 66,558. Of the or dinary dead letters torwarded from the of fice, about 84 per cent. were delivered, and of the valuable dead detters about 80 per cent. were delivered.

WHO PAID INCOME. - The report of the Scoretary of the Treasury shows the follow ing figures relative to income returns for the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868; Number of persons who paid incomes last year in Peansylvania, 23.182, this year, 29.439 Ohio, last year, 19.518, this year, 18.175 Kentucky, last year, 5,877, this year, 5,555 Michigan, last year, 5.616, this year, 9.637 Illinois, last year, 15 349, this year, 16 369, Wisconsin, last year, 3,900, this year 4,544. Minuesota, last year, 11,052, this year, 10, 169. Missouri, last year, 4.531, this year,

A REVENUE COLLECTOR CONVICTED .-Geo. W. Alexander, recently the revenue collector in Berks county, has been convictlers who defrauded the Government out of the tax on whiskey. The parties to the

The Message-Congress.

We print President Johnson's last mesage, on our outside to-day. It is replete with stale political asservations and misstatements long since exploded, and unworthy the Chief executive of the United States. The character of the message may be inferred from the following report of its reception by the Senate and House of Rep. re e tativas as given in a special dispatch to Piusburg Commercial.

The country may properly congratulate itself upon having got the last of Andrew Johnson's annual messages. It is such a of expressing their righteous indignation. document as was never before sent to Congress, and it received such treatment as no other message ever received. The indignation it exe ted at the Capitol was something Official majorities in twenty-five States with which the people cannot help sympathizing, and the condemnation poured upon the head of the bad man whose name it bears will doubtless be echoed from one end of the land to the other. The Senate received the message from the President's private Secretary at exactly one o'clock. There were not many persons in the galler ics, for the populace expected a scene at the ther end of the Capitol. The Clerk began its reading just as printed copies were distributed among the Senators. He had read about ten minutes, not having reached the atrocious paragraph in which the President advocates repudiation through non payment of interest on our bonds, when Mr. Conness rose and indignantly moved to dispense with the further reading of the document,

> The wrath and contempt of Senators had been gradually rising. One could see that easily enough from the galleries. The pr psition to quit reading was, however, no less. hovel than astounding, and at first a decided majority of Senators seemed to be opposed o such severe treatment of the emergency. Garrett Davis caught at his breath, and managed to say that the motion was most

"Yes" responded Conness, "and the mes age is most extraordi ary; such a one ano other President ever sent to Congress. Warming to his subject, he went on to say that it was a tirade of abuse, an in lecent at tack upon Congress, a tissue of malignant this choods. This language caused a deep ded sensation. Several Senators rose to speak. Two or three appealed to Conness to withdraw his motion. Others urged hi o press it to a vote, and there was some

Vice President Wade called for a vote on he motion to stop the reading and on the ica roce answer declared that it had ear ici. Mr. Davis and others wanted a year an I may vote, and so that was ordered.

Meantime there had been some private consultation, and at its close Mr. Connessaid he was willing to withdraw the motion case that requires dosing, and the righ if it was thought best. Mr Cameron renot withdrawn. Mr. Howe said: "The system with the best available material. Constitution does not give the President any right to send us such a message, nor does it impose upon us the duty of listening to such fice law, will be pressed this session. It is upon the Institute, not for a moment supposing

through. Mr. Cameron characterized it as unfit to go on the Senate Journal, and cannot control the majority in Congress, it wanted it thrown upon the table at once. Govenor Morton reminded the Senate that the President had a right to communicate his views in his own way, adding that he himself thought the message as bad a one as it could be. Mr. Wilson spoke of it as the ravings of a bad, disappointed man. Mr. Dake obscaste ized it as the last kick of a deleated executive, which it was not worth

A majority of the Senate seemed to think otherwise, for when at this point Mr. Edmund- moved an adjournment it was earried without division. Thus the Senate out raged beyond re-traint, refused for the first time in their life to hear a message from the White House. While there was some division of opinion among Republicans as to the propriety of allowing it to be read, there was none in condemnation of its doctrines. or in protest against its wicked plea for the

THE HOUSE took the reading of the message very quietly. The men's gallery was erowded, though evidently not so much to hear the document read as to see how it was received by the representatives. Clerk McPherson seemed impres ed with the grav ity of his mission, and read the pages in a loud and clear voice, easily filling the Chamber. Very lew mem ers paid any attention to him however. Many of them left the floor; others wrote letters; several read newspapers, little knots gathered for laugh ter and conversation, and there was a buzz

of small talk throughout the Hall, As the clerk read the last lines, several members rose. Mr. Washbarne, of Itii nois, got the floor, and in a few grave, measured words denounced the message for i - repuliation dectrines, speaking of the o meat as disgraceful in the extreme. Fon ado Wood, that pink of propriety, called him to order, holding that he had no right to use the word disgrateful in counce tion with any message from the President. Indiana, last year, 5,122, this year, 5,384. The Speaker ruled of course that any mem ber had a right to speak of it as he pleased. so long as he kept within the bounds of decornen. Messrs, Wood, Randall and El drigge all tried to speak at once, all evident meaning to raise further points of order 023. Iowa, fast year, 3.213, this year, 3. Mr. Washi, arne refused to yield the floor

Mr. Schenek then, of the dozen who want ed to, got the floor by permis ion of Mr. Washburne and for the Ways and Weans ed of receiving bribes from several distil. Committee denounced the message as the most gross, shameful and infamous doen hundred millions. ment ever eminating from a public officer. He compared it to the Oregon resolutions crime were the principal witnesses in the which the House refused to enter upon its asse. There is still another indictment journal, saying it was like them, impertinent and seaudalous, entirely unfit to be printed. Half a dozen members of the op-A Cincinnate paper wittily says the public position tried to speak, but the House re-

Schenck, by a vote of 128 to 38, flung the message on the table to lie there among other dead things, as Mr. Highy of California said. As if this great proceeding was not enough, it next refused to let the message be printed for general circulation, and also refused to refer it in the ordinary way to the appropriate committees for examination.

This action of the two branches of Congress thus recorded is the theme of conversation in all circles to night, The general judgment seems to be that so far as the President is concerned he was served just right, though some persons regret that the Senate and House could find no other way

The situation in Georgia is fully before Congress, and awaits its careful investigation. A large number of the officers and members of the State Legislature declare that the reconstruction acts have not been faithfully complied with. This protest is further enforced by Gov. Bullock, who officially states that many provisions in those laws have been disregarded, and asks that the facts be investigated. "to the end that loyalty may be protected by the prompt en forcement of Congressional enactments." He adverts to the facts, that the law prescribes that the State government shall be 'provisional' until the representation in Congress shall be complete; that all provis ional officers, leg slative and otherwise shall take a prescribed oath; that this latter requirement has been altogether disregarded, and that the inevitable result of this is seen in the subsequent usurpa ions and digrant disloyalty of the Legislature. The case is a plain and strong one, which Congress will neither ignore, for suffer to pass without remedies of a radically effect

Gen. O. O. Howard has asked an investiration into his management of the Freed men's Bureau, by Congress. In inviting this scrutiny he is just to himself and the millions whose interests he was appointed to oversee. It is afike time to them, the country and himself, that there should be a formal and complete correction of the misrepresentations with which the Bareau has sees on-paringly assailed, and that the wis don which originated the policy and the taichful abinty which has adminis ered it should be vindicated together. No well aformed and candid man can doubt that this vindication would be complete.

We may look for clear skies and hard noney soon, if the multitude of bills and e unsel- be ught alout since the openme of Congres are to produce that result. if its reading to the resumption of specie avaients are to be found on every ban I at Washinton, while the specifications contain ed therein appear to embody every conceivable devise. Our financial matter is a dismessage was indecent in its character. The than which no country produces better than

A bill for the repeal of the Tenor of ofengineered by what are known as Conserva-Messrs Marton and Wilson concurred in tive Democrats' - a class of politicians pronouncing it full of misrepresentation, but whose conservation consists of nothing but thought the Senate had better read it the "loaves and fishes," which they are exesedingly anxious to possess. But as they is not likely that their desires will be gratifi ed-especially as the influential sentiment at the capital is averse to any present interescuce with the law.

> General Garfield has introduced and will press at an early moment a bill to organize the military education of the country. War has taught us by dear experience that it is not wisdom to risk its approach unprepared. and Mr. Garfield's bil. will in all likelihood meet with a warm response from every side.

> In making up the Committees all the Conservative Senators-these who voted for the equittal of President Johnson-have been shelved, except Henderson of Missouri. who will soon be displaced by the Legi-lature of that State by electing arl Schurz

Several amendments to the Constitution regulating the question of suffrage, have been introduced mro Congress. It is thought that such an amendment will be passed this session, and be submitted to the States for

An effort will be made to change the law requiring the assemblage of one Congress on the day following the dissolution of itpresecessor. Such a change will be oppoed by the most influencial members in both

Some of the members propose to adjourn shortly after the hollidays. All important measures effecting the interests of the country, should be disposed of before an adjourn-

Naturalization will be entrusted to the Federal courts alone, with stringent safe

The Indian Bureau will be at an early day transferred to the War Department,

Among the noticeable features in the eport of the Commissioner of Inte nal Revenue is the fact that the Goverament realized more from the tax on tobacco than was paid by all the railroads, insurances, telegraph and exand the Speake, was obliged to sharply rap panies less than two. The telegraph them to order and direct them to take their and express companies, added togethdistilled spirits netted fourteen mil-

The revolutionists in Spain are not having matters all their own way. An insurrection against them has been started at Cadiz, nominally in the name of Republicanism, but supposed to be inhas lately been affected with a great deal of fused to hear any apology or justification. spired and controlled by the Reactionand then under lead of Washburge and lists,

The County Institute - K. O'Branigan.

Having heretofore published a letter from Mr. O'Branigan in reference to the late the liberty of conscience," used that mode. County Teachers' Institute, we now give room to the following reply, which was handed us for publication although addressed the "editor of the Republican"

EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN :- Dear Sir . I. also. will thank you to allow me" to reply to the "observations" and inquiries of K. O'Branigan, in your issue of November 26th, relative to the "Institute at Curwensville."

I feel this due the Rev. Gentleman, since he asks to be erlightened on certain points; and gally?" then, too be should be made more familiar with the Constitution of the country in which he lives. as not again in so public a way, to betray his igporance of that document. It is due the people. also, represented by said Institute, that wrong ressions are not made respecting the conduct

The burden of the Rev Gentleman's "observa tions and inquiries" is based upon the fact that the Institute was opened with "devotional exercises."-i. e . prayer Strange that he should object to such an exercise, since the masses, in this muntry either in theory or practice, acknowledge the appropriatoness and power of prayer. I wil not, however, more than is necessary discuss the merits of the case-may do so again if needs bebut simply notice the uncharitable thrusts at what those, in the "liberty of conscience" felt to

Hear him: "I cannot understand how education is to be promoted by an infringement on the

We ask: The right to differ on what? Ans. On rayer. But no one, as we know, asked the right o differ, or gave any sign of difference Hence the Institute know no difference as a body, or through any of its officials Had the Rev Gentleman been present, thus manifesting an interest in the cause of education and, by sound reasoning, showed that invoking God's benediction upon our proceedings was "illegal" and detrimental to the interests of education. "devotional exercies" would have been dispensed with.

But let us look at his consistency Suppose he. or others would have objected to prayer others again would have objected to him or them; here would be the right to differ." Who now shall decide? K.O'B. has decided; thus making himolf guilty of the very thing with which be charges the Institute; viz: an infringement on

Hear him again He asks "Is this liberty of Is what liberty of conscience? ans "Develonal exercises." Yes; either concience or precedence, in this country, taught these men it was right to pray to God in public assemblies as well as in private Conscience, what is it? The testimony of the soul which approves of good and condemning evit. Every man has a ouscience; and it is in accordance to the mlightument of that conscience that he passes judgment No one men, or society of men dure assume the prerogative to dietate to, or control that concience. "Liberty of conscience." then, is the full, free and untrammeled exercise of the souls' judgment in all matters of its faith-a liberty which as I shall presently show, the Constitution of the United States, of Pennsylvania, and the school laws grant to every citizen of America, and which laws greater than these—the laws of Godgive to men Now then the men in question. feeling it to be the highest enjoyment of that liberty of conscience" and by the sanction of the sainted Paul (good authority in the church of the Fey Gentleman.) who says we are to "worplied he would at once renewit, and so it was office holders from the start, and rebuild the ship God according to the dictates of our own consciences.' and also legalized by the Constitutions of the United States Pennsylvania and the hased upon the Bible as given to the world by King James the Ist, !id invoke God's blessing

> cause of education. But the Centleman denies the constitutionality of the proceeding He asks : "Can education be benefitted by disabeying the Constitutions of the United States, Pennsylvania and the school laws?" We might, indeed show most conslusively, that in some countries especially, it would be greatly to the advantage of the people morally and civilly, were their laws disobeyed in reference to the education of the masses | it does not necessarily fullow (in all cases) that because a thing is langful therefore it is just or for the highest good of those for whom enacted But does the Gentleman state the fact when he asserts that opening the Institute with "devotional exercises" was disonedience to the Jonstitutions named? Happily. thank God (I hope the worthy R. C. P. will not object to this ejaculatory prayer) it was no discbedience. What says the U. S. Constitution? In the Amendments, article 1st we r ad as follows: Congress shall make no law respecting an estabishment of religion, or probibit the free exeroise thereof." Ac. This is the on'y reference made to religion, except in Article 6th, declaring that "religious test shall not be required as a

qualification to public office " Now, the Rev Buckley, &c., together with the nembers of the Institute did assemble at a given time and place, and did, at suntry times, in the free exercise of their faith, open their ressions with "devotional exercises," which, K. O'B. asserts, is "disabedience" to the Constitution of the United States but which document declares. Congress shall pass no law, or prohibit the free exercise of religion" The Constitution makes a declaration; K O'B declares just the opposite, There being therefore no law prohibiting prayer, there was no law disobeyed, consequently, no disobedience. Erga-Education must have been

And now what does the Constitution of Penn's ay? Article 9 Sections 3 and 4: "All men have s natural and indefensible right to worship Almighty God according to the dicrates of their own consciences that no man ean of right be compelled to attend erect or support any place of worship. or maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, controt or is terfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given by law so any religious camblishments or modes of worship Section 4 has reference to holding of public office

Now, then it all charity, we are forced to say. hat culpable ignorance, or witful misrepresen tation is the assertion that, the laws of Penn's are disabeyed in opening a public a-sembly with prayer; an attempt to hood wink the unsuspect ing, and hold in ignorance the ignorant. This however, is the legitimate out-growth of his sys

How explicit the Constitution: "No haman authority can wany care whatever control or inter ere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever he given by law to any religious press companies in the country. Re- establishments or modes of worship " And yet and others chose to worship according to the mode rouds less then seven. Insurance com- of the Protestant religion, at this Institute, they disobeyed" the laws of Pennsylvania; whereas, the law says, it can and dare have no preference to any mode of worship; peithercan or dure it coner, did not pay a million. The report tool these But the Constitution in a foot note reads like a tax on sin. The tax on makes the case still stronger It says: "Christiunity is a part of the common law of Pennsylvanin; not Christianity founded on particular relions, and should have been over one ligious tends, but Christianity with liberty of converge to all men " Does not every school boy see the learned Gentlemer's perversion of facts. as well as glaring contradiction of terms

But the "school laws were disobered." see Page 75 Section 162 Instruction to teachers The religious predilections of pupils their pa rents or guardians should be sacredly respected secturian instruction not being the province of sectorian? Nay; but the made of prayer at the tearlessly in the future Institute wes Protestant, he may say. Well; but

the law dare not "control" that, and it knows no preference;" and that 'mode" being in accordance to the faith of these men of prayer, they, in

Does the Gentleman forget that Congress itself is opened with "devotional exercises," and that too, in the faith of Rev. Buckley and others? It would seem the framers of the Constitution according to K. O'B's version of law, were the first to disobey their own law, and guilty of the same crime for which be arrangus the Institute. Again, he asks: "Will the executive of the

ommon schools, the County Superintendent, or the earnest divines, who attended this Institute, explain why they conducted the Institute ille-

And pray, where is the illegality? Ans. You opened the Institute with prayer, and this was illegal; and as proof, have I not said that it was "disobedience" to the Constitutions of the United States, Pennsylvania, and the school laws? Ah! yes

(Scene in School-Class No 2, aged respectively ten years.)

Teacher .- Boys, have you studied the Constitution of the United States Answer -Yessir

T .- What does it say of prayer?

A .- It don't say "nothin' " 'bout that. T .- What do the amendments say? A .- Why, Congress shan't make no laws 'bout

T .- What more is said?

A .- Why, Congress shan't binder 'no body' from the free exercise of their religion. T - What does that moan?

A -Why, that we may pray and sing and read the Bible, when and where we please, and the Constitution won't say a word 'bout it T .- Did the ministers at the Institute who prayed disobey the Constitution?

A .- No sir. T .- Why did they not?

A -'Cause the Constitution don't say anything T -What else does the Constitution say? A - It don't say nothin' else 'bout religion

(Class No. 3, age, 8 years) T .- Boys, have you studied the Constitution of Pennsylvania?

A -Y-0 s s-1-r T -What does it teach concerning worship to

A -Why, sir, it teaches that every body has a natural right that can't be taken from them, to worship as their conscience tells them is right.

T -That's very well, my beys Now tell mewhat does all that mean? A - Why sir it means that Messrs Buckley Hayes, Guyer, Shoemaker, and everybody, may pray, standing, kneeling, wherever, whenever, as

long and as loud, as they please. T .- Dare any one "control" men in this right ? A -No; the Constitution says they daren't.

T -Does the law give a "preference" to any form or mode of religion? A -No sir.

T -What does "preference" mean? E .- Why, that the law does not care more for

ne form or mode than another. T -What other meaning has it

A -That the law daren't uphold one form, and ondemn another

T - Is that all it means? t -No. sir; it means if Methodists. Baptists. Presbyterians, lutherans, or Catholics want to pray and other people don't want them to do it. the law dazen't make them stop prayin'.

T .- Can you prove that? A .- Yes sir; the Constitution says the law daren't give no "preference" to or "control" re

T .- That'll do.

(Class No. 4, age 5 years) T .- Well, little girl, what de the School laws

say about praying? A - Why, our pap says the Catholic man don't know nothin 'bout school laws for they don't say that God's thesing would be detrimental to the

a word 'bout prayin', so them don't. T .- But what do school laws say a' out religion? A .- Why, our ma'am says, if we is Mesodits, Baptizens, Presterians er Lucerans, er casoliks you doren't say a word ginat us or fur us.

Here the scene closes. Will the Gentleman still persist in the Institute s 'illegal conduct " Have not his own witnesses, turned as "swift witnesses" against him?

But is not the "cloven foot" unmasked in what directly follows? He says: "No Catholic can consistently join in any worship except his own." Is not this the trouble? Ostensibly, the illegality is made rest on the Constitutions and School laws but is it not after all found right here? But, if illegal on this ground, why not look at and meet the truth fairly? and say the tenets (or doctrines) of the Catholic church have made it illegal, and not the Constitutions; for while the laster forbid no mode of worship, they sauction all Let me ask, what has made it "inconsistent for a Catholie to join in any worship except his owa'? What bus taxen from him 'liberty of conscience." and hence illegal for him to join in worship at the ted up in every part of the city stating Institute? Answer; The religious tenets of the Catholic church. Who, then, are responsible? Not the Constitutions of the United States or Pennsylvania, but the framers of the tenets of the Catholic church Yet this Gentleman, forgetting himself, would hold the Constitutions of this free land and the whole protestant population amenable to him and his church, for declaring that all religious worship is legal. A.d now, bear 0 earth and give ear O beavens," to his last and most selfish and inconsistent charge. Here it is: "According to this unjust practice," viz: of "opening Institutes with prayer." "he (the Catholic) would not be on an equality with his fellow citizen, who claims the right of worsheping God as he thinks proper."

We take the last p rt of this sentence first, and we are led to say, "Oh. consistency, thou art a jewel " I assure you, my dear sir, the man who uttered that saying was no fool

I call upon the public to notice that, after, as he supposes, closing the mouths of these "divines" by law after most unkindly sluring them in their right to pray, he says, -we (the Catholies) claim the right to worship Gul as wethink proper Ver 1/y-well let that pass for the present.

"All things are lawful, but not expedient"just now. A child can see what he means and what ought to be said I do know that none of the Gentleman's persuasion, at the Institute, asked the right to worship; and I know further. that had their spiritual adviser been present. the same courtesy would have been extended to him

A word about the "inequality" of which he complains, and we are done. The Institute can not (any more than our constitutions and school laws) hold itself responsible for any "inequality" which any society, in the face of all American laws and the vox populi, chooses to bring upon itself. If men will make and subscribe to that which produces "inequality," can it be called "uncripts for tobacco, \$15,000,000. Rail- this tientleman says that, because Rev. Buckley just and i'legal," if those who have no voice part or lot in calling into existence such a creed, do not observe or submit to that creed? Surely not.

Now. Mr. Editor, I assure you I have no dispoition to join issue with any one differing with me in religion-rather that all be left to the free ex erciso o, their religious belief. But if others, especially those differing so materially in religion, the religion on which this great American nation professes to rest, and to which she certainly owes ber existence, influence and prosperity, will deny us the free exercise (which we are willing to accord them) of any religion; then, as a christian man, we shall "defend the faith." and as a lover of truth and justice, of morals and humanity and

as a good citizen, will not yield without a struggle. Whilst we favor "free speech, do . we cannot submit to such not meaningless thrusts, and atthe school master." Nothing more is said on the tempts to intimidate and bind conscience. If nesubject. Will the Gentleman claim prayer to be ossettated, we shall speak yet more plainly and

On the 23d November the Ku Klux of Marion, Ark., called a negro named Aleck Tanner to the door of his cabin and shot him. Although severely wounded, he escaped to the woods amid a shower of bullets and succeeded in concealing himself from his pursuers. The Klan then drove the negro's family to the woods and plundered his house. Subsequently Tanner crawled to the house of a physician and asked to have his wound dressed, but the physician refused to administer to him, and the negro died. The Marion Klan have said they would kill every man who voted for Grant, and Tanner is only one of a number of their victims.

The recent chastisement given the Indians under Sheridan's orders appears to cause general satisfaction. It was not a sentimental fight, and the ceremony of taking prisoners was not stopped for. On the Indian side the casualties were included under the head "killed." Nothing was lost in the attempts at the tender mercies of the premises. There are three veins of good can on the land, to wit : one of five feet, one of three civilization, for which Mr. Lo effects feet 4 inches, and one of two feet-the latter near such contempt. It seems to be agreed on all hands that there was no room for misunderstanding on either side. and the best results are expected to come of this mode of treatment.

Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1827, the tonnage crossing the Alleghany Mountains, and from the lakes to New York, did not exceed 15 .-000 tons. In 1846, the tonnage on the canal had reached 965,993 tons. In 1867, the united through tonnage of the five great lines between the two sections, the Eric Canal, New York Central, Eric, Pennsylvania and Baltimay offend against this ordinance. more and Ohio Railroads equalled 6,-000,000 tons, having a value of \$1, 200,000,000. The history of the world will be searched in vsin for any development similar to this.

The Southern States were not imposed upon seriously in the matter of taxation without representation. The total amount of tax apportioned to the eleven insurrectionary States was \$5,-153, 981. Of this there have been collected \$2,270,608, at an expense of \$243,-451, inclusive of expenses of sales, and exclusive of salaries of Commissioners. The salaries of the revenue officers would doubtless amount to half of the sum collected.

The flag of the Cuban insurgents consists of five stripes-three blue and two white-running longitudinally, and of a bright red, equiterial triangle, the base of which forms the pole end of the flag, and is as long as the flag is wide, while the spex terminates in the middle of the central blue stripe. This red field bears in its centre a large white five-pointed star.

Foreigners are at liberty to travel from Yokohama to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, without molestation. A large hotel has been opened in the latter, with the high sounding name of the "Symposium of All Nations." The Emperor has caused notices to be posthat parties molesting foreigners will be severely punished.

The Mobile Register says Southern planters are better off to-day than they were before the war. They are free from debt, and receiving more for their cotton than ever before. Formerly they were always one crop in debt, and belonged to their factors. Now they have learned economy, and are their

The London Times, in a recent editorial, notes the rapid progress of the Pacific railway, and comments upon the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore.

Also—a certain tract of Land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa, bounded as follows: On the west by lands of Wm. Porter, on the east by Dale, Macumber and ethers; on the north by it Mossop: centaining one hundred and forty acres, with about fifteen acres cleared, and a small plank house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Woods.

Also—a certain tract of Land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa, bounded as follows: On the west by lands of Wm. Porter, on the east by Dale, Macumber and ethers; on the north by it Mossop: centaining one hundred and forty acres, with about fifteen acres cleared, and a small plank house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Woods. deemed insurmountable, and carrying out a project which will exerciseso great an influence on the commerce of

Mew Advertisements.

ed persons have filed in the office of the co , their Petitions for License at the January Ses entitled. "An Act to regulat the state of It toxicating Liquora." &c:

E. A. Thompson. Tavern, Woodward t'p.
Samuel Hoiss, Tavern, Beccaria t'p.
D. H. Paulbamus. Tavern, Beccaria t'p.
Louis Piubeit. Tavern, Morris town'p. L. City borough Osceola borough Curwensville bor Tavern Benj Bloom, Benry Goss. Osceola borough Clearfield bor'o Chest township. Casper Liepana, W. B. Thompson, John Foutz Boggs township. Tavern Covington town George Knarr, A. S. Holden Matt C Gamble, Brady township Bloom township Guelich township Tavern. Tavern. Julia Ann Feeny. Clearfield bor'o.
N. Washington b.

Clearfold borough. David M'Gaughey,

I. L Reizenstein & Co., Clearfield borough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK NOTICE.—The annual election for Nine Directors of the Past National Bank of Clearfield, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 3 and four o'clock, P. M. Dec. 16, 1868. A C. PINNEY, Cashier

POR SALE—four valuable Town properties, in the Borough of Clearfield Locations desirable, and buildings new Apply to WILLIAM M M CULLOUGH.

DISSOLUTION .- The partnership here. tofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on October 21st, 1868, by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of M. Yingling for settlement. MICHAEL TINGLING, ISAAC YINGLING Bernside. Dec 16,'68-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
All persons are hereby notified that the
co partnership existing between the andersigned,
in the Merchant Tailoring business was disselved
by mutual consent on the Sist day of October A
D. 1868. The books and accounts will be collected by M. A. Frank, and the business will be
carried on at the same place by E. R. L. Stoughton.

M. A. FRANK.
Clearfield, Dec. 16 E. R. L. STOUGHTON.

DARM AT PRIVATE SALE .- The sub scriber offers for sale his farm in Law Susquehanns river, with the Erie turnpike on the South, and containing 84 acres. Most of the farm is in meadow and the whole under good fences. The improvements are a good log hous and frame bank barn, with the other out houses. A spring of good water is near the door. An orchard of choice fruit is growing or the river. For terms, inquire of the subscribe on the premises. JORDAN REED on the premises. December 16, 1868 p.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE-At a meet ing of the Town Council, held on De cember 7th, 1868, it was ordered that the follow ing Ordinance be re published, and notice given that its provisions will be strictly enforced:

BE IT ENACTED AND ORDAINED by the Burgers and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield. and it is here y enacted and ordained by the au-thority of the same, that hereafter it shall be the duty of occupiers of lots, and owners of unoc upied lote, along whose premises side walks are now, or may hereafter be laid under ordinance now in force or which may hereafter be passed to cause the side walks along their respective premises to be cleared of snow, when and as often as the same shall fall thereon, within twelve hope of such occupiers or owners, having such side walks cleared as aforesaid, he she, or they, shall be fined in the sum of five dollars, to be collected as debts of like amount are new by law recovers

In testimony that the foregoing ordinance war passed the 6th day of Dec. A. D. 1858, I have bere-unto-set my hand. WM. RADERAUGE, Burgess Attest, L. J. CRANS, Secretary. Notice is hereby given, that the previsions of the above ordinance will be enforced. W. W. BETTS, Burges Attest, G L Monday, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE. -By virtue of sundry Owrits of Vend. Exp. issued-our of the Court of Common Please of Clearfield county and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 11Tfl day of JANUARY 1869.

A certain tract of Land situate in Penn termship Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a small hem took on the northern line of what is known as the Clendaniel fract and southern line of tract No 5927, thence north 13Sperches to stone corner, thence south 76; degrees west 130 perches to a post, thence south 138 perches to a post on Clendaniel line, thence along said line north 705 degrees east 150 perches to the place of beginning containing 100 acres and al township, in the county aforesaid, beginning at an old bemioca, thence north "idegrees west is porches to white oak, thence south 10s perches to a post, thence by land of Lowis Smith south 37s degrees east 150 perches to a post, thence 51 am 9-10 perches to a hemiock, thence north 2t de

place of beginning containing 25 acres and 70 perches, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James and Job Curry.
ALSO- acertain tract of Land situate in Guelich Also- acertain tract of Land situate in Guelich township, Clearfield county, Pa , beginning at a birch corner of land of James Morgan, thence thence north 49 degrees east 199 perches to bem thence norm as aggree cast to perches to a lock, thonce south 41 degrees east 62 perches to a homock, thonce south 42 degrees 15 perches to stones, thence south 14 degrees 62 per, to birth or place of beginning, containing tob acres and allowace, about 75 acres cleared, with large frame house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as ine preperty

George Hegariy.

ALSO - a certain tract of Land situate in Burnside township. Clearfield county, Pa., conded as follows, viz. on the east by land of Elijak Baker. two story house, bare, and necessary orthurid-ings, together with a bearing orchard. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Ruth.

Atso-a certain tract of Land situate in Pike township, Clearfuld county, Pa., bound e Fas follows, viz: Beginning at a post on line between middle and western divisions of tract No 5779, thence east 114 perches to a post, thence nort; 245 perches to a post, thence west 111 perches to post thence south 245 perches to a post and place of be-ginning, containing 159 acres, more or less. Seix ginning, containing 159 acres, more or ress ed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Valentine Bailoy.

At so—a certain tract of Land situate in Morris

township. Clearfield coun y. Pa , bounded and de scribed as follows: On the north by Wm, Zimmer man, on the east by Henry Milier, south by lands of Brenner & Blanchard, and on the wast by lands of John Everhart, containing 223 acres, with 18 acres cleared and having a Log house and barnerected thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Wagner.

Also—a certain tract of Land situate in Lawrence township. Cleared to the contain tract of the contain tract o

overcoming obstacles heretofore emed insurmountable, and carrying

ALSO—a certain tract of Land situate in terington towaship, Clearfield county, Pa. bounded as follows: On the the east by O. Shultz, on the west by Mrs. Reese, on the south by John Pickard. on the north by —; containing twenty-three a cres, all cleared, with small Log house and stable crected thereon Seized, taken in execution, and

o be seld as the property of Chas. Weaver. to be seld as the property of Chas. Weaver.

Also—by virtue of a writ of Fiers Facial, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pabeginning at a white pine corner, 37 5-10 perches cast of a white oak grub, the north corner of warrant No. 1896, and being a part of said warrant No. 1896; thence cast 50 perches to white oak corner; thence south 124 5-10 perches to a white pine corner; thence south 21 5 10 perches to post corner; thence south 21 5 10 perches to post corner; thence south 21 5 10 perches to post corner; thence west 16 perches to oak corner; thence wonth 24 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to perches to post corner; thence wonth 25 5 10 perches to perches

est 16 perches to oak corner; thence south 24 5-10 perches to posteorner; thence west 50 perches to post corner; thence north 170 perches to place of beginning containing 52 acres and 24 perches to place the property of w. rrant No. 1898, and recorded in Deed Book R. page 45. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Bider. ALSo-by virtue of a writ Test Vend. Exp. th

following described real estate, to wit:

A Lot of Land in the village of Chesterville.

Decatur township. Clearfield county. Penn's,
bounded as follows: Front 66 feet on Main street. south by lot of James Cole, west by lot of Mun-son & Hoops, and extending back to an alley a bout 200 feet, with a small frame house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph White.

CYKENIUS HOWE.

Clearfield Dec. 16 1888 Clearfield. Dec. 16, 1868.

AUTION .- Ail persons are hereby cau-CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any wise a certain Note, given by me in favor of Philander Anderson, of Norwich, (henange county, N. Y., dated October 18th, 1868, calling for the payment of \$200 in three months from date. Also, another certain note, of same date, calling for the payment of \$100 in six months from date, as I will not pay them unless compelled by law having received no value therefor.

Oscoola Milla, Dec 2 9-31 DR GOOD

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