# Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 6, 1869.

#### Post-Master General.

The suggestion, which we made several to be quite popular with the Republican XIVth Article of the Constitution.

"Mr. M'Pherson has a good record. He was a member of the 36th and 37th Congress At the expiration of his second term he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and on the assembling of the 35th Congress was chosen Clerk of the House, which position he has instituted. The "policy" of the President continued to occupy ever since. In 1865 he re- would be swift to dispense with all the penfused to enter upon the roll of the il use the names of the Bogus Members of Congress, sent to Washington by the Rebel States, and by so doing saved the country from all the embarrasements would have inevitably been the result of their admission. Mr. M'Pherson is a ripe scholar, and is in every way well fitted for the place. His appointment as Postmaster-General would not only be popular, but would, in our opinion, prove high ly eatisfactory to the Republican party of l'ennsylvania, and we trust the proper steps will be ta. ken to bring it about."

The Johnstown Tribune copies the fore going article, and adds:

This is well and truly said. Our Indiana cotemporary properly emphasizes the courage and patriotism of Mr. M'Pherson in December, 1865 when he refused to place on the roll of the House of Representatives the names of Andrew John son's Southern Congressmen. That one fearless and most timely act justly entitles him to the everlasting gratitude of every true-hearted American citizen. Its value to the country can be best understood by imagining the Reconstruction policy of Congress to have been effectually blocked three years ago by the votes of Southern Congressmen who had been 'reconstructed' after the plan proposed by an apostate President. Mr. M'Pherson has the ability, the industry and the honesty to make a Cabinet officer who would do honor to his State and the nation. If Pennsylvania is to be accorded the Postmaster-Generalship, as is rumored, Edward M'Pherson is unques tionably the fittest man in the State for the po-

#### An Important Decision.

The following is the language of Chief Justice Sawyer, of the Supreme Court of California, in the case of the contested Presidential Elector of that State. It was unanimously concurred in by the associate justices. The opinion was read on the 4th of December last :

"On the question submitted to us by the Secre tary of State in respect to counting for D. B Hoffman, as Presidential Elector, the votes cast for D. A. Hoffman, our opinion is that the Secretary Mr. Pollard mentions the case of a single has the power, and it is his duty, to decide, on the returns before him and on all the surrounding facts of general neteriety, whether or not the votes cast for D A Hoffman were really intended by the voters to be cast for D. B. Hoffman; and if he shall be satisfied of that fact it will be his as far as the facts are disclosed to us, we have no doubt they were so intended."

Commenting upon which the San Francisco Bulletin says:

"A year from now it will be a matter of wonder that it could ever have been thoughtinecessary to call upon the Supreme Bonch to decide so simple a question. The general opinion already is that but for a plentiful lack of good sense on the part of high efficials, and a tendency to view the plainest propositions through a partisan me dium, ne such issue could ever have been raised."

put an end to the venal practice of some persons, in issuing or putting in circulation the purpose of vitiating the ballots, and thus possession of any of the towns, knowing the defrauding the electors out of their votes.

#### The Gettysburg Orphan Asylum.

It appears, from a letter in the Soldier's Friend, written by the Secretary of the Society, that this institution has been in suceessful operation for two years; has received ninety soldiers' orphans-as many as its present accommodations will a lmit-gather ed from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey. Delaware and Maryland. Its buildings and grounds-eight acres, directly adjacent to the National Cemetery-are paid tor, while the work is progressing of enlarging the buildings for the reception of more orphans; and the instruction and influences under which the children are placed are such as to make the Homestead equal to any institution of the kind in the country. It has re evived no assistance from either State or National Government, except its charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and the appeals in its behalf must be the more earnest and persistent to the general public and the schools of the country, that it may not be merely sustained, but so enlarged as to be worthy the name of National, and becoming the noble object of its establishment. Posts of the G. A. R. have lately made contributions to its funds, and it is earnestly hoped that the general attention of the Grand Army may soon be awakened to this most indispensable and patriotic enterprise.

#### The Hill Murder.

The trial of Twitchell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother in-law, at twenty-five minutes with a verdict of guilty ridge, Slidell & Co. of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is said to have "received the verdict by

Preclamation of Amnesty.

President Johnson, on December 25th, 1868. [Christmas day, ] issued a proclamation, extending "unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitutions and laws." This proclamation is intended to make a clean sweep in restoring the Rebels, including Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Mason, Slidell, etc., to their former status as citizens of the United States, and is severely criticised and commented on by the press throughout the country. The Pittsburg Gazette refers to it thus: "The President's last proclamation of am-

weeks ago, that Hon. EDWARD M'PHERSON nesty for rebels was a very fair theatrical was an eminently fit man to represent Penn- performance, but that is about all of it. It sylvania in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, appears neither repeals Acts of Congress nor the press of the State. The Reading Journal, clothes with civil rights none of those whom Stroudsburg Jeffersonian, Greensburg Her- the voice of the people, through Congress ald, Pittsburg Commercial, Harrisburg or otherwise, has disfranchised, until, by the Telegraph, York Republican, Somerset Her- same authority, those disabilities shall be reald, Erie Republican, Bedford Inquirer, and moved. Doubts are even expressed as to Chambersburg Repository have all contained the sufficiency of the Presidential act, by favorable articles. The Indiana Register way of pardon for offenders who have neither also has an editorial on the subject, in which been tried nor convicted. Their right to claim exemption from a criminal prosecution. under Executive grace, admits of question among the legal profession. Practically, however, we may agree that there is no longer a likelihood that such prosecutions will be alties of a conviction, and the country will, therefore, be spared from any repetitions of the farcical proceedings at Richmond and dangers that would have followed the defeat against the leading rebel of all. Davis, Sliof the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, which | dell. Benjamin and the rest can, and doubtless will, now return home, with sufficient license to live among us, exempt from all judicial penalties for their crimes. They can live here unmolested by the courts-and that is all they have to hope for. They will re main within the law's protection and without all its other privileges until, by a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress, their restoration to citizenship shall be complete. Until then, these rebel leaders are welcome to a civil status precisely the same as that in which, up to 1861 five millions of the Southero people were held by the class whom these leaders represented. Davis, Breekenridge and their followers have changed places with their once despised black slaves, and it is now for the latter to consider whether their old masters now outcasts from political existence in the land, retain any rights which entitle them to respect."

"The Relics of the Confederacy."

In his article on the flight of Jefferson Davis, in the current number of Packard's Monthly, Mr. E. A. Pollard makes the remarkable statement that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Confederate Government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involve confidence in the North and in Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearthed in this generation. secret document which he was once permitted to see in Richmond, wherein certain parties offered to assist the Confederacy by supplying its western armies for a whole other secret papers, says Mr. Pollard, still fire of Richmond, and at this moment are them secure against discovery, loss or mu-

The Situation in Cuba. More and more the c aviction forces itself on impartial minds that the revolution in Cuba will succeed. The young men in al-A few more decisions like the above, will most ail the cities are flocking to the libera- for it is only a few weeks since it urged that ting army, as they fondly call it, leaving their homes and property in the towns. They But it no doubt sees that there will be a gentickets containing orthographical errors for refrain at present from attempting to take danger to which they would expose their dearest friends, but in-due time they will move on them. Just now the mountain fastnesses are the strongholds of freedom,

Revenue Officer Sentenced. The case of Colonel Geo. W. Alexander. who was formerly Collector of Internal reve-Judge Cadwallader, in the United States District Court, was again before the court last week, on a motion for a new trial. The court remod to grant the application-ta ting that there was no doubt of the guilt of months imprisonment.

the value of Mr. Johnson's proclamation of Johnson. Amnesty, by judicial process in his case, He is to return from England, be given up by his bail, an the question then brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. That is the programme, but his consent to take the chances has not yet been announced.

ANOTHER AMNESTY. - A man named Van Alsume, who was convicted of passing coun-Philadelphia, was brought to a close on Fri terfeit money in northern New York, in day, January 1st. The jury went out about June last, has also received a pardon from nine o'clock in the evening, and returned in the President, along with Davis, Breckin-

Eight millions of dollars is promised as Miles W. Tate, Esq. formerly of Clearthrowing up his hands in a deprecating the reduction of the national debt to be field, has been appointed Notary Public at give no reply. shown by the coming monthly statement. Tionests, Forest county.

From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 29, 1868. DEAR JOURNAL:-Congress having adourned over the Holidays, we once more experience the old-time character of the Capital-everything is "dull, stale and unprofitable." The concluding word of this remark has no reference, as a matter of course, to the operations of Robert J. Walker and others in the Alaska acquisition. It will be remembered that after Se retary Seward had finished bargaining with the Russian Ambassador, doubts were entertained whether Congress would appropriate the seven millions of dollars which our National Land Broker has agreed to pay for the territory. In this emergency, Baron Stoeckl called in Mr. Walker and got him to "write up" Alaska, and so well did Robert do this, that the Baron paid him the snug sum of \$23,000 in gold for his services as appears from Mr. Walkers own testimony taken before the Congressional Committee that is investigating the matter; and it also appears that \$3,000 were paid to the Chronicle men for publishing these articles. Whether the Committee will succeed in implicating any Mem bers of Congress, remains to be seen; but thus far the lobbyists only figure in the af-

No man ever seated himself in the Pres idential chair, of whom so much was expected as will be from General Grant. Retrenchment, economy, honesty, and reform generally, will be looked for, and anything ess than this will fall short of the popular expectation. If a correct estimate has been laced upon Grant by his friends, this hope will be realized to the fullest extent, and the outeroppings will probably make their ap pearance in the formation of his Cabinet. Though he has thus far observed the strict est reticence-because he does not regard himself President until he shall be sworn in he will doubtless select for his official advisers, young, setive, enterprising men, that will keep pace with the spirit of the age. Indeed, it is high time that the superannuated respectabilities, who go into public aifairs because they are driven out of private business, should make way for more energetic and progressive men; for it is one of the evils of our nation that every old fogy thinks, because he is approaching the age of Methusaleh or has attained the weight of Daniel Lambert, 'hat he ought to be a Senator, Secretary, or Foreign 3 inister.

Thus far no one knows who will be invited to places in the Cabinet. All stories that Mr. E. B. Washourne is to be Secretary this or that, or that Mr. Somebody a and partment, are mere guess work. I noticed received. several of your Pennsylvania politicians here recently, and it is said their business was to sound Grant on the subject of a Cabinet ap pointment; but when they left they knew nearly as much as when they arrived. And whilst this will probably be the fate of all others who come on a like mission, the impression prevails in private circles that Mr. pression prevails in private circles that Mr. TRAL GROUND, where neither Catholic nor M Pherson, the clerk of the House of Representatives, will stand as good a chance as any man in your State for a seat in the

official household of the new President. It is really astonishing to learn that all the offices of the Government are filled with original Grant men. I have the first one to see who will admit that he was, before the election, a friend of the "humble individual" who now occupies the White House, but whose political "sands of life" are nearly run. I see that the N.Y. Times, which had stood by Johnson for nearly three years, charges him with introducing demoralization into every department of the Government, and denounces the subserviency of his office year from the granaries and magazines of holders. It says: "While seeking an apduty so to certify them. And we will add that. the North. Such important letters and pointment, the candidate promises the Pres ident. But the moment the appointment exist, were preserved from the wreck and is made the tune changes. . . Every Senator is then assured that his wishes shall be omkept in a manner and place which render nipotent-that he shall have whatever he wants. . . A vigorous and admit system of lying is thus essential to success. This system has been in the ascendant during the larger part of Mr. Johnson's official term, and accounts in a very large degree for the character of his appointments." This is decidedly frigid on the part of the Times. as few changes should be made as possible, eral cleaning out, and hence its change of tone in this particular.

After the Holidays you may possibly hear

Yours, Specks. A New Paper. - Hearth and Home is a and the topography of the country is one of | weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside the strong points of the liberal army. The | Journal of sexteen handsome pages, devoted Spanish government, however, foreseeing to the interests of Formers, Gardeners, Fruit what sooner or later it feels must come, has Growers and Florists, edited by Mr. Donald begun to build tortifications in the princi | G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of pal towns and villages and to strengthen practical Agriculturists. The Fireside Dethe commanding points in their neighbor | partment edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, hood. These they are already garrisoning assisted by Mrs. Mary E Dodge, with Grace and mounting with heavy cannon. What Greenwood, Madame Le Vert and other the cable conceals these preparations reveal able contributors. Terms for 1869-Single copies \$4, invariably in advance; 3 copies \$10; 5 copies \$15. Any one sending us \$45 for a club of 15 copies (all at one time) will receive a copy free. A specimen copy of nue in the city of Randing, and recently the first number sent free. Address Pettenonvicted of malfeasance in office before gill, Bates & Co., Publishers, 47 Park Row,

The Boston Transcript says: "Mr. Johnson's salary is \$25,000 a year. We think it would not be a bad idea to pay it in a Treasthe prisoner. He was sentenced to twelve any bond for that amount, on interest, due in seventeen years, with the provision that the interest as it accrues be deducted from Friends of Jefferson Davis propose to test the principal, instead of being paid to Mr.

The Ecclesiastical Court, before which Rev. J. R. Hubbard, an episcopal minister of Rhode Island, has been tried for violation of the church canons, has found him not guilty. It was a second Tyng case, only with a totally different result.

With one accord the Democratic journals are calling for the pardon of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln, and in Kentucky Mr. Breek enridge has already been proposed for Governor. The crushed head of the serpent yet has power to hiss.

A Communication,

The Curwenswille Teachers' Institute-Rev. Mr. Williams' Reply-tireat is Diana of the

"If we are maligned by self-conceited brethren, who run their own ways and give liking unto-nothing but what is framed by themselves and hammered on their anvil, we may rest secure-supported by truth and conscience "-King James" supported by truth and conscience "-Kin Bible, Dr. Hussey's Ed. Ep. Dedicatory.

"The tumult of the silversmith's" (1) still continues. It is as unjust in the nineteenth as it was in the first century. "You men, you know that our gain is by this trade."(2) The Pagan is more candid than the Christian, and more consistent, too; for St. Luke does not tell us that Demetrius disobeyed his "Goddess." The race of great and variously-gifted men is not yet extinct. History says that Alcibides, Origen and others could dicrate in several languages, to as many amanueuses, at the same time. Rev. Mr. Williams is a modern illustration—a dramatist, a jurist and divine. He knows he is a ready and rapid writer, as his elaborate reply asserts. No amount of learning, no piety, no powers of praying (however loud) can sus-tain a wrong; hence his ignoble failures to disprove my assertions. What were they? The question at issue is this: Is it according to U. S. law to pray or read a Bible in common schools or institutes? I asserted, the 26th of last November, that this practice was unconstitutional, and a violation of a plain command of their own version of the Bible. His learned and polite reply appeared only December 17th. I will now prove

the correctness of my position, and then re-

view his starements.
Free-will is God's Magna Charta (Great Charter) to man. If abused, He will pun The Constitutions (U. S. and Pa .. ) give every man a right to worship God as he hence, if he violates no law of the and, he is accountable to God alone. Education, if possible, should be based on religion-on the true religion. There is no probability that men will soon agree on what true faith; hence the wise foresight of the llustrious men who framed the Constitutions-master-pieces of human legislation. All legislation, to be law, must be in accordance with these excellent sources of equality. The laws regarding common schools and in stitutes are so framed. The County Superintendent must "see that orthography, read ing, writing, English grammar, geography and arit metic betaught in the common schools as well as such other branches as the Board of Directors, or Controllers, may require." (3 Directors, or Superintendents are "confined" (pretty harsh, that.) "in their examinations of candidates for teachers, to their fitness as to moral character, learning and ability.' Nor can any person teach "other branches than those set forth in such certificate of said teachers." (5) The County Superintendent "is authorized and required to call and mvite the teachers of the common els." &c.. "and organize themselves into a Teachers' Institute, devoted to the improcement of teachers in the science and art of teaching, ' &c. A teacher who "absents without a good reason may have his want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on his certificate in the practice So is to go into the War office or Navy De- of teaching, than he otherwise would have (6) I can find nothing said about any kind of worship, prayer, or Bible-read ing in the schools or institutes. It should be well remembered, in this connection that the County Superintendent makes oath "to perform all his official duties honestly, impar-

tially, diligently, and according to law. To the law and to the testimony I have Prote-tant has any right, from God or man, to worship, pray, or read any version of the Bible. As a military colonel has well said, "our public schools should be free as air to the rich and poor, Christian and Mehome dan." (8) No pretentions to piety or learning can set aside this just and peaceable neutrality. 'Predilections of parents,' to be carried out legally and justly, must be done on their own premises. Where parents done on their own premises. Where parents and pastors are the real and entire owners. they can worship as they think proper; but nowhere else. All parties have an equal share in the common school, or institute; of course, then, no man-no matter how zealous or pious his conscience is-can usurp what be

longs equally to others. The Constitutions and School laws do not say the majority may dietate to or dogmatize over the minority. All the blustering, "loud praying," must be done, if legally on your own ound alone-in your dwellings and meeting ouses. If this is not the plain and obvious meaning of U. S. law, freedom of worship would be impossible. Many persons discard Catholicism, and "the thousand and one" phases of Protestantism; no law, divine or human, can coerce them, as long as they re-

spect the rights of others. The versions of the Bible are as conflict ing as the creeds. A few examples will illustrate my meaning

1. In the number of books; what one says is scripture, another says is "doubtful," Discord even about the Lord's Prayer. The Protestant says the Catholic subtracts the latter says the former adds to the text : and both versions pronounce a dreadful curse on the talsifier of the divine record.

"But it they cannot contain, (Prot. version, 1 Cor., c. vii-9;) the Catholic version s.ys, "if they do not contain themselves." "Cannot contain" -cannot be chaste—a falsehood.

4. Wherefore, whosoever shall eat this oread and drink," &c. ; the Catholic says, 'or drink," (1 Cor., ii-27.) a contradiction. There is also a dispute about the Deca-So he Protestant denominations say Christ is not God. To a great theological chemist, like Rev. Mr. W., it is a mere trifle -all is Protestantism-all right, then. Catholies must discriminate between a divine and a human creed. They cannot, like the persons censured by Gibbon, sign their sanction "with a sigh or a smile," nor can they be like Pulcy's Christian, "who couldn't say

no' to nobody." [9] This, then, is my proof. Rev. sir, my charge is sustained. Your own version of Bible commands you to "obey the higher rowers, '&c., (Rom. xii: 17; ) the Constitutions (U. S. and Pa.,) and the school laws, on the present question, are the higher powers to all; hence, since the Institute claims the right to listen to their prayers, they set aside not only American aw, but even assume greater power than the God man, for He forced no one to listen to Him pray or worship.

I will now examine your statements Rev. 1. I am ignorant of American law. It is founded on King James' Biblehis rule of faith; this religion done every thing-Catholicity nothing-for the "great American nation." 3. "The Institute cannot be responsible for a creed they had no speaking of the Catholic church. 4. The vox populi" (voice of the people, )"is against hence he has concluded that my course, and not his, was illegal. His argument is the "retort courteous," as the epi-thets "cloven foot," "unsmashed." unmasor "unmusked:" "hood-wink," &c.,

clearly proves. Objections answered: "Strange, to object to prayer." sir, on neutral ground; anything else would be hypocrisy. Persons do pray "amiss" sometimes. St. James says: "And many flatter God with their mouths and lie to him with their tongues," [Ps.88-36.] Why would not "God's Benediction" be given as soon for individuals' prayer, on their own promises, as at the Institute? I asked this question in my last; you could

2. "Catholics did not ask to worship."

Of course not: they will not force their creed, or their Bible, on any one.

Why couldn't Catholics worship with Protestants?" Because Christ founded their church, and men made yours. "But the prayer was Protestant. kind would be illegal.

"There is a prayer in Congress." No purity; all are free to hear the prayer, or not, as they think fit. Teachers are not on the same footing. Even then, the practice is Calvanistic, [introduced by the Congregationalists, Samuel Adams, via Old and New England, Scotland, and Geneva. [10]

"The school laws," p. 75. word of the law. Strange you did not know the State Superintendent's advice from an Act of assembly; and yet you promised to "enlighten" the "ignorant" R. C. P. "Our Pap says the Catholic man knows nothing about the school laws." Very amusing, and truthful! "Nothing more is said on the subject." What wild assertion! If this is your luminous exposition of human law, what then must be your authority in divinity

"If Catholics and Protestants want to pray, none can stop them legally." Not true; all equal on neutral ground. What nonsense this "polly piety" is! Could you sir, listen to the Mass, Invocation of Saints, &c., at the Institute? or would you approve a 'atholic saying his prayers or reading what you call "Apocrypha" [doubtful] in common schools or institutes? If so, you would not be "a jewel of consistency

"The Constitutions profess to be found ed on King James' Bible." Yes, you say so. It might be as near to the truth to assert that the Model was the British Constitution; and the best parts of it owe their origin to the Great Charter wrung from the tyrant John, in 1215, by Catholic Prelates and Barons. The version of the crowned pedant was not even the first Protestant one as you seem to think; and the Catholic church had the original for over fifteen hundred years, under her sole care and protec-

"Catholics have done nothing for this " The best Protestant writers that ever lived refute you, Rev. sir, such as Washington, Bancroft, &c. [11] Thus your own vouchers are turned "swift witnesses" against you. Catholies, for their numbers, have done as much for their country as their

other fellow-citizens. Your cause is a bad one, Rev. sir; hence even your legal lore, knewledge of theology, and general learning, have failed to main tain it. I am none afraid of American jur ors. This is not my first brush with the "school men;" if I fail now, it will be the first time. I flatter no one, but I state a fact: I have never yet—"ignorant" advo-cate as I am—appealed in vain to American love of fair play and impartial justice. As an American citizen, I ask no more; noth

ing less will satisfy me. Dec 29. K. O'Branigan, R. C. P. (1) Acts, 19—4. (2) Ib. (3) Com School Law of Pa., R. C. Coburz. (4) Purdon's Digest, Note Ed., p. 270—Act. Ap. 11, '62, sec. 14, P. L. 475. (5) Act. 8th May '56, sec. 16, P. L., 628. (6) Ib. p. 83. (7) Act. Ap. 11, '62, sec. 14, P. L., 475. (8) Col. Mason. Conn. Com'r. '59. (9) J. Q. Adams' Letter to his Son. p. 166. (10) Bancroft's Hist. U. S., vol. 7, pp. 125—'31, and vol. 3 p. 32. (11) Ib. and George Washington's Reply to the Cathelic Address. (1) Acts, 19-4. (2) Ib. (3) Com School Law of

A well in California had dried up and the country in the neighborhood was very dry. until the late earthquake, which caused the deep well to fill to the top and flooded the farm on which it was situated so that

Both cotton and sugar crops have done well in Louisiana this year. In some sections the freedmen have laid by enough to enable them to start next season as planters on their own account, though of course on a limited scale.

At last a practicable use for Alaska has been found. Somebody proposes that it shall be made a penal settlement, and the proposition seems sensible enough.

A Georgia editor received a water-melon and a basket of strawberries as a Christmas

#### Mew Advertisements.

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

W OOLEN GOODS AT COST.—After this date, all woolen goods, including hoods, nubias, breakfast shawls, sontags, children's capes scarfs, caps. 4c, will be sold at cost, at Jan. 1, 1869

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of George Aston, late of Union township. Clear-field county. Pa. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will pre-sent them, properly authenticated, for settle-ment D. DRESSLER. January 6,1569-6tp

CAUTION. - All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an signment of a certain note of hand given to C. Metz, of Glen Hope dated November 3d. 1868, and calling for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, payable Ninety days after date, at the County National Bark, of Clearfield as I will not pay the some unless compelled to do so by due process of law, as I never received any value for the same. January 6, '69-3tp. SAMUEL POWELL.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condiion of the First National Bank of Clearfield, for the querter ending January 2d, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts -1.766 88 of U S. to secure circulation - -Due from Nat Banks. . 16.552 87 Due from other Banks and Bankers Furniture and Fixtures - . . . Cash (including Stamps.) -- 13.993 04 Total . . . . . \$235,382 86 Capital Stock paid in, \$100,000 0 Dividends Unpaid, -Profit and Loss, -Notes in Circulation, 1.194 51

Individual Deposits, Due to Nat. Banks Due other banks and Bankers. 870 00 Total Liabilities . . . . I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract om the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Jan. 2d. 1869. A. C. FINNEY, Cash'r.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869. Loans and Discounts. : 149 18 secure circulation. S. Bonds on hand. Due from National Banks Due from other Banks and Bankers,

Cash I tems and Frac'l currency, 194 00 16 423 94 Specie and Legal Tender Notes. Total, ::::::::: LIABILITIES Capital stock paid in, : Surplus fund. : Profit and Loss, : Circulating Notes. Individual Deposits, 95,346 61 Due National Banks. Total Liabilities : \$288,168 63 I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a D sale at

the Comptroller of the Currency.
SAM'L ARNOLD, Cost.

Banking House, Furniture, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKETS—a large stock of fine white woolen blankets, army brankets, artillery blankets, gum blankets, horse blankets, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

Great bargains in cloths, cassimeres, beaver decloth, doeskin cassimer satinetts, shirting flannels, tweeds, velvet cords, at J. P. KRATZER'S

M USICAL GOODS violins flutes fifes claronets, M accordeons, italian strings, guitar strings, clarionetreeds, music paper, instruction books, for sale by J. P. KRATZER, agent for Pianos and Organs. January 6, 1869.

AUTION. -Ail persons are hereby cau-Cioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain yoke of RED STEERS, now in possession of Alexander Dixon of Boggs township, as the same belong to me and have only been left in the care of said Dixon.

Jan. 6, 69-3tp. JEREMIAH HAINES.

#### HENRY BRIDGE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA , Keeps on hand a full assertment of Gents' Purnishing goods, such as Shirts, (lines and woolen.) Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the best

CLOTHS, (of every shade.) BLACK DOE-SKIN CASSIMERES of the best make, FANCY CASSIMERES, in great variety. Also, French Coatings, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla and Tricott Over-coating, which will be sold cheap for cass, and made up according to the latest stylea.by experienced workmen.

Also, agent for Clearfield County for I M. Singer
& Co's Sewing Machines.

Nov. 1, 1855.

### REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

C. KRATZER & SONS,

Have removed to the large and elegant NEW STORE ROOM, on Second Street, adjoining Merrell & Bigler's Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to see their old and new customers.

Citizens of the county visiting Clearfield, and wishing to make purchases, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

Goods at each prices exchanged for all kinds of ountry produce.

## E. R. L. STOUGHTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a new tail-oring establishment in Shaw's Row one door east of the Post Office, and has just returned from the eastern cities with a large and elegant stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Beavers, &c., and all kinds of goods for men and boys' wear, are now

orepared to make up to order CLOTHING, from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles and most workmanlike manner. Special atten-tion given to custom work and cutting out for men and boys He offers great bargains to customers and warrant entire satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronnge is solicited. Call and examine the goods
Oct 16, 1867. R. R. L. STOUGHTON

#### AT COST! AT COST!!

We propose to sell our entire stock of Winter Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Hoods,

Nubias, Breakfast Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres. Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Under-shirts and Drawers, Cas-

simere Shirts, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hoisery, Ladies' Coats, Hats and Caps, Bonne

Velvets, Frames. Ribbons. Feathers, Flowers and Ladies' and Children's Hats, AT NET COST.

to reduce stock for Spring. NIVLING & SHOWERS, KEYSTONE STORE, Clearfield, Fa.

DELAINES AT 20 CENTS PER YARD. CALICOES, from 10 to 124 cents. Muslins, 10 cents and upwards,

FURS-Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furs, balance of stock at greatly reduced prices, at the KEYSTONE STORE.

at the KEYSTONE STORE

SHOES-a fresh invoice of GLOVE CALF BUTTONED BOOTS, Star Polish Bal-

morals, &c, at prices to suit the times, at the KEYSTONE STORE.

WANTED-Country Produce, in exchange for CHEAP GOODS, at the KEYSTONE STORE,

FEMALE SEMINARY, HOLLIDAY SBURG, PA. Rev. Joseph Waugh, Principal. \$50 000 expended on the building. None but Successful Teachers employed. Location is healthful and beautiful; acc Location is healthful and beautiful: accessible by Penn'a R. R. Seventh Session opens January 13, 1869. [December 23, 1865-3m.

Clearfield, Penn'a

Jan 6. '69 tf.

OST-on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1868, between Albert store and Goodfellow's bridge, a certain Promissory Note given by David Askey to David Forcey, dated December 5th, 6th or 7th, parable five morths after date, and calling for ne hundred and sixty doilars The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Journal

office, or by returning it to Dec. 23, 1868-31p. JERE. BUTLER. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Sarah Ann Jury late of Girard township, Clearfield county, Pa . dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are reque-ted to make immediate pay-ment, and these baving claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for set-December 23, 1868 6tp.

A GENTS WANTED .- \$75 to \$200 per A Month!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved Common Sense FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Price \$18.00. For circulars and Terms address

Dec 9,68-3m.] C BOWERS & CO.

320 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. SADDLES, Bridles, harness, collars &c., for MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

STOVES of all sorts and sizes, constantly on MERRELL & BIGLER'S

OR SALE-four valuable Town properties the Borough of Clearfield Locations desirable, and buildings new Apply to
WILLIAM M MCULLOUGH.

Attorney at Law. Clearfield Pa

REGISTER'S NOTICE. - Notice is here BEGISTER S NOTICE.—Notice is here-by given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the next Or-phans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held as the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2a Monday of January, 1869 Final account of Christian Korb, Administra-or of Charles Zillioux, late of Brady t'p, dec'l tor of Charles Zillioux, late of Brady t'p, dec'd.
Finel account of George Ellinger, Administrator of Barbara Ellinger, late of Brady t'p, dec'd.
Final account of John Bloom and James A
Bloom. Executors of the last will and testament
of Isaac Bloom, late of Pike township, deceased
Nov. 30, 68.

I.G. BARGER, Keg r.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is here-by given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heira legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or-phans Court of Clearfield county, to be held as the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the 2d Monday of January, 1869

The account of David Dressler, Guardian of Mandress Flegal. Preston Flegal. Ellen Flegal.
Alice Flegal. John W. Flegal and James Flegal.
minor heirs of James L. Flegal. late of Goshen
township. Clearfield county. Pa. deceased.
The final account of John Russel. Executor of
the last will and testament of Jame Cochrane. In the f Penn towhship, Clearfield county, dec'd. The partial account of Thomas H. Forcey, Administrator of the estate of Matthew A. Forcey The final account of John Witherow. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Hegar-

ty, late of Guelich township, dec'd. Dec 9, 1848 A.W. LEE, Register LICENSE NOTICE.—The following name ed persons have filed in the office of the clers of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield co, their Petitions for License at the January Session, A.D. 1859, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1865 entitled, "An Act to regulate

the state of Intoxicating Liquors," &c: E. A. Thompson, Tavern, Woodward t'p. Beccaria town p Beccaria t'p. D. H. Paulhamus, Louis Plubell, Tavern. Beccaria t'p. Morris town's Morris township Morris township. Robert Poyd, Isaiah Bloom, L. City borough Osceola borough Curwensville bor Mile Hoyt, Benj. Bloom, John J. Reed, Curwensville bo Osceola borough Clearfield bor's Henry Goss, Casper Liepoldt. George N. Colburn, Tavern, Julia Ann Feeney, Tavern, Clearfield bor'o W. B. Thompson Chest township Boggs township Boggs township Penn township Samuel Hepburn, Tavern. Brady township. Bloom township John Mulso George Knarr, A. S. Holden. Matt C Gamble. Guelich townshi Covington town'p. Covington town'p. Guelich town'p. Peter Garnier, Andrew Shoff,

J. C. Henderson, Jacob Stine, Osceola Boro. Bald Hills, N. Washington bo Philander Smith. RESTAURANTS Clearfield borough David M'Gaughey, W. Endres, Benjamin Swaggart, Catharine Graff. Osceola borough. Curwensville borough. Mary E. Montgomery, Shawsville.

Girard township. Huston township. December 16, 1863. SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at on MONDAY, the HTH day of JANUARY 1869 at 2 o'clock P.M., the following described Real Es

I. L. Reizenstein & Co., Clearfield borough.

August Lecente. Geo. E. Robecker,

A certain tract of Land situate in Penn town ship Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follow to wit: Beginning at a small hem lock on the north ern line of what is known as the Clendaniel tract and southern line of tract No 5922, thence north 138perches to stone corner, thence south 76; de grees west 130 perches to a post, thence south 135 perches to a post on Clendaniel line, thence along said line north 764 degrees east 130 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and allowance. Also, one other tract situate in Bell township, in the county aforesaid, beginning at ap old bemlock, thence north 37; degrees west perches to white oak, thence south 105 perches to post, thence by land of Lewis Smith south It degrees east 159 perches to a post, thence 54 and 9-10 perches to a bemlock, thence north 21 degrees east 59 perches to the old hemlock and place of beginning, containing 95 acres and in perches, more or less. Seized, taken in creek tion, and to be sold as the property of James and

Job Curry.

ALSO- neertain tract of Land situate in Guelich township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a birch corner of land of James Morgan, there's south 49 deg. west 186 perches to a post these north 41 degrees west 138 perches to white said thence porth 49 degrees east 199 perches to belock, thence south 41 degrees east 69 perches to hem'ock, thence south 49 deg east 15 perches to stones, thence south 14 deg. east 69 per to birch or place of beginning, containing 156 acres and allowace, about 75 acres cleared, with large frame house and barn thereon erected. Seized lakes in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Hegarty. ALSO-a certain tract of Land situate in Burn-

side township, Clearfield county, Pa , bounded follows viz: on the east by land of Elijan Bake on the south by lands of Joseph Walls, so the west by lands of Reader King's estate, on the north by lands of John Bunnels, containing about 200 acres, seventy acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having erected thereon a large two-story house, barn, and necessary outbuild ings, together with a bearing orchard Seised taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Pater Ruth.

Also-a certain tract of Land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on line between middle and western divisions of tract No 5175 thence east 111 perches to a post, thence north 245 porches to a post, thence west 111 perches to per thence south 245 perches to a post and place of be ginning, containing 159 acres, more or less ed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the pre-perty of Valentine Builey.

ALSO—a certain tract of Land situate in Morris

township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Wm, Zimmer man, on the east by Henry Miller, south by hand of Brenner & Blanchard, and on the west by hand of John Everhart, containing 223 acres, with 18 1 cres cleared and having a Log house and bern-rected thereon. Seized taken in execution at to be sold as the property of Jacob Wagner
Also—a certain tract of Land situate in Law
rence township, Clearfield county, Pa, boarled as follows: On the west by lands of Wm. Ports: on the east by Dale, Macumber and others, on the north by R. Mossop; containing one hundred and forty acres, with about fifteen acres cleared, and a small plank house eracted thereon. Seized is ken in execution, and to be sold as the property

of Joseph Woods. ALSO—a certain tract of Land situate in Covington township. Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the the east by G. Shultz, on the west by Mrs. Reese, on the south by John Pickard on the north by —; containing twenty-three acres, all cleared, with small Log house and stable provided the records. erected thereon Seized, taken in execution to be seld as the property of Chas. Weaver.

ALSo-by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facial, the Also-by virtue of a writ of results of the state, to wit:
All that certain piece or parcel of Land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pabeginning at a white pine corner. 37 5-16 perches cast of a white oak grub, the north corner of warrant No. 1896, and being a part of said warrant No. 1896: thence east 50 perchast owhite oak est. No. 1896; thence east 50 perches to white oak ear-ner; thence south 124 5-10 perches to a white pins corner; thence east 16 perches to post corner; thence south 21 5 10 perches to post corner; thence west 16 perches to oak corner; thence south 3: 5-10 perches to post corner; thence west 50 perches to post corner; thence north 170 perches to place of beginning containing 52 acres and 24 perchet more or less and being part of writant No. 1895, and recorded in Deed Book B, page 45. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Rider.

Also-by virtue of a writ Test Vend, Exp. 12 following described real estate, to wit:

A Lot of Land in the village of Chesterville
Decatur township. Clearfield county. Pent's
bounded as follows: Front 60 feet on Main street
bounded on the county of the cou south by lot of James Cole, west by lot of Masson & Hoops, and extending back to an alley bout 200 feet, with a small frame house erected thereon. thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to

cykenius Howe Clearfield Dec 16, 1868