The Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa., April 7, 1869.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 7, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Civil Tenure question has at last been adjusted, and, it is to be hoped, to the satisfaction of those immediately interested. The two Houses having failed to agree—the House being in favor of a repeal of the old law, and the Senate for its modification—a Committee of Conference was appointed to adjust the differences. On March 31st that Committee reported a modified bill, which was at once passed in the House by a vote of 107 to 66, and in the Senate by 42 to 8. The amended bill, as adopted by both Houses, is as follows:

That the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1868, be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, *shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed*, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent of the Senate, of a successor in his place*, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during any recess of the Senate the President hereby is empowered in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, *until the end of the next session of the Senate*, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion, or by the resignation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time, he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office, which exist prior to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended; *and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of such suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.*

In the passage of this act the [illegible] claim that there is but little of the old law left, while the anti-repealers are perfectly satisfied with its terms. And now that the stumbling block has been taken out of the way, we may expect that the axe of reform will commence in good earnest, and that all incompetent and dishonest officials will be speedily removed and their places filled by those those who are honest and capable.

SPANISH CRUELTY.—The blood-thirsty disposition displayed by the Spanish troops in the capture of the British schooner Jeff. Davis has attracted the attention of the English to the practices countenanced by Gen. Dulce. The Jeff. Davis was captured in the old Bahama channel because she had on board five Cubans who were endeavoring to reach Nassau. Two of the passengers were wealthy. They were surrounded by a mob of volunteers and deliberately murdered in the presence of their families, pistols, guns, bayonets and knives, being brought into play to satisfy the passions of the volunteers. The Captain and crew are still in prison. The outrage will cost the Spaniards more than they can afford to pay.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—Incredible as the statement may appear, there is one State in the Union not only out of debt, but with about $1,000,000 surplus. Stranger still, this State is a Western State—Iowa. It has cash in hand, $284,380; taxes due for 1868, $650,000; war claims against the United States, $389,848; making its total resources, $1,324,228; while its only real indebtedness is $300,000, war and defense bonds, which it is paying off as fast as they can be called in. The Republican papers are naturally jubilant over this result of their long control of the State, as they have a right to be.

CUBAN PROSPECTS.—The Cubans cannot be said to want for material aid. They hold sufficient territory to supply them with provisions, and are rapidly obtaining all the arms they require. In addition to this they have the service of Yankee sailors and Yankee vessels. It is positively stated that they have recently secured the iron clad monitors which left Pensacola for Peru, known as the Catawba and Oneida. One of them is at Ragged Island, awaiting coal, the other is in the vicinity of Manzanillo, on the Cuban coast.

STATE TO BE ENLARGED.—It is highly probable that a new peninsular State, formed of Delaware, entire, two counties from Virginia and eight counties from Maryland will soon be established. The proposed new State will have a population approximating three hundred thousand souls. As it is now, Delaware has but little over one-third that number, and yet has as large representation in the Senate of the United States as either New York or Pennsylvania.

HAVE A LIVELY TIME.—The United States Revenue detectives of Eastern Tennessee are having a good time in turning up illicit distillers. From the number of seizures already made, the mountains of that State must be more thickly studded with copper worms than Ireland contained in the palmiest days of poteen making.

Cruelty to Animals.

The State Legislature has passed an additional act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This act, which extends over the whole State, provides for the punishment of any person who shall wantonly or cruelly ill-treat, overload, beat or otherwise abuse any animal, whether belonging to himself or another, or who shall in any way be concerned in fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature. The abandonment in any public place of any maimed, sick, infirm or disabled creature is also to be punished. The penalty for disobeying the law is for the first offence a fine not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, and for the second, and every subsequent offense, not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars. The informer is made a competent witness, and receives one half of the fine, and the county where the offense may be committed the other half. The proceedings are summary, and the offender, in default of payment of the fine and costs, can be committed to the county prison until discharged by due course of law, which amounts to the three months required under the insolvent laws. When the fine exceeds ten dollars, the defendant may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where the offense is to be prosecuted as a misdemeanor. In aggravated cases, the defendant may be bound over for trial at the Quarter Sessions, where, on conviction, he is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both. The necessary expenses of taking charge of animals transported in an inhuman manner, or of removing and destroying disabled creatures, can be recovered from the owner in a suit at law.

The Public Debt Exhibit.

The statement of the public debt just issued, differs from that of last month in containing full details instead of consolidated items as heretofore. The present statement shows that the aggregate debt bearing coin interest to be $2,107,876,650; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $68,605,000; aggregate of matured debt not presented for payment, $6,003,403; debt bearing no interest $414,413,485. Total debt, principal outstanding, $2,596,898,538, and interest accrued, $39,303,916. Amount of coin in Treasury, $62,530,865; coin represented by gold certificates, $21,672,500; currency in Treasury, $6,802,628. Debt, less cash, $2,525,196,461.

By comparison with the statement of March 1, 1869, it will be seen that the principal of the debt has been decreased $2,573,039 28, while the same period $2,915,320 has been issued to the Pacific Railroad Company and branches, making a total reduction of debt proper of $5,507,359. This statement embraces only the receipts as shown by returns received up to noon of April 1st, and would have been reduced by over $4,000,000 additional, had it been withheld until the 6th or 7th of the month as usual.

THE GRECIAN BEND.—The New York *Times* says: We upheld the "Grecian Bend" as long as the fashionable ladies made such a graceful display of it; but lately it seems to be going out of vogue. Our Japanese correspondent says that the "bend" has been in fashion in Japan for four centuries. The spinal curve had its origin in the custom which Japanese ladies have of carrying their babies on their backs, and the panier had its origin in the broad silk girdle which is swathed several times around the waist and fastened in a large bunch behind. It will thus be seen that our American ladies never fully carried out the Japanese fashion—they have never appeared with the "baby," which was the justification of the "bend."

A TEST.—Mr. Geo. W. Rogers, late postmaster at West Meriden, Connecticut, it is reported has petitioned Postmaster General Cresswell for reinstation in office. Mr. Rogers, it is said, has taken the opinion of eminent counsel, who claim that under the Tenure of Office law he ought not to have been removed. There was no charge brought against him, so the lawyers claim that he is, in fact, Postmaster of West Meriden. Mr. Rogers has sent up papers and evidence to Washington, and feels confident in the matter It is regarded a test. Should it be decided in his favor, it will reinstate thousands in office who were removed by President Johnson after the passage of the Tenure of office bill.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Lock Haven *Republican* says: "The libel suit brought by Major W. J. Purman, of Florida, against the editors of the *Clinton Democrat*, for damages, having been ruled out by the defendants for Arbitration, was taken up before the arbitrators at the Court House, last Wednesday. The entire day was occupied in taking the testimony. The case was then continued until Saturday, when it was argued for the defendants by H. A. Childs, Esq., and for the plaintiff by W. C. Kress, Esq., resulting in an award in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five thousand dollars, damages.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.—The announcement that owing to the failure of the statue of the Mexican monument to arrive in time, the commissioners having charge of the dedicatory ceremonies, have decided to indefinitely postpone the dedication, will be received with regret throughout the State. A large number of societies, fire companies and military assosiations had made extensive arrangements to participate. The cause of the delay in receiving the statue, is owing to a disaster which occured to the steamer on which it was shipped from Italy.

GOLD IN ALASKA.—Immense discoveries of gold, in placers, are reported on the mainland of Alaska, one hundred and twenty miles from Kodiack Island, latitude 61 deg. north, longitude 150 deg. west from Greenwich. Three several discoveries were made; the first on Kuyak river and Chigmet mountains, the second about sixty miles above Sitka, the third on an island, name unknown. On account of the climate, the mines can only be worked five months in the year. Fine specimens of gold dust, quartz and nugget gold, are exhibited in San Francisco by parties from the mines, who will return immediately upon obtaining outfits.

Twitchell Makes a Confession.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., sentenced to be executed, on April 8th, for the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law, on Saturday morning, April 3rd, made a confession to Rev. Mr. Perkins his spiritual adviser, and Mr. Bringhurst and prison inspector, in which he implicates his wife in the murder. The confession created great excitement, and it is said, Mrs. Twitchell has fled to parts unknown. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, by the counsel for the prisoner. The following is the

CONFESSION OF THE PRISONER:

"I went to my room on the night of the murder, and instead of going to bed lay down on the lounge and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused by repeated calls and ran down stairs, when I found her much excited, saying I have had a quarrel with mother and killed her save or help me to hid it. We then threw the body out of the window. I went down stairs and washed my hands; my wife went to bed, where she remained until the servant girl arrived. We were in bed about twenty minutes; I made a solemn vow to eternal God that night that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said I knew nothing of it, but I did it with a vow in my mind to save my wife. I now make this disclosure, that I may have peace with God." Signed. GEO. S. TWITCHELL, Jr.

FLIGHT OF MRS. TWITCHELL:

A Philadelphia dispatch of Saturday, April 3d, gives the following extraordinary statement in relation to Mrs Twitchell's recent anxiety to know if her husband had made a confession, and in regard to her sudden disappearance:

"This morning Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell left the city under circumstances which would appear to lend contenance of truth to the arraignment of her husband for the murder of Mrs. Hill. About a week ago she visited the condemned man in his cell for the last time. She had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, in the course of which she manifested the liveliest concern as to whether her husband had said anything to her spiritual advisers, which would implicate her in the murder.

"She inquired especially if Twitchell had made any statementment about the crime. Mr. Bringhurst responded that he had. Then the wife inquired if he had made confession, to which she again received an affirmative response.

"Mrs. Twitchell then inquired if her husband had made any statement concerning herself in connection with the murder, to which she likewise received an affirmative response."

"Yes," said Mr. Bringhurst, "he has told me all about it."

"Then," exclaimed Mrs. Twitchell, "he is a villain—the greatest villain on the face of the earth.

"She then directed her inquiries to the day of execution, asking if Twitchell intended to make any statement on the scaffold.

"She was assured by Mr. Bringhurst that he intended to do so.

"This brought out the inquiry as to whether any newspaper reporters would be present, and when she was told that would be the case, she exclaimed: "That would be bad."

"Since the day on which this conversation occured. Mrs. Twitchell has not been near the cell of her husband, and this morning she left the city for parts unknown."

Putting up Cigars.

It will be well for those of our readers who are engaged in the business soon to make themselves familiar with the provisions of the revenue laws relating to their particular business. Their interest requires immediate attention to this. The internal revenue law of July 20, 1868, provides that on and after the 1st day of April, 1869, all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used, containing respectively, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500, and shall be deemed and taken to have been manufactured or imported since July 20, 1868, and shall be restamped with tax-paid stamps. Every manufacturer of cigars shall burn into the box, with a metal brand, his name, number of cigars, number of his manufactory, district and State, and shall paste thereon a printed notice forbidding the use of that box or package again under a penalty of $100 and imprisonment, and shall affix the stamp denoting that the tax has been paid. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes, or who shall pack in any box any cigars in excess of the number provided by law to be put in each box, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. The fact that cigars in the hands of dealers have on the boxes the red stamps, or any of the old stamps denoting that the tax has been paid, will not answer. The box must have on it the new black tax-paid stamp.

The Union Remembered Heroes.

Three hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three Union soldiers, nearly a third of a million, lie buried in the seventy-two national cemeteries under the charge of the Government. This is, let it not be forgotten, but a portion of our great sacrifice. Thousands of bodies were never recovered, and every village in the North guards one or more, frequently it scores, in its country grave yard. Of more than one-half of these three hundred thousand we have the names, but fully one hundred and forty thousand rest under mounds legended with that simple word of saddest force, "unknown." Of the whole number less than one-fifth now sleep in their original beds. Two hundred and fifty-seven thousand have been removed from the rude trenches of the battle field, their shallow graves by the roadside, the bare unsightly fields of the hospitals, the Gehennas of the rebel prison pen, to orderly enclosures and respectful graves, over whose still and solemn rows the national flag floats day and night.—*Phila. Press.*

PROPORTION OF DRINKERS.—A St. Louis physician is responsible for the following figures: Taking the population of this country at forty millions—of 300 men, 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication; 50 are ephemeral drinkers; 25 drink periodically, called "spreeing;" and 3 are habitual inebriates. Of 700 women, 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind; 30 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirits; 35 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodically; and 3 are habitual inebriates. Fewer women drink than men, but a larger portion of them become habitual drinkers.

A Little of Everything.

Gold has been discovered in Texas.

Out in Iowa they are sowing wheat.

Eight day watches are the present novelties.

Alaska is now said to have 50,000 inhabitants.

There are 300 female type setters in New York city.

Young ladies are generally honest—but they will hook dresses.

Doubtful—Whether a "rose" by any other name would smell as "wheat."

Rat soup is one of the delicacies of the Chinese restaurants in San Francisco.

On Wednesday last, five million francs in specie arrived at New York, from Hamburg.

Twelve new furnaces are to be erected during the coming summer, along the Lehigh.

Queer, that Grant should put another Fish in his Cabinet when he has Adolph in already.

An exchange says "ghosts are not very much in repute but are they not re-spectre-ble beings?"

A lot of freight cars now being built in Illinois bear the legend "From Ocean to Ocean—no transfer."

Forty thousand Burmans have become Christians since Dr. Judson baptized the first one in 1819.

In Salt Lake City a suit of clothes can be bought for six bushels of oats. What, then is the price of oats?

Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the late Confederacy, is on his death bed at Macon, Georgia.

The snow in the White Mountains is said to be 1,000 feet deep in Tuckerman's ravine. Rather doubtful.

Age is honorable, still we would not advise our readers to select butter, eggs and chickens for that reason.

Forty houses are being built in Corry, and two hundred more are contracted for. Ahead of Clearfield, that.

A "lady" in Allentown passed a spurious two-dollar note on a blind man, in payment for two brooms. Shame.

Having been withdrawn as "Moses," Mr. Andrew Johnson will appear hereafter until further notice as "Cato."

The pilots of the two river steamboats recently destroyed by collision on the Ohio, are to triedbe for manslaughter.

A man in New York was on Thursday detected in paying street car fare with silver coin. He was adjudged to be insane.

A new woolen mill is about to be erected at Uniontown, Pa. Why shouldn't some of our capitalists erect one here?

Henry Ward Beecher says a newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that is going on in the world.

A case was recently tried at Terre Haute, Indiana, in which the Justice, one lawyer and half the jury were named Smith.

Concord, New Hampshire, gives partial recognition to the political rights of women, by electing two female school directors.

An exchange says "though a brave and defiant class, our Fire Department proverbially gets alarmed at every conflagration."

A Portland apothecary has a placard in his window, announcing "Twelve emetics for one dollar; not to be taken on the premises."

If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

New York has a machine that hatches out one chicken per hour. If another to lay the eggs can be invented hens may be abolished.

A new cell in the Lebanon county jail, is to be made of boiler iron, firmly rivited together. That's what we call a regular cooler.

A lady in Waterville, Maine, has recovered $1,041 from a physician, in a law suit, for malpractice in reducing a dislocated limb.

Ex President Johnson has been very ill, but his recovery is announced. He suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis, with an acute attack of gravel.

The democratic State Committee met in Harrisburg, on Tuesday of last week, and selected July 14th as the time for holding their State Convention.

A man in Independence, Mo., was tried for stealing a pig. The defence was that the article stolen was a hog, and on that plea the prisoner got clear.

New fashioned shoes for young gentlemen are made with curved toes, and called "Grecian Bends." Leather breeches and knee buckles will be the next agony.

The Salt Lake papers are making merry over a fight in the household of a Mormon Bishop, in which the "saint" got fearfully thrashed by several enraged wives.

The velocipede mania has reached Altoona. A Frenchman is going to teach a class, in a *stable*, in that city. Wonder if the class will be composed of men or mules.

Greenwood has always been the banner Democratic township of Crawford county. On Friday, March 26th, the entire Republican ticket was elected, by an average majority of 22.

"Has your husband got naturalized" inquired an energetic politician of a robust female. "Got natural eyes!" was the response in an indignant tone, "yes, begoray, and natural tathe, too."

It is gravely hinted that the ammunition fired off in Senator Sprague's speeches, is borrowed from the legal mind of a relative by marriage, Judge Woodward seems to think to at all events.

There is an old English statute which prohibits people getting married after a certain hour of the day, because such a solemn obligation ought to be entered into only when the parties are duly sober!

Bedford township, Bedford county, has a Democratic nominee for school director who can neither read nor write. He opposes the equal suffrage amendment on the ground that "niggers are too dumb to vote."

An exchange says that a farmer cured his daughter of the Grecian bend by throwing water on her, and then laying her in the sun till she "warped" back to the old place again. Afflicted parents will please notice.

In a letter to a friend in New York, Gen. Dix says: "I know no greater nuisance in the United States than speech making, and my greatest enjoyment abroad has been in my exemption from it." Reverdy sees it in a different illumination.

An old lady once said that her idea of a great man was "a man who was keerful of his clothes, didn't drink spirits kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on a wash day to save the woman folks the trouble of cooking."

The Public Credit bill gave up the option of lifting the five-twenty bonds until specie payment may be resumed. The rapid advance of quotations in these securities since the passage of that act seems to indicate that bonds bearing lower interest could be sold readily at par, in coin.

Celestial curiosity seekers are promised a novelty next June, in the return of Winecke's comet, which has been whisking its tail through space for these ever so many years. The advent of this phenomenon will afford much gratification to all taking the trouble to look heavenward, at the time of its appearance.

An exchange says: The "Poor Man's Party," in Brown township, Mifflin county, tried their hand, on Friday, March 26th, at the Spring election by running a ticket, and the thing resulted in the election of a Republican Judge of Elections (the first elected in ten years) and several other Republican candidates.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A horrible murder was committed here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Early yesterday morning a man threw himself into the Delaware and drowned. Subsequently a handkerchief was found in the water bearing the name of Blackstone. This afternoon the body was recovered and found to be Blackstone, of the firm of Hurston & Blackstone, picture frame makers, 912 Market street. The body was sent to his house in the extreme northwestern part of the city. Arriving there the parties found another party of police in possession, and that Blackstone's wife and two small children were dead, chopped to pieces with an axe. It appears that previous to committing the act, yesterday, Blackstone wrote a letter to his father, in Connecticut, saying that he had killed his wife and children and would kill himself. Parties in Connecticut this 2 P. M., then telegraphed to the police authorities here, who went to the house and found the dead bodies as before stated, and were investigating the case when the dead body of the father was brought in. On Blackstone's body was found a paper stating that he had been robbed and was a ruined man, and giving this the reason for the deed. The wife appears to have been killed while lighting a fire in a stove, on Monday morning, as the neighbors heard a noise about that time. The children were killed up stairs, and carried down stairs and laid at the feet of the mother. Blackstone was probably insane.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—By inquiry of the proper persons, we ascertained at a late hour last night that the report that the defalcation of a clerk caused the insanity, murder and suicide, is not true. The deficiency in the cash account was a comparative trifle. Besides, the father of Mr. Blackstone, who lives in Madison, Connecticut, is worth $40,000 or $50,000. *It is now believed that the sole cause of the murder was insanity.* Blackstone lived on the best temrs with his wife, was very affectionate with his children, and to everybody kind and liberal. He was temperate, moral and etrict church member. But for some weeks he has acted strangely, though no one seems to have suspected that his mind was affected. These, at least are the statements of those who are intimate with him, and acquainted with his business relations. It has only been ascertained that about six o'clock on Monday morning a next door neighbor heard a dull, thumping sound in Blackstone's kitchen. She thought that Mrs. Blackstone was moving tubs, and gave no further thought to the matter. The bodies of the entire family have been removed to the house of Cyrus Horne, undertaker, Eleventh and Market streets.

THE VICTIMS.—Mrs. Blackstone's maiden name was Isabella E. Lee. She was born in Connecticut, December 2, 1835, and of a respectable family. She was in her thirty-fourth year, and was a good looking and intelligent lady. She was married on the 28th of August, 1857. From a Diploma hanging in the parlor, it appears that Mrs. Blackstone was awarded a diploma by the Collegiate Institute at New Haven, in 1852, for scholarship. It was awarded in her maiden name, and was signed James M. Linsley, principal. The names of the children were Lee Blackstone and Catherine Lee Blackstone. They were both bright looking and intellectual children, and the little girl was especially pretty, with blue eyes and light curling hair. The family record, which we were permitted to examine, shows that she was born January 23, 1866, and was therefore but three years and two months old. Lee, the little boy, was born April 16, 1861, and nearly reached his ninth year.

THE MURDERER.—James L. Blackstone, the author and one of the victims of this monstrous crime, was born on the 24th of August, 1832, and was in his thirty-seventh year. He was of medium size and build, and had black hair and black eyes. He was of an affable disposition and those who were acquainted with him spoke of him in the highest terms. The family as we have said, were seen on Sunday morning moving about as usual. On Monday morning, in the neighborhood of six o'clock, a lady residing in the adjoing house heard Mr. Blackstone and his wife anything together. She did not notice anything unusual, however. The murder was, it is thought, committed between that time and eight o'clock. After finishing his work the murderer bowed the kitchen window and immediately afterwards left the house. He was noticed by the Fourth district police acting strangely in the vicinity of Sixth and Chesnut streets, between nine and ten o'clock on Monday morning. The officer took hold of him with the intention of taking him to the station-house, but he broke loose and ran, and proceeded at once to the Delaware, and leaped into the water and was drowned.

This is the history of one of the most remarkable murders in the history of crime. Yet it was not a crime if the theory of Mr. Blackstone's insanity be true. It was a terrible and overwhelming misfortune. What we have told of it is probably all that will be ever known. It will remain one of those profound mysteries, never to be unfolded till at the Day of Judgement, when all men are summoned to give an account of the needs done in the flesh. Perhaps it the fond dreams of thoughtful men and women be true, and the spirit of those who knew and loved each other in this life meet instantly in the next, the Blackstone family may now be reunited in the infinite bliss of of Heaven, and the terrible vision of murder and madness be forgotten in the mercy of God. They are all gone now; the book is closed. The murderer lies by the side of murdered, and the grass will soon grow over their peaceful graves. Human justice is baffled—but that of God remains. The suicide may have atoned for the murder; at least it has completed the tragedy.

DISMISSED FINALLY.—The much talked-of M'Ardle case has been finally dismissed, by the Supreme Court of the United States, the repeal of the law, under which that proceeding was instituted, having abolished the jurisdiction of the tribunal.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—The white of an egg, given in sweetened water, is a sure cure for the croup, according to the testimony of a distinguished French physician. The remedy must be repeated until a cure is affected.

The Indians.

General Butler, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, says that he preposes to treat the Indians as wards of the nation, as denizens of our soil, with a right of occupancy only to such part as we may assign them. Massachusetts has always treated the Indians within her borders in that way, and she has had no trouble, nor has she ever asked any aid from the General Government. He remarks that nothing can demonstrate the fact of the utter incapacity and hopelessness of our Indian system—or rather want of system—than to say, on the Northern side of the indefinable line which divides us from British America, there has never been a war, or a treaty, or a substantial subsidy; and on the southern side of the line, which divides us from Mexico, the same is true; and in Alaska the Russian Government have never had any difficulty with the Indians, but no sooner do we raise our flag than there trouble, the Indians and whites at loggerheads, and blood flows on the frontier.

THE GREAT FIRE IN AFRICA.—The cable announces a fire in Africa of dimensions sufficient to warm Siberia. Five hundred miles by one hundred and fifty have been burned in the southern part; and though not announced, it is safe to infer that grilled monkey, roast sprink-bok and harte beest, stewed snakes and par boild elephants, may be found there or thereabouts in extraordinary profusion. If the incendiarism is in the region of the Basutos and Boers, it is to be hoped that both have had a fair taste of the elements—particularly the Boers. So tremendous a conflagration as this is reported to have been is almost if not altogether unprecedented. Its importance may be defined when we know more exactly where it was. The country is sparsely settled, and not much loss of life is likely to have occurred, while explorers, now stimulated afresh, will soon relate the possibilities opened by it.

EXPIRATION OF TERMS.—The terms of eleven State Senators expire with the present Legislature. Their names and districts are as follows:

Ist.	William M'Candless, D.
Vth.	Wilmer Worthington, R.
Xth.	Charleton Burnett, D.
XVth.	George D. Jackson D.
XVIth.	G. Dawson Coleman, R.
XVIIth.	Esaias Billingfelt, R.
	Joseph W. Fisher, R.
XXth.	Alexander Stutzman, R.
XXIVth.	Thomas B. Searight, D.
XXVIth.	Alexander W. Taylor, R.
XXVIIth.	James C. Brown, R.

The Houston *Telegraph* (Dem.) hoists the name of Gen. A. J. Hamilton for Governor of Texas., and says: We support him upon his record. We recognize him as a Republican, devoted to the party of his choice, but as the only man in the State who can save it from the ruin which ominously impends over it. All our convictions are in favor of the principles of the Democratic party, but we can see nothing but ruin to the State in the election of party candidates in the present canvass by that party. Therefore we will support him against all opposition.

New Advertisements.

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

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pa:

In the matter of STACY W THOMPSON, BANKRUPT. } *In Bankruptcy*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stacy W. Thompson, of Boggs township, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, within the said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

apr.1. WM M. M'CULLOUGH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pa:

In the matter of CHRISTIAN J. SHOFF, BANKRUPT } *In Bankruptcy.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christian J Shoff of Woodward township, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, within the said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Apr.1. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH, Assignee.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS, ALSO BAGGAGE BARROWS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, COPYING PRESSES, *Improved Money Drawers, &c.* FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 Second Avenue, near Wood St, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Apr.7-6m.] *Scales Promptly Repaired.*

READ! READ!!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Ten Eyck & Thompson in the merchandise trade, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The book accounts, notes, judgments, and all business of the late firm is in the hands of Wm. Ten Eyck, who desires all that are indebted to the late firm, to settle the same as soon as possible, as he purposes leaving the county as soon as his business matters can be arranged. WM. TEN EYCK. H. B. THOMPSON.

Apr 7-3t.

NEW FIRM—NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Thompson & Co., and will be pleased to serve the customers of the old firm, and all others, at the same place, (one door east of the Bank,) where they will endeavor to sell at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists of all goods usually kept in a country store, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Drugs, Flour, Fish, Fruit, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil-cloth, Leather and Shoe findings, Salt, Plaster, Paints and Oils of all kinds, &c., &c.

We will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our goods and prices.

J. D THOMPSON. H. B. THOMPSON.

We take this method of returning thanks to our many customers for the liberal patronage extended to us during the continuation of our firm. The firm of Thompson & Co., will now take our place and offer you good inducements. Hoping that you will give them the same liberal support you did us, we remain. Yours, &c.,

Curwensville, Pa., Apr 1. 1869. } WM. TEN EYCK. H. B. THOMPSON.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way interfering with a dark bay or brown HORSE, now in possession of George Hill, of Beccaria t'p, as the said horse belongs to me, and is only left with Hill on loan, subject to my order at any time.

March 31-3tp. JAMES G DERBY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pa.:

FANNIE SMITH, vs. JOSEPH M. SMITH. } No. 179, Jan. Term, 1869. *Sub. Ser Divorce.*

March 17th, 1869. D. F. Etzweiler, appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in this case. By the Court. A. C TATE Proth'y.

I, will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding, in Clearfield, on *FRIDAY, the 23d day of APRIL*, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all parties interested can attend. D. F. ETZWEILER,

April 1, 1869. Commissioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. THOMAS HUMPHREY, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 24 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of May 1869, at Two o'clock, P. M., before S. R. Woodruff Esq. Register in Bankruptcy at his office, in Clearfield, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk

February, 1st, 1869.-2t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good, the food digests and makes good blood, the patient begins to grow in flesh the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure the consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal. To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, heetic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflamation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasted, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs begin to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only liver complaint and dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of pulmonary consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. The directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is Professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover St., Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respiromotor the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $6.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK. 15 *N. 6th St., Phil'a, Pa.*

Ap. 7,'69-1y]

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.—J. P. Kratzer has made arrangements to be supplied with the celebrated "Cambria Stone" Flour, direct from the Mills, and having the advantage of special rates, customers can rely upon always getting the Best Flour at the lowest price. Flour delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

March 31, 1869-1m.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that application has been made to the said Court for the incorporation of "The First Baptist Church of Curwensville," the Petition and Articles of Association having been duly filed in my office, and the said Associates will be incorporated at the next Term, if no cause appears to the contrary.

March 31, '69-4t. A. C TATE, Proth'y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pa:

In the matter of JOHN RYAN, BANKRUPT. } *IN BANKRUPTCY*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Ryan, of Burnside township, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869.

March 31.'69-4t. A. A. ADAMS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pa:

In the matter of THOS. HUMPHREY, BANKRUPT. } *IN BANKRUPTCY.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Humphrey, of Pike township, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, within the said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869.

March 31-4t. A. A. ADAMS, Assignee.

SELECT SCHOOL!

The Summer Session of Susquehanna Select School, located at Campbell's Church in Bell township, will commence on the third Monday of May, (first Monday,) for the term of five months,