

Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 21, 1869.

The Late Legislature.

The following graphic sketch of the "Pennsylvania Legislature" is taken from the "New York Independent," and is doubtless from the pen of THEODORE TILTON. It contains more truth than poetry. The Pennsylvania Legislature is a blistering disgrace—a festering sore on the body politic—and unless the people take it in hand and reform it by electing men of character and intellect, it had better be abolished altogether. Here is the impression it makes on an intelligent stranger: "Happening to be in Harrisburg a day or two ago, we made a visit to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Our curiosity to gaze upon that sabbidrum was not prompted by the reverence which inspires one to make a pilgrimage to some historic shrine. We were not a powerful drawn toward it, as we have as it had been a convention of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, or the framers of the Federal Constitution. Nevertheless, finding ourselves within an easy walk of the legislative presence, and the weather being fair, and the train not due for two hours, we strolled toward the capitol grounds, swung upon the only-hinged gate, named awhile up and down the gravel-paths, listened to the singing of the so-called birds, and then entered the ungainly brick edifice, and set down to compare the innocent tree-top notes out of doors with the more than innocent language within. More than a common bedlam, we called our ears. The Legislature was on that day a common bedlam of disorders. In both houses there was wrangling enough for ten taverns; but the lower house in particular was an open riot of unruly tongues. The speaker's gavel came down in vain for quiet, but only added to the hubbub of noise. A certain member's personal character had been wantonly assailed in public print, and he was 'remotely' repelling the just aspersions. In our travels we have visited many legislatures, and never saw such decorum in any; but we have never heard such an incessant buzz of babel in any other so-called deliberative body as in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. But the chief disgrace of the spectacle was the noticeable look of inferiority which a large majority of the members wore on their faces. Never before have we seen so equal an array of low browed groupings together in any one legislative chamber, not even in Albany. Solid Pennsylvanians say freely (and with many interspersed damnations) that the present Legislature is the most corrupt that ever existed upon this continent. We take no part in this accusation—merely because we cannot substantiate the authenticated facts, but because men may have had looking faces without having ill-meaning hearts. Far be it from us to insinuate that the Pennsylvania legislature is corrupt; but the impression is stamped upon it as the most suspicious-looking public body we ever saw. After sitting an hour among the sorrow-stricken spectators, we returned joyfully to the fresh air, the blue sky, the singing birds, and the common people. And we solicited as follows: 'What a country is this! The honor is in the name! Upon its Nature's smile daily glories it, and even man's misgovernment is not able to ruin it.'

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Before Andrew Johnson left Washington, a campaign was laid out for reorganizing the Democratic party South—a work in which he was to lead. The plan is developing as it was agreed upon then and there. His visit to different points in Tennessee, and his speech making, and the announcement that he will visit all the Southern States in turn, are but parts of the plan as it was agreed upon before he left Washington. The ambition of the man is graver than ever, stimulated by a thirst for revenge. At first the Governorship of Tennessee was suggested as the motive; then the Senatorship; but now it is believed that nothing short of the Presidency itself will satisfy Mr. Johnson. His efforts in reorganizing the party in the South will have its significance; and this is the interpretation of the wonderful egotism and self-satisfaction in which he constantly indulges.

DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "We hear that a revenue collector in an adjoining district is now thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars in arrears for taxes actually collected; although his name was removed by President Johnson some three years since, yet he has been permitted to retain the money; but we learn that the acting commissioner has given orders that the money must be collected at once. This is right and proper. The taxpayers demand that the money paid by them must go in the treasury, and not into the pockets of dishonest collectors. The money thus dishonestly withheld from the Government ought to be collected now without delay, with the proper interest added; and it would be well to prosecute criminally. It is somewhat singular that some of these dishonest collectors are constantly using their newspapers to impress the public with a belief that they are models of honesty."

FITTING END TO ROBBERY.—The Cincinnati Gazette of last week says: "James Brown, one of the robbers of the Treasury of Ohio, in 1858, was convicted several years ago. Brown, a banker, conspired with Ketchum, the Treasurer, to take the county money, about \$22,000, and to give it the appearance of a robbery. Ketchum was left in the office bound and gagged. He was a Democrat, and there was then a Democratic Legislature in Ohio, which in most suspicious haste passed an act to relieve the Treasurer. Upon this he had the effrontery to use the State Journal for libel because it commented on the suspicious circumstances and remonstrated against this hasty action. This suit was continued after years and finally allowed to die. The county spent \$20,000 in trying to ferret out the robbers. At length Ketchum quarreled with Brown because he kept the lion's share, and exposed the whole affair. Brown is said to be worth \$100,000. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$4,000."

DEMOCRATIC "PLANS".—The Chicago Times says: "The Democratic party has always possessed, and does now possess the brains of the nation." Without stopping to discuss the question, we would merely say where the democracy carries its brains, or what it does with them? Is it possible that the democracy conceals its light under a bushel, or are we to suppose that its wonderful talents are only seen to advantage say in a tunnel, or a canal, or a gravel train?

THEIR SALARIES.—The ministers to England and France receive \$17,500 a year each; the ministers to Russia, Austria, Spain and Mexico \$12,000 each; the ministers to Haiti and Liberia, \$10,500; the ministers resident in Sweden, Belgium, Guatemala, Bogota, Bolivia and Nicaragua, \$7,500.

Competent Witnesses.

In reference to the act passed by the Legislature, making parties in interest competent witnesses in civil suits, the Pittsburgh Gazette of Wednesday remarks: Hereafter the parties in interest in all litigations in the Courts of this Commonwealth, may offer themselves as competent witnesses in their own behalf. A party cannot be made a witness against his own consent, but in offering himself, of course, is exposed to the legal cross examination. To be a competent witness is one thing; the question of his credibility is a different affair. A witness is competent when the law suffers to go on the stand at all; his credibility relates entirely to the value of his testimony. The competency is a question of law for the court; that of credibility is one of fact for the jury. By the new law, the parties themselves, who were heretofore entirely excluded as incompetent, may now testify in their own behalf, and jurors will give them a credibility, to be varied by the circumstances. This is a decided innovation upon the former rule of evidence, but the judgment of the profession almost universally accepts the experience which, in other States, has established the merit of the change. In Ohio, a similar rule has prevailed for years, and ninety-five per cent. of the Ohio bar are agreed that the ends of a substantial justice are thereby subserved. An extended trial of the new rule in civil causes finally led to its incorporation in the criminal law of the State, but without beneficial result to any corresponding degree. But it is to be noted that the criminal, a witness in his own behalf in Ohio, usually does more harm than good to his own case. In that view the ends of justice are so far promoted. The new rule is wholly confined to civil causes in Pennsylvania. We shall find that where one party testifies, the other will do the same; the jury will find the truth, usually, between them, and, not seldom, the evidence of one or both parties will contribute materially to the elucidation of the facts. There is no reason to fear the inauguration of any general system of perjury. It is found, of experience, that the parties in interest are really, as a class, the most cautious and timid of witnesses. They know that the adversary is equally familiar with the facts, and that a swift contradiction will follow a misstatement, and that a vindictive punishment will pursue to the faintest shadow of perjury. We are confident, therefore, that the new law will be found satisfactory to the profession, and acceptable to our people.

COMMENCING ARBIT.—The State Temperance Union are striking the nail square on its head, in organizing their movement to carry on the Temperance work from a religious basis. They find their fields of labor in the pulpits and Sunday schools, and their weapons in the moral law. They evidently perceive that this Temperance question must be transferred to some forum from which politics can be altogether excluded, in order to justify a reasonable hope of their final success. The campaign of '69 in this religious field, has been opened along the whole line, and is to be vigorously followed up. On the 30th of May, every clergyman in Pennsylvania is invited to preach a Temperance sermon, and to ask a contribution from the people for the cause.

FREE WORSHIP IN SPAIN.—A letter from Seville, March 10th, describes a remarkable demonstration there. It was the day appointed for the grand demonstration in favor of religious worship and a free church—the new creed of the Republican party. There were about 30,000 people in the procession, but including chiefly the youth of the city, from sixteen to thirty years of age, many young ladies and women marching five abreast. The prettiest girls, and those dressed the nicest, were the bearers of pure white flags. There were a great number of bands of music in the procession, and many of the large flags were very hand-some. They made a collection from house to house to defray expenses. The whole city made holiday.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.—It is expected that on the first of May the Treasury will hold about a hundred million dollars in specie. There are eighty-two millions now on hand, and the customs for the month are estimated at nearly eighteen millions. Twenty-eight millions of coin interest come due on the 1st proximo. Some few applications have been made for the repayment of interest, in response to the Secretary's recent offer, but not to any considerable amount. It is expected that this class of payments will be considerably increased on and after the 1st inst.

A CANDID CONFESSION.—Our distinguished Representative, Hon. T. J. McCullough, was the recipient of a gold watch, presented on the adjournment of the Legislature, by a number of members of the House. In his very eloquent speech returning thanks for the gift, he said: "I feel, 'out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh.'"

MORE SILVER.—There are reports of new discoveries of silver in Sonora, less than a hundred miles from San Francisco. That Mexican State rests on the Eastern coast of the Gulf of California, and barely touches that State of its Northern corner. It has long been known that Sonora was rich in those metallic treasures, with their development awaiting the ultimate annexation to the Union.

INDIAN COMMISSION.—The President is contemplating the appointment of a commission of eleven persons distinguished for their intelligence and philanthropy, as provided by the Indian appropriation bill, to advise with the Secretary of the Interior on the management of the Indians. At least two of them, it is said, will be selected from Pennsylvania.

OBSERVING THE SABBATH.—President Grant has made a rule to receive no call on the Sabbath, and has forbidden his Secretaries to bring him any letters or telegrams except they are on important public business, in answer to something he has called for.

A Little of Everything.

Improving—the roads.  
Boys plowing—the farmers.  
In season—garden making.  
Returning daily—the raftmen.  
Should be removed—the ash heaps along our streets.  
Got a new sign—A. I. Shaw, Druggist. It looks well.  
Looks well—Ed Mack's show window, with gilt lettering.  
Blanchard's log drive passed this place yesterday (Tuesday).  
The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die, on Friday last.  
The United States Senate, will likely adjourn to-day, Wednesday.  
Sprightly—our merchants, on account of the daily arrival of their spring goods.  
Many deer, tired of the despotism of monarchial Canada, have fled into Vermont.  
The nomination of Gov. Curtin as Minister to Russia, was confirmed last Saturday.  
Awarded to Ed. Mack—the meerschaum pipe, as the champion velocipedist in this place.  
Heat must be a great traveler—it is never over taken; but cold is—we can catch cold.  
The new postage stamps are as good as a mail fence, smothered all over with ladies' paint.  
Excellent—the arrangement and display of books, etc., in the window of the post office.  
Fifteen hundred Cubans are drilling in New York when they ought to be fighting at home.  
Three expeditions, reinforcements for the insurgents are said to have landed in Cuba recently.  
The New York Senate passed resolutions ratifying the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 17 to 13.  
Somebody says the rates for velocipedists are three and simple six; straddle paddle skated riders, increasing—the velocipede mania, in this place judging from the frequent conversations about the "bananas."  
Nashville, Tennessee, presents for the "champion" a widow lady, aged 114, who has over 400 descendants living.  
Two twelve year old girls of Albia, Iowa, committed to memory eleven hundred verses in the Testament in one week.  
The French mission has cost General Dix \$9,000 a year more than his salary, so great is the expense of living in Paris.  
A Mississippi town has begun an extensive raid on profane swearers and has secured numerous convictions for the offense.  
A Mr. Staff, residing in Elkhart county, Indiana, is one hundred and five years old. His eldest living son is seventy.  
A very destructive fire occurred in Pittsburgh, last week. Several oil refineries and tanks were burned. Loss about \$300,000.  
Senator Sprague is said to own all of Rhode Island, excepting the Providence Journal and Senator Anthony owns that.  
The young lady who presides over the Rich Postoffice has decided that she is a postmaster, and not a postmistress or postman.  
When the Massachusetts Legislature was recently considering female suffrage, the only protest against it came from a number of women.  
Judgment has been rendered in the United States District Court, St. Louis against the Kna Insurance Company of Hartford for \$34,000.  
A blacksmith in Hudson City struck a hot iron into a can of nitro-glycerine. Wednesday, and blew himself through the roof in several places.  
Mrs. Patton, of Hampton Iowa, is one of the heirs of the Nicholas Albertson (Holland) estate worth \$50,000,000. The heirs are just looked up.  
In Kentucky the Executive Mansion is called the "Governor's palace," and more than \$34,000 have been spent in furnishing it during the past year.  
The Ladies of Bellefonte are circulating a remonstrance in that place, praying the Court not to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.  
Which has the most readers—a book or a newspaper? Decidedly the latter. Nothing as fresh or as valuable as the newspaper, and nothing as cheap.  
The French Government has made a contract with two houses in New York city for three thousand bags of Virginia tobacco, to be filled in Richmond.  
Missouri likes the income tax so well that she has started one on her own account and the Courts have decided that this State income tax is constitutional.  
OCCURRED—A destructive fire in Altoona, on Friday last. Seventeen houses and some outbuildings were burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary. It is supposed.  
The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says: There is now enough grain on hand for this city from Minnesota state to load a thousand cars! So much for the grain movement.  
Not one-tenth of those who die and leave property in Indiana, leave a will. The law, it is said, makes for them better wills than they would be apt to make for themselves.  
Four skeletons were found while digging for a gold mine in Lafayette, Ind. the other day. They were the remains of four wealthy land buyers who were murdered in a bawdy twenty-five years ago.  
A number of citizens of Newton county, Ga., who left for Honduras shortly after the war, have returned to their old homes, perfectly satisfied with the anticipation of wealth and happiness in another land.  
The Pope is said to entertain the intention of conferring on the Prince Imperial of France the title of Roman Patriarch, which was once destined for the Emperor himself and which was last borne by Charlemagne.  
The Chicago Post says: A method of deodorizing codfish has been discovered. Now if some social chemist will discover a method of deodorizing codfish cruetery, the world will smell a good deal sweeter.  
Our lady readers, interested in the prevailing fashions will be glad to know that at frontier ball recently, a noted Indian belle appeared in a hoop skirt ornamented with fox tails, and waist of yellow flannel slashed with stripes of buffalo hide.  
Collector Grinnell has consolidated two divisions in the Custom House under one Deputy Collector. It is understood this change dispenses with one deputy at \$3,000 a year, and a number of clerks whose salaries amount to many thousand dollars.  
The Legislature of Illinois has passed a law giving married women the right to sue and possess their own earnings, and to sue for the same in their own name, free from the interference of a husband or his creditors.  
Advices from St. Joseph, Michigan, fruit region state that according to the present prospects there will be a larger crop of peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes and berries than of any preceding year. The peach crop promises to be at least double that of last year.  
The latest fashion in hats for young men takes the form of a sort of skull cap, with a brim that made of sky-blue cloth. If colored hats are to be in vogue, why not adopt green as the favorite color? It is agreeable to the eye, and would in many instances correspond with the mental bearing of the wearer.  
A few Salsadines since a clergyman in Maine, in the middle of his sermon had occasion to use his handkerchief, and to his astonishment scattered in all directions some fifty specimens of paper dolls, which his little daughter had lodged in the paternal pocket for safe keeping. The effect upon the audience was marked.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR DAMAGES.—The

Border Claim Commissioners, appointed by the Governor under the act of 9th April, 1868, to assess the damages sustained by the citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, of this State, have made a report to an Auditor General Hartranft, by which it appears that the amount of losses claimed is \$1,821,031 04, and the amount allowed \$1,693,351 52. The losses are divided among the counties as follows: Perry county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, \$1,515, and to personal property, \$1,223 80, and by rebel troops to personal property, \$70 00. Total amount to real and personal in Perry county, \$2,808 00, of which \$2,639 80 is allowed.  
Bedford county—Damages by Union troops to real property, \$198 00; to personal, \$5,025 19. Damages by rebels to real property, \$500 00; to personal, \$2,031 25. Total amount claimed, \$7,153 23; allowed, \$7,126 23.  
Fulton county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, \$420 00; to personal property, \$1,898. Damages by rebels to real property, \$4,389 25; to personal, \$50,714 07. Total amount claimed, \$54,421 32; allowed, \$45,600 57.  
Cumberland county—Damages by Union troops to real property, \$23,197 22; to personal, \$28,873 73. Damages by rebels to real property, \$10,881 80; to personal, \$10,855 55. Total amount claimed, \$238,176 32; allowed, \$216,724 46.  
Adams county—Damages by Union troops to real property, \$44,728 20; to personal, \$3,082 41. Damages by rebels to real property, \$117,670 87; to personal, \$352,278 00. Total amount claimed, \$542,389 47; allowed, \$507,797 37.  
York county—Damages by Union troops to real property, \$1,330 30; to personal, \$5,309 12. Damages by rebels to real property, \$32,082 41; to personal, \$112,630 57. Total amount claimed, \$127,668 53; allowed, \$124,728 50.  
Franklin county—Damages by Union troops to real property, \$3,122 22; to personal, \$19,631 28. Damages by rebels to real property, \$22,789 94; to personal, \$793,534 73. Total amount claimed, \$838,162 18; allowed, \$788,733 99.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—A Toronto

letter draws a gloomy picture of affairs in the Dominion. Deep commercial distress prevails. Business is everywhere stagnant, and failures are both numerous and frequent. Some large houses in Montreal have been obliged to succumb, and others will follow. The system of forcing goods upon country merchants is worse than ever, and the country swarms with commercial travelers. Heretofore the complaint was that over-importation did the mischief; but the same thing cannot be said now, for the stocks are by no means heavy. What makes the matter worse, is the fact of a continuous exodus of the youth of the country to California and the United States—not French Canadian, merely but numbers of able bodied young men in Ontario, who might be supposed to be willing to undergo any amount of hardship in Canada if everything suited them.

THAT CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Rear

Admiral Hoff, who has been for some time on the watch for a Cuban expedition said to be in preparation for departure from New Orleans, reports to the Department that after diligent inquiry he could learn nothing in reference to the alleged expedition, and had come to the conclusion that it was a myth. He was about to give up further search and inquiry and sail for Havana. That will give the filibusters, if there are any, a chance to get out to sea, and on some point of Cuba most favorable for landing.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.—The imports

into the United States from Canada and the other British provinces for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, under the reciprocity treaty, was valued at \$20,176,977, on which a duty of \$8,387 was collected. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the value of imports fell to \$28,569,135, but the duty collected (there being no reciprocity treaty) amounted to \$3,280,916; a difference in favor of the U. S. Treasury of \$3,272,529. After that, who says "Reciprocity?"

New Advertisements.

Administrators notice—Let- ters of Administration on the estate of John L. Stetson, late of Boggs township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to G. W. McCULLY, Administrator. April 21st 1869-5t

Administrators' Notice.—Let- ters of Administration on the estate of Elijah Smeal, late of Boggs township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to EDW. H. WILLIAMS, Administrator. April 21, 1869 5t pd

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Fourth Session of the present Scholastic year of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 26th day of April, 1869. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session (14 weeks) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History \$5 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography \$10 00 Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, as desired \$12 00 Music, Piano, (30 lessons) \$10 00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., Principal. July 31, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at public outcry, on his farm in Lawrence township, situate between Clearfield and Curwensville, one-half mile North of the road leading from Clearfield to Curwensville on

FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1869, the following personal property viz: One Horse and one Mare, One 1/2 year old Colt, (between one and two years old) one Chester-wick cow, (between one and two years old, and will pig about the first of May 1/2 hogs, 14 geese, 3 turkeys, 1 trio pair Blusham fowls, (pure stock), top buggy, 1 two-horse wagon, deerskin wagon, 2 set hay loaders, plows and barrow, subsoil plow, cultivator, windmill, cutting-box, shovels and forks, lumber sled and his pair twin sleds, one horse sled, 1 hand cart, 1 saddle and a lot of harness maul and wedges, grindstone, a lot of COYARD & CLAYTON GRAPEVINES Current bushes, (best French variety for wine), Cook stove, Parlor stove, Tea-table stove and farmer's boiler, (40 gallons) corner cupboard, book-case with desk, 1 kitchen sink, table, meal chest, meat barrel, sausage-cutter and roller, 1 barrel of elder vinegar, bestsands 1 sewing machine, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: Amounts of \$15 or under, cash, before goods leave the premises; from \$15 to \$20, thirty days credit; from \$20 to \$50, three months credit; and all amounts over \$50, six months credit. When credit is given, with notes approved security will be required in all cases. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on

April 21, 1869. GEORGE THORN.

A Great Remedy for the cure

of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Doctor Whisker's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. It is an ever safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs. It healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, preventing to each diseased part, relieving pain and subsiding inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance that it will cure every case of the disease, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Great Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Pleading Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, &c. &c.

We are not asked why we are not more widely in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Whisker's Pine Tree Cordial. We answer—1st. It cures not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat, and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough. 2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of astringents, which ally the cough for awhile, but by the use of the Cordial the fibres become hardened and the astringent fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians. 3d. The Pine Tree Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure permanent. Dr. Whisker has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from Men and Women of unquestionable character, who were apparently given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who may be consulted in person, or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial \$1 per Bottle, \$41 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Wholesale price of C. Whisker, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street Philadelphia Pa. April 21st, 1869-2m

"BEST GOODS"

AT

"LOWEST PRICES."

Bennett, Blattenberger & Co.,

NOW OFFER AT THEIR

MAMMOTH STORE,

IN OSCEOLA,

A large and well selected stock of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS, purchased at lowest market rates, and to be sold at a slight advance on cost, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

WOOD & WILLOWARE,

NOTIONS, CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,

FLOUR, FEED,

And everything appertaining to well regulated households, as well also to

MILLS, MINES AND CAMPS.

Orders received and promptly filled.

Highest market price paid for

Country Produce.

Salesmen are polite, attentive and obliging.

CALL, SEE, EXAMINE,

and be convinced.

Bennett, Blattenberger & Co.

Osceola Mills, April 21, 1869.

J. SHAW & SON now offer there whole stock of Woolens for less than first cost in Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S FURNITURE—five per cent less than cost at J. SHAW & SON.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—Aldrich

leading hardy varieties of first quality Concord, Catawba, \$1.00 per bunch. Orders collected as soon as convenient, and filled in satisfaction. A. M. HILLS.

PURE BUCK LEAD, equal in quality to

English white lead; Oils, Liniments and Varishes of all kinds; Gold Leaf, and Bronzes, for sale by A. I. SHAW, Clearfield, October 23, 1867.

TO WAGON MAKERS.—The undersigned

is desirous of connecting with the SMITH SHOP, a first class wagon, sleigh & sled establishment. A good opportunity is offered to a Wagon Maker, who wishes to engage in business. The subscriber can furnish to applicant a comfortable house (near the shop) if desired. For particulars apply to

Curwensville, Pa. Clearfield, 10th 1869.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor

and Conveyancer. Having recently located in the Borough of Lancaster, Pa., and resumed the practice of Land Surveying and Registry, he offers his professional services to the neighboring counties. Deeds of Conveyance prepared. Office and residence one door East of Lancaster City, April 11, 1867. J. P.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—By

order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that application has been made to the said Court for incorporation of the First Baptist Church of Curwensville, the Petition and Articles of Association having been duly filed in my office; and that the same will be read at the Court on the next term, if no cause appears to the contrary. March 31, 1869. A. C. TATE, Proby.

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

In the matter of JOHN R. THOMPSON, Debtor. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Thompson, of Boggs 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 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

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WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

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

In the matter of JOHN R. THOMPSON, Debtor. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Thompson, of Boggs 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 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

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

FASNER SMITH, J. No. 179, Jan. Term, 1869.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, S. Sec. Sheriff.

March 17th, 1869. D. F. Kitzwiller, appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in this case to the Court. A. C. TATE, Proby.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Wallace, Bigler & Pilling, in Clearfield, on the 25th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all parties interested can attend. D. F. KITZWILLER, Commissioner.

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

In the matter of THOMAS HUMPHREY, Debtor. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Humphrey, of Pine 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 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.