The Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa., May 5, 1869.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 5, 1869.

Conniving at Rascality.

Some strange things occur in connection with crimes committed in various parts of the country—the latest of which is the recent heavy bond robbery in Philadelphia. The circumstances connected with the robbery of over $1,000,000 in bonds, money and securities from the Beneficial Savings Fund Society, in that city, remain as much a mystery as ever, although some of the stolen bonds have been returned. No information can be obtained by the most indefatigable reporters from the officers of the institution or the detectives that have the "working up" of the affair, in relation to either who committed the robbery, or from whom the returned bonds were obtained. The amount of bonds recovered reach somewhere between $300,000 and $400,000. They were returned to the officers of the institution by a detective, but the President states that he has no knowledge from whom the detective obtained them. The thieves only obtained about $62,000 in negotiable bonds, making, with the $8,000 in greenbacks stolen, about $80,000 to reward them for their memorable Sunday's labor. The institution will resume business shortly, as they hold a large number of mortgages on some of the best properties in Philadelphia. The detectives, it seems, know who the robbers are—or at least are in communication with them—and the action of the bank officials and the police looks very much like compounding a felony. This is not the only instance in which a "compromise" of this sort was effected between police officers and robbers, within the last few years. Such transactions should meet the unqualified condemnation of all upright citizens—being nothing less than the offering of premiums for the commission of the most henious crimes.

New Railroad Project.

Several years ago, the question of a Railroad from Buffalo to Washington city via Clearfield, was favorably spoken of in these columns, but the subject met with but little favor from our citizens then. Now the question of building the road is again agitated. The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday last contains the following item on the subject of this road: "A general railroad convention to be composed of delegates from "New York, Maryland, Washington city, and "the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, "McKean, Cameron and Elk, in this State, "favorable to the St. Marys route for the "Buffalo and Washington Railroad, will be "held in the Borough of St Marys, on "Wednesday, May 12th, 1869." By reference to a map it will be seen that Clearfield lies nearly on an air-line between the two terminating points of this proposed road. To say nothing of the benefits to be derived from the construction of so great and important a thoroughfare through our county, the fact just stated should alone be sufficient to stimulate our citizens to active exertion to secure the building of the road to this place. Hence, we hope, our influential men will at once arouse to action, call a public meeting, appoint delegates to the St. Mary's convention, present the feasibility of this route, and use every honorable means to have the road located to Clearfield. Now is the time. There must be no delaying. Next Wednesday is the day for the assembling of the Convention. Then arouse and act at once, or it will be too late.

The Registry Law.

The new Registry Law passed by the last Legislature, is a matter of importance to the people generally, and as such all should be familiar with its provisions. The law, as it passed the Legislature, contains forty-three sections, but the first twenty-one are only of a general character—the remainder having reference only to the city of Philadelphia. The propriety of some measure to check the progress of fraudulent voting is an admitted necessity by fair men of all parties, and the new law has been drafted to meet this want. It is probable that the experience of a few years will suggest changes and improvements in it, but the principle of a careful registration of voters will always be retained. One of the best features of the new law are the guards it provides to prevent the polling of fraudulent naturalized votes, and the severe punishment imposed on ballot box stuffers, repeaters, etc. The Assessors are required to commence making the registration of voters on the first Monday in June, and to complete and make public their lists on or before the first of August. Some provision should be made for the publication of the law, for the benefit of the whole people.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—In taking care of the soldier's orphans, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts take the lead, and it is a distinction of which they may be justly proud. Some sixteen States have provided by legislation for the helpless children of our fallen defenders, but in only three or four have the acts been carried into practical execution. It is hard to realize this, and sad to think of it, but it is the fact, and one that cannot be too often or too strongly presented. The great State of New York, for instance, has done absolutely nothing.

A "SILVER" STORY.—A resident of Treasure City, in the White Pine mining region, recently died, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot they were informed by the grave-digger that he had struck a splendid cad and had staked off a claim; and he refused to allow the body to be burried in the hole he had dug.

Side Issues.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, of April 29th, contains the following timely and very forcible observations relative to the side issues that some of its members would tack on to the Republican party. The party, from its inception, has been the advocate of the great principle of freedom, and before it can boast of having firmly established the measures for which it has so long contended, and which constitute its true glory, it has still a mighty work to perform, and hence it cannot afford to fritter away its strength on the side issues with which some would burden and endanger its existence. The *Gazette* says: "Whoever supposes that the Republican party is in danger of going to 'everlasting smash,' that nothing will keep its organization unbroken, unless a variety of side issues are resorted to, clearly fails to appreciate the real foundations upon which the party has been built up. If Republicanism has no solid merits of its own, which are independent of the varying phases of the hour, and which spring out of the immutable principles of morality and public justice; if it has been a merely temporary political shift, to bring about a change of places between the *outs* and *ins*; if the field of National politics to-day presents only exhausted questions and accomplished results, not one wrong needing to be righted, not one mistake yet to be corrected, with no longer any public duty neglected or any private right denied—if Liberty, Equality and Justice, the public faith, the obligations of the Union, and the supremacy of the law be everywhere acknowledged and respected—if the partisan opposition, which has so long, so bitterly and so powerfully withstood the final triumph of Republicanism, be at last extinguished, never to be revived—if, in fine, all the people of the States be cordially agreed to accept and stand faithfully by the new order of things for which Republicanism has apparently won such decisive victories—then, perhaps, there will be no further use for it as a political party, and we may wisely turn our attention to the attractive side issues of foreign wars, and annexations, or to the more domestic charms of the temperance question, or that of the rights of women.

"But the facts do not yet justify us in congratulating each other upon the complete triumph of the Republican cause. Let us complete Reconstruction, reform the civil service, purge the Treasury, and make a fair start in the payment of the vast war debt, before we talk of the Republican mission as complete.

"Fortunately, there is no danger to be apprehended in the direction of a foreign policy of annexation or war. In that quarter, are rocks which would shatter the Republican party in an instant and hopeless wreck. But whatever madness may possess individuals, the wiser councils of Republicanism will steer clear of that palpable ruin. The real perils to be feared will be found in the side issues which are likely to afflict our politics for the next two years, with an Egyptian pertinacity. Here lies the hope of the opposition, and, possibly, temporary disaster to the great party which feels itself strong to risk anything, and which is strong enough to overcome any opposition outside of its own ranks."

QUITE MISTAKEN.—Every time the slightest difficulty occurs between prominent members of the Republican party, or men who are considered prominent—every time a disappointed office-seeker grumbles—every time a sore headed editor gives a back-handed blow at the administration, the credulous Democracy cry out: "The Republicans are demoralized—their party is broken, ruined, gone!" Never were men more mistaken. The signs they think they see are no sighs at all. The men whom they look upon as the instruments providentially designed to wreck the party are, says the Chicago *Post*, "Mere flies and gnats buzzing and flying around the great Republican elephant who would smash them into invisible specks if he were not too dignified to exercise his trunk on such game. If the Democratic party cannot learn that the Republican party does not demoralize worth a cent, it is hardly possible for it to learn anything."

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—The English press, conservative and liberal, reject with great acerbity, the rule of damages suggested by Mr. Sumner for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but still they appreciate the danger, of leaving the question open, with the Alabama as a precedent to be applied to British commerce whenever occasion offers. It is more to the interest of England to have the question settled promptly than of the United States. The claims will not abate a jot by the lapse of time, and the fitting out of rebel privateers in English ports, adopted as a precedent to be applied to England whenever she is embroiled in foreign war, will be a perpetual guaranty for the good behavior of that power.

HONESTY AT A DISCOUNT.—Since Governor Hoffman, of New York, has shown a disposition to check dishonest legislation, he has brought down upon himself a large wing of the Democratic party, whose leaders are deeply interested in "ring" legislation. Since he has placed himself in front of the treasury doors as a guard against the inroads of Democratic fillibusters, he finds himself in a measure deserted by his former party friends in the Legislature, and is obliged to rely mainly upon Republican support to sustain him in his efforts to stop the system of corruption and plunder so long carried on.

QUITE BELLIGERENT.—Sprague is catching it all around. Captain Goddard, having been charged by the Senator with deserting his post as a member of the First Rhode Island Regiment in an hour of peril, writes a card pronouncing the Senator "before the world, and with a full apprehension of the words I use, a liar, a calumniator, and a poltroon."

DEATH OF AN OLD POLITICIAN.—Hon. Arnold Plummer, formerly Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and representative in Congress from the Venango District, died at his residence in Franklin, on Wednesday afternoon, April 28th, aged seventy-five years. He was an influential Democratic politician, and a public spirited citizen.

I. O. O. F. Celebration.

On Monday, April 26th, was the first semicentennial aniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in the United States, and was pretty generally celebrated by the members of the order, throughout the country. The most imposing demonstration took place in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in accordance with resolutions adopted last September, at the annual meeting in Baltimore. Extensive preparations had been made, the day was fine, and nothing occurred to mar the ceremonies. The exercises opened at the Academy of Music, about ten o'clock, A. M., where prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Venable, Grand Chaplain, and the address of welcome delivered by John W. Stokes, Esq., Past Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, responded to by E. D. Farnsworth, Esq., of Tennessee, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States—after which James L. Ridgely, Esq., of Baltimore, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, delivered an oration on "American Odd Fellowship—its Origin, History and Developement." The procession was formed soon after noon, embracing about twenty thousand members of the Order in regalia, from all parts of the country, and accompanied by flags and banners, and an unbroken stream of music. Business was generally suspended, and the city thronged with visitors. Innumerable flags fluttered in the breeze from balconies, windows, and house-tops, while myriads of handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies as the grand pageant moved over the designated route. Exercises were held in the evening at the Academy of Music, when a congratulatory address was delivered by Past Grand Master William T. Ford, and also an able and stirring address by Past Grand Master Rev. W. Meredith, of New Jersey, eulogistic of the order.

On the 26th of April, 1819, Thomas Wildey, an Englishman by birth, and resident of Baltimore, organized in that city the first lodge in the United States. During its infancy, the progress of the order was slow; but after the organization of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania in 1823, and of the United States, in 1825, its growth became very rapid and constant. Its prosperity has never been greater than at present, and the rapid increase of its membership is perhaps the best evidence that it is honorably carrying out its mission.

The annual report made to the Grand Lodge of the United States to the 30th of June last, shows a total number of 3.195 lodges, of which Pennsylvania has 526, Ohio 353, Illinois 286, Indiana 273, Maryland 86, and the District 15. The number of initiations were 40,000; rejections 4,514; admitted by card, 7,205; withdrawn by card, 8,095; reinstated, 4,259; suspended, 11,300; expulsions, 898; deaths, 2,322; members, 245,036; members relieved, 21,544; widowed families relieved, 3,911; amount paid for the relief of brothers, $458,538.48; paid for relief of widowed families, $113,275.02; paid for education of orphans, $19,957.26; paid for burying the dead, $103,272.50. Total amount expended for relief, $2,110,951.66.

The report of the patriarchial branch of the order to the same date shows a total of 795 encampments, and swells the annual relief extended to nearly a million of dollars.

During the half century of its existence the order in the United States alone has expended $20,153,592 for the relief of the sick, assistence of widows and orphans, and burying the dead. The number of reliefs to members reached 684,189, and in addition 55,188 widowed families were benefited by the fund.

The Democracy.

The Richmond *Whig* is very severe upon the Northern Democrats for their cowardice and selfishness. It charges that while they prate a great deal of their interest in the South, they really do not care enough to make the least self-denial. The *Whig* says:

"They do not say to us, you fought our battle for four years—fought it until you could fight it no longer, and were compelled to surrender your armies in the field—and now you are entitled to repose; surrender the last garrison you effectually hold and address yourselves to the necessary work of recuperation. No! they do not say this, or anything like it. On the contrary, they meanly appeal to a crushed, bleeding and broken hearted people to sacrifice the last feeble remnants of their political and social existence, in order that they (the Northern Democracy) may be saved from the operations of the Fifteenth Amendment. Nothing more shameful has occurred in these days of degeneracy and profligacy."

If the conduct of the Northern Democracy, says the Newark *Courier*, is shameful, the conduct of the Southren people has been unwise. Nothing so foolish has ever occurred in history as the political union, since the war, of the Confederate leaders with the disloyal Democracy. If the Confederate leaders had done what good sense and good policy dictated, that is, joined hands with the Republicans, reconstruction would have been accomplished in six months. The political contest of the last four years is due to the selfishness of the Northren Democracy and the folly of the South in placing any confidence in the Democratic leaders.

SINGULARLY TRUTHFUL.—The Boston *Post*, discussing the Indian question strangely enough for a Yankee paper, says: "As long ago as the first settlement of the country, there were two plans in vogue in the intercourse of the whites with the Indian—that of New England and that of Pennsylvania. Since that time the former has obtained practical control. The Indian has first been isolated, then cheated and maddened, and finally hunted to death by soldiery. We have pretended to make treaties with him, but they have only been a mockery of justice and a snare for the confiding red men."

SHARP.—An exchange calls Senator Sprague "the shadow of a spindle-shanked shade," and in reference to dirt as a curative agent, remarks: "If what is said about dirt be true, some use can at last be found for the "unwashed" Democracy of America."

A Little of Everything.

Rose—the river, on Sunday last.

Fell—the b'hoy with the blue hat.

To sell goods—advertise in the *Journal*.

Green—the grass and growing grain.

Ditto—the chap with the ring-striped coat.

Cold—the atmosphere, the first three days of May.

The California State Treasury has a surplus of $1,400,000.

Done—at the *Journal* office—all kinds of job work, on short notice.

Convalescent—the fellow who "indulged" in a cent's worth of lager, last week.

Commenced work—neighbor Goodlander, as Commissioner's Clerk, on May 1st.

A "soldier organ-grinder," in Boston, is said to make forty dollars a day at the business.

One farmer in Texas has fenced in a nice little pasture of one hundred and thirty thousand acres.

What Spain wants of the Anglo-Saxon nations—England to give it a loan, America to let it alone.

Mayor Hall, of New York, is quoted as referring to quack doctors as pillers of the constitution.

An Irish girl of Easton has fallen heir to $50,000. She is believed to be much handsomer than formerly.

The Cuban flag is a red triangle with a white star in the centre, and five stripes alternate blue and white

A Western paper uses an old quotation in this way: "Sprague's baby is christened, and his name is Anthony."

The Huntingdon *Globe* flies the name of Hon. Daniel J. Morrell as its favorite candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Gen Sickles is retired with the full pay of Major General, not of Colonel as has been erroneously published in some papers.

A rumor comes from Berlin that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is to marry Count Schmidtswill, Grand Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.

The New York *Herald* thinks the recent extensive publications in the *Congressional Globe* show Sprague to be a "man of letters."

Getting plenty—business signs, in this place. That's right; and now, with a judicious system of advertising, you are bound to succeed.

"Money," says an exchange, "was tight on State street yesterday, and the doubtful example seemed to be followed by many individuals."

The *Louisville Journal* says that Spain lately got rid of one Queen, Isabella, and is likely soon to lose another, the Queen of the Antilles.

As Grant won't say much about things a great many things are said about him, about half of which are incorrect and the rest are not true.

Gov. Curtin is the fourth Minister to Russia from Pennsylvania. His predecessors were Wm Wilkins, James Buchanan and George M. Dallas

A New Orleans blind beggar appeared in court the other day and went security for a friend, swearing himself to be worth $20,000 in property.

A physician boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

The New York *Express* suggests, now that the Odd Fellows' jubilee is over, that the "odd girls" get up a celebration, and get even with the men by marrying.

It is interesting to learn that "Mumtazamul-Moock-Mohsumod-dow-cah-fureed-ponjah-sound-Munzoor-ali-khan-Bahadoor-Musrutjung," nabob of Bengal, has arrived at Paris.

A clergyman in Virginia, writing to some friends, says: "I preached the funeral sermon of a man yesterday, and to-day, at the same hour, I married his widow to another man."

A woman who for eighteen years past has peddled matches in the streets of Detroit, has reared and educated three children, all of whom have good trades, and has paid for a house.

A young girl at Irwinton, Westmoreland county, drank a large quantity of whiskey out of her father's private jug, on April 20th She fell into a stupor, from which she never awoke.

There are many more people anxious to go into office than ever there were to go into the army. No drafting for office, though a great many will no doubt be in the draught before they get one.

The Democratic members of the St Louis City Council, being in the majority, will not confirm the Republican Mayor's nominations unless he makes half of them from the Democratic party.

Iowa plants every three years a forest of 5,000,000 trees, and within considerably less than half a dozen years 25,000,000 forest trees have been planted and are now growing in the Northwest.

A correspondent of a New Haven paper looked at the telegraph wires during the late auroral display, and saw the "sparks of electricity hop along them like infinitesimrlly small illuminated toads."

Among the incidents of the late storm in St. Louis, was the return of a sportsman with five dozen snipe which he had found killed by the hail. A pigeon was brought down in the city by a hailstone.

The Democrats have the majority in Fayette county, and there is a grand rush for office there. There are seven candidates for Assembly, ten for Treasurer, six for Protnonotary and eight for Commissioner.

The Albany *Evening Journal* asserts that the evidences are conclusive that "Governor Hoffman has broken with his own party and now relies on the Republican party to save him being overridden by the Legislature."

Vice President Colfax was quite instrumental in the Order of Odd Fellows, in procuring the creation of the Pegree of Rebekah for the wives of members. He was, also, author of the ritual and "work" of the degree.

A Mississippi editor and justice of the peace married a couple in 1858, divorced them in 1860, married the man to another woman in 1861, ditto the woman to another man in 1862, and last week married the original couple.

A young soldier who went to Washington some time since as an applicant for a Consulate, having spent all his money and pawned his watch, has gone to driving a cart for one dollar and fifty cents a day for a street contractor.

Japanese newspapers have translated and printed the inaugural address of President Grant. Aside from the compliment, this is satisfactory evidence of the interest and confidence felt in this Government by Oriental nations.

Anna Dickinson succeeded in getting one woman in Des Moines to start to work as a tinner, that trade was probably chosen because so much spouting can be done in it, and even the most anonymous of Miss Anna's friends can scarcely deny that she is a great spouter.

The La Crosse (Wis) *Democrat* says: Alderman Solburg, on Tuesday last, purchased one of the Scandinavian trunks at the great baggage sale for $3 50, and found that it contained a lot of wearing apparel and ninety-seven Norwegian silver dollars, and two half dollars.

A Nashville dispatch states that one thing is certain, that Mr. Johnson will not be the Gubernatorial candidate now, but it is about equally certain that his present movements have a prospective bearing looking to the United States Senate or Governorship when suffrage becomes universal in the State.

A promising young shaver of five or six years was reading his lesson at school, one day, in that deliberate manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task, he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile." Master Hopeful drawled out, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—girls."

Strew Flowers on Their Graves.

Last year, for the first time, the beautiful and touching ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of the brave soldiers who fell in the struggle to preserve the Union, took place. In that ceremony the hearts of the people engaged, old and young, men and women, went out together to drop at the same time a tear and a flower on the graves of the departed heroes, as slight memorials of love and gratitude. This year we are invited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to renew our offerings on the same sacred shrines—to once more visit the last resting place of those who fell in the cause of their country, to decorate their graves with freshly culled flowers, and breathe around them the incense of loving and grateful hearts. The invitation will be gladly accepted, and wherever a city cemetery, or a country churchyard, or a place specially dedicated to the purpose contains the mortal remains of a departed hero who died in the great battle against rebellion, to that spot will the multitude solemnly wend their way on the 30th day of May—the time specified—and there deposit their beautiful tokens of remembrance and affection. It is the fervent wish of our heart that the custom may endure while the Republic lasts, and that the Republic may live forever. We subjoin Gen. Logan's order:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Adjutant General's Office, No. 411 F St., Washington, D. C., April 12, 1869.—General Orders, No. 21.—1. The 30th day of May proximo—a day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to commemorate the glorious deeds of our departed comrades—will be observed throughout the United States in such manner as benefits the solemnities of the occasion, and as will testify the undying love of a grateful people for the memory of those who died that the nation might live. This is the second public observance of the occasion, which, it is trusted, will recur yearly while there remains a heart loyal to the cause in which our comrades fell, and while the moving principle of that struggle is worth preserving. It our organization had no other object, that alone of keeping green the resting place of our nation's defenders, by this annual commemoration would be motive enough to hold us together in a fraternal band. The Commander-in-Chief desires to thank those patriotic men and women who gave their aid and sympathy on a former occasion to make successful this National Memorial day, and they are cordially invited to unite with the comrades of the Grand Army in the approaching ceremonies; and he thanks the loyal Press everywhere, through whose generous aid a lasting record has been made of the observances one year ago. To the Congress of the United States, the comrades are specially indebted for authorizing the publication, in book form, of the proceedings of last May, and for the promise held out that each year a compilation will be made and published, as a national recognition of sympathy with these memorial observances.

II. It has been determined not to prescribe any form of ceremony for universal observance, but each Post, or any number of Posts, may arrange together such fitting services as circumstances will permit. The newspaper press are requested to give publication to this order.

III. Department and Post Commanders are specially enjoined to preserve and forward to these headquarters a copy of the proceedings (in printed form so far as possible) which take place in carrying out this order.

IV. As the 30th of May occurs on Sabbath, Posts are at liberty to observe either that day or Saturday, the 29th.

By order of JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.

A Senatorial Missionary.

The Cincinnati *Times*, in a short editorial on "Senator Sprague as a Missionary," says he has furnished a key to the mystery of his speeches. He is neither drunk nor crazy, as he has been profanely charged with being, but he is inspired. We have his own Senatorial word for it that he is "the mere instrument of Divine Providence to set us a glorious work of progress and reform." Everybody knows, says the *Times*, that he was from Providence, but nobody suspected before that he was from *Divine* Providence. If he is preternaturally endowed, he ought to be listened to with respect. Probably Senator Sumner has been slow to discvoer the missionary character of Mr. Sprague, from the fact that one of his first utterances was, that this country owed its prosperity in a chief degree to the institution of slavery. Naturally enough the Massachusetts Senator would think that no such messages as this came from above. It will be a consolation to Mr. Abbott and Mr. Nye, whom Mr. Sprague spoke of respectively as a mastiff and a puppy, to know not only, as Mr. Sprague declared, that these were "words of soberness and truth," but also that they were of semi-divine origin. So, too, the same reflection may console the people in the galleries, who were told, on a former occasion, that they were idiotic, with the intimation added that their good clothes were the best part of them. We are surprised that Senator Sprague, entertaining the notion which he now avows, has not christened his extraordinary financial scheme which is to afford infinite relief to finite thing, as The Celestial Bank of Discount.

School reform is the order of the day in in Austria and South Germany generally. Everywhere the extreme party of the Catholic Church opposes reform. A spirited scene took place recently in the Bavarian chambers, when the prime minister, in discussing the question of reform, launched out boldly against the Pope. Bavaria is a Catholic kingdom. A cable dispatch from Vienna informs us that a similar scene has just been witnessed in the Reichsrath. The debate on the Primary School bill had been exciting in the extreme, the Polish and Tyrolese deputies, devoted and unreasoning churchmen, all keen, even bitter, in their opposition. At the close of the debate these deputies left in high dudgeon; but the vote was taken and the bill became law. Thus, in spite of the church, reform goes on.

A RUMOR.—The Washington *Express* says a report is going the rounds to the effect that a large number of disappointed office seekers have left this city for Madrid, to offer themselves for the Spanish throne, vice Isabella, removed. We don't believe a word of it. The have all had enough of office-seeking, and either have gone home or are on their way there, to look up some more respectable employment than kingcraft.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—An interview between General Carl Schurz and the President on Monday a week enlivened by a pleasant incident. The President remarked: "General, I see by the Democratic papers that you and I have been having a fierce fight." "Yes," said Schurz, "that is the first that I had heard of it." "Well," said the President, "if it isn't any fiercer on your side than it is on mine, it isn't much of a fight." "Well, if it isn't fiercer on your side than it is on mine, we can afford to make up," responded the Senator, jocularly. "Well, let's make up," said General Grant.

Many of our offices have been in the habit of sending away for their inks. We would call attention to the advertisement of the Grey's Ferry Printing Ink Works. We are using ink from the above factory and find it entirely satisfactory in quality and price, and take pleasure in adding our testimony in its favor.—*Phil'a Evening Star.*

PRINTING INK.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of printers to the advertisement of C. E. Robinson. The "Morning News" is printed with ink from his manufactory. It is clean, well ground and of good color, and is sold at a very reasonable price. In fact, it is the best ink for the price that we ever used, and we cordially add our endorsement to those in the advertisement.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

New Advertisements.

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

WANTED—a MILLER to run a Grist Mill with a good run of custom. Possession given at once. Good recommendations required Apply to T. H. FORCEY,
May 5-2t Grahamton, Pa

SAWED LUMBER.—The undersigned having started in the Lumber business, near Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., is now prepared to furnish pine boards, clear and panel stuff, &c. Pine and Hemlock bills sawed to order and shipped on short notice.
C. R. MACOMBER,
Osceola Mills,
May 5, 1869-tf. Clearfield co., Pa.

FOR SALE,

White Lead, Zinc Paint, Linseed Oil, Turpentine.
Varnishes of all kinds, Colors, in oil and dry, Paint and Varnish brushes.
HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
Clearfield, Pa -M 5,'69.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. CHRISTIAN J. SHOFF, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d 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. E. 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.
May 5th, 1869,-2t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. STACY W. THOMPSON, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 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 1 o'clock, P M., before S. E. 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.
May 5, 1869-2t.

THIS WAY!

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia we take this method of notifying all our old customers, and many others whom we desire to have as customers, that we are receiving a very

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

of all kinds, which we will sell at very low figures. Give us a call, examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere and thereby save from 5 to 20 per cent. on your purchases.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors of Tru Eyck & Thompson.
Curwensville, May 5, 1869-1t.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following valuable property will be sold at public outcry, on

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M, and 2 o'clock P. M., in the town of Glen Hope, viz:

234 *ACRES AND ALLOWANCE*,

of choice timber land, situate in Beccaria twp, Clearfield county, Pa., lying within one and a half miles of Big Clearfield creek, and well covered with choice pine, oak and hemlock timber, (being part of the Isaac Wampole survey,) and is well calculated for timbering or logging. There are valuable coal mines opened on lands immediately adjoining the same. The above tract is part of, and taken out of, the lands formerly belonging to Wm. Pusey. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine this property. The conditions of sale are as follows: One half to be paid down on confirmation of sale, and the other half on the first day of May, 1870, to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest from day of sale. Possession will be given immediately. The owner reserves one bid.

May 5, 1869. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned adopt this method of notifying the public generally, and the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity in particular, that they have just returned from the East with, and are now opening, in their

NEW STORE ROOM,

one door West of Bloom's Hotel, a large and well selected stock of goods, which will be sold as cheap as the same quality elsewhere in the county.

Our stock consists of Dry Goods, of every description, together with a full assortment of notions. Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, as well as Tinware, Cedarware, Willowware, Buckets and Brooms, together with a large stock of Groceries, and always a full stock of Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

In short, we keep a full supply of everything used in this market.

We want all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Curwensville, Pa., DANIEL HARTSOCK,
May 5, 1869-4t. EDWIN GOODWIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two MARE MULES, one a black and the other a dun, one two-horse wagon, and one set double harness, now in possession of Geo. Hancock, as the same belong to us, and are only left with said Hancock on loan, subject to our order.
Philipsburg, m5-3tp] WAGONER & BRO.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

There will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Pike township, on

FRIDAY, MAY SEVENTH, 1869,

the following personal property, to wit: Two horses; one three-year old, and two yearling colts; two cows, and a lot of young cattle; sheep, hogs, geese, &c One Wagon, Buggy and sleigh, sled, log-sled and chains; set double tug-harness, single harness and saddle; plows, harrow and cultivator, cutting-box and grindstone, forks, rakes, shovels, hoes, &c

Wheat, Rye, corn, buckwheat and potatoes, one cupboard, bookcase, tables chairs and bedsteads; stoves, carpet, &c., together with a number of articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day. Terms will be made known on day of sale. A long credit given if desired. U. W McNAUL.
April 28, 1869.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby 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 other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the *Court House*, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the 3d Monday of May 1869

Final account of G H LYTLE, Administrator of Daniel M. Weaver late of Curwensville borough, deceased.

Final account of DAVID LABORDE Administrator of Elizabeth Doney deceased who was Administratrix of Nicholas Doney, of Union township, deceased.

Final account of John McCOY, Administrator of of James McCoy, late of Beccarria township deceased.

Final account of John McCOY, Executor of Margaret Cowen, late of Beccarria township deceased

April 28, 1869. A. W. LEE, Register.

REPORT OF THE First National Bank of Curwensville, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April 1869.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts,		$146,282 32
Commercial Paper	$47,000 00	
Time Accom. Loans	98,432 32	
Suspended and Overdue Paper (good)	850 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	24,750 00	
Overdrafts,		1,436 86
U. S. Bonds deposited with U S Tr. to secure circulation,		$1,800 00
Other Bonds		900 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		9,511 34
Due from National Banks		5,231 32
Due from other Banks and Bankers,		2,792 77
Banking House,		2,500 00
Furnitnre and Fixtures		1,000 00
Current Expenses		625 33
Taxes Paid		971 60
Cash Items (including stamps)		385 61
Bills of other National Banks		135 00
Fractional Currency (including nickles)		1,189 33
Specie		10 90
Legal Tender Notes		20,949 00
Total,		$274,931 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,		$150,000 00
Surplus fund,		25,000 00
Discount	$1,821 41	
Exchange	1,411 17	
Interest,	2,159 82	
Profit & Loss,	1,041 01	6,413 41
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$67,500 00	
Less amount on hand	250 00	
Amount Outstanding		67,250 00
Individual Deposits,		74,451 19
Due National Banks,		1,755 45
Due to other Banks and Bankers		21 33
Total Liabilities		$274,931 38

I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash.
April 28, 1869-3t

LIST OF RETAILERS, Of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the County of Clearfield, subject to the payment of license for the year 1869.

Class.	To Pay				
BECCARIA.			MORRIS		
11 S. M'Farland,	$15 00		12 Leonard Kyler,	12 50	
13 W. S. Dickey,	10 00		13 J C Brenner & Cold	00	
13 J. G. Glasgo,	10 00		14 John Odell,	7 00	
14 A. Montgomery	7 00		14 Stewart & Mons,	7 00	
14 W. C. Metz,	7 00		PENN		
BRADY.			13 Johnson & Co	10 00	
12 C. & G. Schwem,	12 50		14 Jonathan Walls,	7 00	
12 L. B. Carlisle,	12 50		14 James Flynn,	7 00	
13 J A. Terpe,	10 00		UNION.		
13 D. Goodlander,	10 00		14 D & J H Brubaker,	7 00	
13 R H. Moore,	10 00		WOODWARD.		
14 J. Kuntz & Son,	7 00		12 Sam'l Hagerty,	12 50	
14 Carlisle & Son,	7 00		13 Forrest & Son,	10 00	
14 John Schurich,	7 00		13 Cohn & Cox,	10 00	
14 J Heberling & Co.	7 00		14 Thos. Henderson,	7 00	
14 Smith Curry & Co	7 00		14 John M. Chase,	7 00	
BURNSIDE.			CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.		
12 McMurry & Co.	12 50		9 Richard Mossop,	25 00	
12 Wm. C. Irvin,	12 50		10 Jos. Shaw & Son,	20 00	
13 Jackson Patchin,	10 00		10 G. L Reed & Co	20 00	
14 Matthew Irwin	7 00		10 J. P Kratzer	20 00	
14 Horace Patchin	7 00		11 Wm. Reed & Co.	15 00	
14 W. J. Nugent,	7 00		11 Merrell & Bigler,	15 00	
BELL.			11 C Kratzer & Sons,	15 00	
14 Robt. Mahaffey,	7 00		12 Nivling & Co.	12 50	
14 C. A. Rorabaugh,	7 00		12 J. Graham & Sons	12 50	
14 David Bell,	7 00		12 Wright & Sons,	12 50	
BOGGS.			13 Robt. Mitchell,	10 00	
13 John Holt,	10 00		13 Hartswick & Co.	10 00	
BRADFORD			14 Alex Irwin,	7 00	
13 Albert & Bro.	10 00		14 I. L. Reizenstein,	7 00	
13 J. W Funk,	10 00		14 H. Bridge,	7 00	
14 Ed. Williams,	7 00		14 Dr Boyer & Shaw	7 00	
CHEST.			14 M. Neice,	7 00	
13 Hurd & McKee,	10 00		14 J. C Lightcap,	7 00	
14 Wm Hunter,	7 00		14