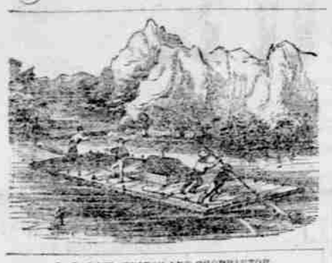
The Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1869.

Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 9, 1869.

BENDING THE TWIGS.—The Indians are undeniably on the war path again. Daily records of their cruel outrages come to us by telegraph, and, doubtless, not the half is told. We fear that they need another sound thrashing before they will take kindly to "thee" and "thou," wear broad-brimmed hats over their scalp locks, and evince a disposition to raise bread instead of begging and stealing it. The only fear is that they will *never* do so. Be this as it may, there is much sense in the suggestion of a veteran Indian fighter, who thinks that the *pappooses* should be secured and reared and educated in the usages of civilization. He thinks the adults are hopeless cases. But is sanguine regarding the feasibility of reclaiming the young savages. The force of this suggestion must be felt by all. When we would tame a lion or a tiger, a rabbit or a partridge, we never take the old ones. We secure the tender young, and our efforts are often attended with success. Why not apply the principle to the taming of wild men? Let us do the best we can with the red adults, which we confess seems more likely to be SHERIDAN'S best than the Quaker's best—but let us make sure of the red *children*, by educating them up to a better life. Perhaps we may find that SOLOMON'S wisdom is as applicable to Sioux human nature as to any other variety of that article, and that if we train up an *Indian* child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from the reservations we have placed him on, to murder emigrants and steal their horses.

AN ODIOUS MONOPOLY.—There is another, and to those extensively engaged in the printing and publishing business, an odious monopoly established. A leading paper manufacuring firm of Cincinnati have received notice that they must pay a royalty on every pound of paper in which straw is a material. A combination of Eastern manufacturers of paper, have bought up all the patents embracing the making of paper from straw, and last winter they slipped through Congress an extension of the principle patent for seven years, and now, having all the powers in the hands of the ring, they have come down on the outside paper manufacturers with this demand, requiring not only that they shall pay a heavy royalty, but shall fix their prices as ordered by the ring, which proposes to regulate the quantity manufactured, in order to regulate the prices.

PROTESTANT INDEPENDENCE.—The Protestant Congress which assembled at Worms, Germany, on Monday, May 31st, declared by a unanimous vote that they would not return to the fold of Rome, be the invitations of the Pope ever so tempting. The Lutherans, Presbyterians, and most other protestant denominations, in this country scoff at the offers of the venerable Pius, and so far no favorable view has been taken of the Pope's recent letter to Protestants, unless possibly the Ritualists may have a leaning that way. But who expected that there would be a favorable response? Is there a single good reason to expect that the work of Martin Luther will be undone at the present day? If so, we confess we have seen no signs of it.

ANNEXING CANADA.—A Toronto correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* is anxious for the adoption of definite measures for effecting a consolidation of the United States and Canada. He proposes, as the preliminary step, that a joint convention composed of the American House of Representatives and the Canadian House of Commons, shall be held at Buffalo, or some other point on the frontier, to discuss the qustions involved. His letter is significant of the direction thought is taking among the Canadians.

GETTYSBURG.—The dedication of the Soldiers National Monument at Gettysburg, in July, will be a large and imposing demonstration. It is expected that every State in the Union will be represented—the South as well as the North. Senator Morton, of Indiana, is to deliver the address; Mr. Beecher will offer up the prayer, and Bayard Taylor writes the ode. President Grant, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Meade and many other distinguished officers and soldiers will be present.

THAT'S RIGHT.—The Spanish Republicans have come bravely up to the mark. Because they cannot get a Republic now, they will not refuse to support the new constitution, which is certainly a better one than they ever had before. Their action is very sensible, and it only needs a disposition to liberate Cuba to cause us to have a very high respect for the Spaniards of the present day.

REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.—There has been, since the foundation of the system of hypothecation, a great many strange things put into pawn, but the latest notable instance of the kind seems to us the most remarkable. The Republic of Hayti wishes to negotiate a loan with this country, and as security she will give a cape—a real "portion of land extending out into the sea."

The claims of American citizens on Mexico, foot up sixty millions of dollars. A joint commission will meet shortly to consider them.

Punch says Reverdy Johoson, as the representative of America, has gotten all the dinners, and now Motley is coming after her deserts.

The Public Debt.

Since the announcement of a line of policy by Secretary Boutwell he has become an object of attack by all the gold and stock gamblers in the land, as well as by Democratic journals, whose only source of argument and hope of future party strength is in the failure of measures propounded or entered upon by Republican officials. There is a certain class of politicians and speculators, and even legitimate business men, who are morbidly determined to be displeased with every financial step taken. When the public debt showed symptoms of increase, they howled inordinately about extravagance and were bursting with projects of curtailment. When the public debt began to decrease, they either retired in sullen disappointment from controversy or bellowed with renewed strength concerning the dangers of breaking down the old ruts and running the Treasury upon an improved track.

That Mr. Boutwell has in the short space of three months succeeded in depriving the Democrats of a party cry, and the gamblers of an undue control over the money markets, is certainly creditable, and in the minds of all just men should entitle him to a patient and respectful hearing. The public debt statement, just published, is a flattering exhibit, and will prove exceedingly grateful to the people. It shows that under faithful management the debt has decreased during the month of May, nearly fourteen millions of dollars, and that since the beginning of Mr. Boutwell's term there has been a decrease of over twenty millions.

At this rate we may safely count upon an extinguishment of debt equal to eighty millions annually, for during this period the Treasury met the coin interest upon the May five twenties, a drain almost as severe as it will be compelled to withstand at any other period. But a greater annual decrease than this may be anticipated, since each month of Mr. Boutwell's occupancy shows a largely increasing surplus. During the chaos of change in March the exhibit was nothing more than hopeful; in April a surplus of nearly six millions was recorded, and now we have the magnificent figures above set forth. The ponderous and complicated machine is daily and hourly becoming more controllable. When the battle which the Secretary has been waging with speculators is settled, and he enters into the enjoyment of that confidence which his victory entitles him to, the great work will be completely in hand, and the decrease of last month may become a fair monthly average.

Hitherto the assets of the Treasury have been represented by the amount of currency and coin therein. Now we have a new and substantial element added, in the shape of a sinking fund. The large coin surplus was a healthy indication, and gave assurance to holders of securities whose interest was payable in that metal. For many months it has ranged from seventy-five to one hundred millions. When Mr. Boutwell proposed to throw one or more millions of this surplus per week upon the market, croakers cried out with alarm lest the grand total should rapidly fall below the interest requirements. But their fears may be dismissed, for the coin in the Treasury now amounts to $81,000,000, and as long as so fruitful a harvest is gathered from duties it will increase rather than decrease.

The sinking fund is already a vigorous embryo. We get at it by indirection:

Total debt, principal and int.		$2,653,679,653 10
Amount, less cash and sinking fund, in Treasury		2,505,415,613 12
Difference		$128,258,039 98
Coin in Treasury	$81,839,489 49	
Currency	19,984,555 07	
Total		$101,824,024 56
Difference		$26,434,015 42

This, then, must represent the amount laid by for cancellation, or, what is of more material moment, the amount upon which interest has ceased.

When it is remembered that Mr. McCulloch and his predecessors were frequently forced to go into a disastrous market with their coin savings in order to raise a sufficient amount of currency to conduct the ordinary business of the Government, the inference is plain from the currency exhibit now made that Mr. Boutwell will be troubled with no such despairing shifts. He has now a currency reserve of over nineteen millions, which in view of the general scheme of retrenchment, is ample for all the ordinary purposes of the Government, and that especially since the high order of the new revenue appointees and their faithful adhesion to duty is bringing into the Treasury the full amount believed to be due to it.

Viewed in every aspect, the country can not but congratulate Mr. Boutwell upon his management of the Treasury thus far. He did not enter upon his duties with the prestige of a banking reputation, and consequently financiers may have distrusted, while gamblers chuckled at the prospect of an easy victim. Both have been disappointed; the former agreeably, the latter to their cost. His policy, though new, is not novel. It has all the elements of common sense, and that is perhaps its best eulogium. The people are able to understand his steps, for their wisdom appears on the slightest examination. It confidence is withheld it will not be so justly, but in obedience to that truckling churlishness which springs from party blindness or abased self interest, and if the success which the present monthly statement indicates does not continue, then there is no consolation to be drawn from the wisest calculations.

It is rumored that Dulce was recalled on account of his lenity toward the Cuban insurgents. If so, then let De Roda appear with a heel of rougher iron and a breath more vengeful, and Cuban independence will not be postponed. The touch of a greater tyrant's foot, and tones of a harsher despot's voice, will kindle a fire in the island that will speedily consume all the fragments of Spanish dynasty, and lick up the guerilla volunteers as insurrectionary and worthless chaff.

A man in Chicago killed himself the other day in order that his wife and family might get his life insurance money and thus be saved from starvation.

Eight thousand people participated in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves at Memphis, Tennessee.

DESIRABLE ECCENTRICITY.—The latest contribution to the Conscience Fund comes from an English holder of our five twenty bonds. He returns three per cent. out of six per cent. interest he has received on his securities, remarking that six per cent. is too high, and in fact extortionate, considering the present burdens of the American people. This worthy an honorable Englishman, who is said to have been a member of Parliament, is regarded at Washington as a kind of lunatic for this action. To paraphrase the remark with which Mr. LINCOLN rebuked those who, about the time of the capture of Vicksburg, accused GRANT of being a drunkard, we ardently wish there were a great many of this kind of lunatics among the bond holding class—at least we wish the *spirit* that dictated this eccentric action, the spirit of consideration for those who work hard to pay the interest on the public debt, were more common than it is among those who simply told their hands and receive the money. If it were it would simplify very materially some of the problems that must press upon the attention of our people before long.

THREE CARS SUBMERGED.—An extraordinary occurrence took place in Crawford county, a few days since. The Titusville *Herald* of June 1st, states that a part of the track of the Oil Creek Railroad gave way near Gray's mills, and allowed one car to sink into a bed of quicksand. The break occurred where the track was laid across a peat bog, and took place while a gravel train, which had run on that part of the track, was being unloaded. Three of the cars began to sink rapidly, in a few minutes after the work of unloading commenced, and in a short time one of them was below the surface. An attempt was made to draw the other two on the track, but it failed, and during Sunday afternoon and yesterday the cars continued to sink, and at last accounts they were about twelve feet below the surface. About two hundred and twenty-five laborers were at work yesterday on the track, but the relaying of it has been found to be more difficult than was at first supposed. The bog is quite large; and where the track crosses it is about one hundred yards broad. It was sounded in several places yesterday and found to be about thirty-eight feet deep.

NO MORE "COLONIZING."—The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, have decided an important question raised under the 27th section of the Registry Law, which applies especially to hotels, taverns, Sailor boarding houses, &c., in that city. The Court sustain the letter and spirit of the act. The result is that, under this provision of the law, there can be no more colonizing in Philadelphia, as the Assessors are prohibited from registering any of the inmates of these establishments. If they are citizens and quailfied voters, they must come before a Board of Canvassers and establish their right. This will raise another howl from the Copperheads, as their big majorities in certain wards are in good part made up of bogus voters who protess to hail from these establishments.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.—The Free Traders are holding weekly meetings in New York and making great efforts to disseminate the free trade doctrines. As an offset to their efforts Horace Greely has commenced publishing in the *Tribune* a series of articles to expose the fallacies of free trade and elucidate the principles of protection. We know of few men in the country who are abler or more earnest advocates of protection to American industry than Mr. Greely, and his articles will no doubt command a wide-spread circulation.

THE QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.—The *Miner's Journal* estimates that under free trade, a laborer would receive in this country in order to compete with European manufactures, about 75 cents a day; under a protective tariff he would not receive less than $1,50 to $1,75 a day, and the duties that he would have to pay per day, owing to the enhanced value of the articles he consumes under a protective policy, would not exceed 20 cents a day. This is the question in a nut-shell. American workmen should ponder it.

The Republicans seem to be confident of carrying Virginia on the 6th of July. Gov. Wells is making a splendid canvass as the Radical candidate for Governor, and there is complete unity among his supporters. The colored vote will go almost in a body Republican, notwithstanding the offers of the Democrats to give them offices in exchange for their votes.

The New York *Sun* charges that at the election in the John Street M. E. Church, New York, a few day's ago, women voters were imported in crowds from other churches, and that the Pastor's wife refused to vote in consequence; which is a bad commentary on the claim that woman suffrage will promote the purity of elections.

HON E. M. STANTON.—The health of ex-Secretary Stanton remains poor, and his friends have no hope that he will ever sufficiently recover to take active part in the affairs of the country. He is an example of men worn down and death-stricken by the recent war, although never in front of the enemies' guns.

President Grant's Administration, though just fairly commenced, has been peculiarly fatal to all kinds of corrupt combinations. The "Whisky Ring" is effectually broken up. So is the Indian Agency Ring, and the Rings of Office brokers, Pardon-brokers, &c.

The Rhode Island legislature has postponed the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, until its January session.

The grasshoppers which last year infested the lower part of Huron county, Ohio, have reappeared and seriously threaten the crops.

More than five hundred German immigrants have purchased land and settled in Amelia county, Virginia, recently.

The French Government offers to transport, without cost, all laborers who will go to Algiers for the harvest.

A Little of Everything.

A good paper—the *Journal*.

Secret of success—advertising.

Going up—the new depot buildings in this place.

There are still 400 lines of stage coaches in America.

Appear—several new advertisements to-day. Read them.

"Beauty is only skin deep." Well, it looks first rate as far as it goes.

Gentlemen engaged to be married are now politely termed husbands by brevet.

Money is somewhat like manure—it does the most good when liberally spread broadcast.

An exchange thinks limbs of the law should be clothed in breaches of promise. We suggest legal habits.

That un-pfau-tunate Pfau, the pfau-most man in his profession, is not altogether pfau-ltless having had another pfaul.

After several combats the forces under Gen. Jordan have succeeded in joining the Cuban artillery with 1,700 rifles.

The young ladies of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, object to the bachelor editors of the State holding a convention at that place.

One of the young Austrian Archdukes is said to have a penchant for making purchases when the merchant isn't looking.

Two Louisville policemen the other evening tried for some time, but unsuccessfully, to induce a cast iron dog to take poisoned meat.

Gen Grant is credited with the epigrammatic remark that "office-seeking was fast becoming one of the industries of this country."

A school committee man down east writes: "We have a school house large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high."

A henpecked, unfortunate man says the most remarkable organ in the world is the organ of speech in women. It is an organ without stops.

Still improving—our town. We observe several buildings in course of erection, among them the fine residence of John W. Wright, on Water street.

An English clergyman who is obliged also to officiate as organist, is using the new electrical action, having the keyboard fitted up in the reading desk.

Bond Onion, aged 73, one of the brave men in the garrison at Fort McHenry when bombarded by the British, in 1814, died in Baltimore on Friday a-week.

The story that Ned Buntline has fallen from temperance grace and taken to faro banking is untrue, and was started in California to bring him into disrepute.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, has voted $12 to 177, that beer and wine shops shall not be licensed in that city. The vote was light, and every ward voted for prohibition.

A nuisance—the accumulated filth in one of the drains on Market street. The Boro' Dads should see to having it removed—lest it be the means of causing sickness in its vicinity.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* asserts that there is a man in Indianapolis who has so many children he has been compelled to establish a roll call morning and evening."

President Grant and Senator Ross, between whom there was said to be "bad blood" some weeks ago, had a "pleasant interview" on Monday a-week at the White House.

A St. Louis court has fined a man $100 for shooting dead a boy who was picking a peach from his orchard. Boys are surely very plenty and peaches very scarce about St. Louis.

Last Friday evening the town of Shipman, Illinois, was almost completely destroyed by a tornado. The loss of property is estimated at $500,000, and several persons were badly injured.

A series of savage attacks in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* upon Gov. Geary, who is anxious for a renomination, are attributed to the pen of Col McClure, the man who didn't persuade Grant.

An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," said he, "and if I had lived there till this time I'd been dead a year ago."

On Monday evening a-week Baltimore was visited by a severe storm of rain and hail. Five new houses, nearly completed, were thoroughly demolished and several other houses were unroofed.

Two men in the Michigan State prison, convicted of burglary, last winter, by the positive evidence and identification of twenty witnesses, have lately been released by the confession of the real criminals

Toombs, of Georgia, who boasted that he would call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill, the Chicago *Post* says is now obliged to call for his letters at the hands of the colored postmaster at Macon, Georgia.

A Laporte, Indiana, farmer sold ninety bushels of potatoes the other day, and received for them just enough to pay the dressmaker for making two ladies' suits—one for his wife and the other for his daughter.

On the day of his jubilee, the Pope received a telegram from the frozen regions of Lapland, the bearer of which had to traverse 600 miles in order to reach Helsingfors, the extreme telegraph office in North Europe.

A member of the Nova Scotian Parliament speaks of "Annexation or Starvation" as the policy of the United States with reference to British America. The annexation resolutions had not yet come up in that body.

A Berlin burglar has invented a machine which appears to open safes as easily as a knife does an oyster. Both the invertion and the inventor are in the hands of the police. The invention, it seems, shuts up the burglar.

Among the names mentioned as likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin is that of Gabriel Bouck. Blow your horn, Gabriel; for in a radical State like Wisconsin you are not likely to be heard of after the election.

A jailor in St Louis had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. Once, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged, in consequance *to lock the other out of doors*, to comply with the regulations.

Minister Dix has made his speech of farewell to the French. He justly said that the American policy was not war or aggression, but improvement. That improvement, we trust, the promoters of the imperial enterprise in Mexico have felt.

It is reported that Gen. Grant's Quaker agents are not doing very well with the Indian tribes, because they bring rain with them wherever they go. "Um!" cried Hole-in-the-Bottle, a big Indian chief of the Arapahoes, "Quake no good. Bring water. No whiskey."

In Russia, it is best for all parties that railroad accidents should not happen. On account of a disaster on the Koursk and Kiew Railroad, the local inspector was imprisoned for two months. We wonder if such a system in this country would not have a tendency to make our rails less brittle.

Chicago has been riding "a high horse" for some time, but we find in a Western paper the following item relative to real estate speculation in that city: "Vacant lots bought recently on which one-third was paid in cash, would not now sell for enough to pay the remaining two-thirds."

An important legal question was decided in St. Louis on Saturday. In 1864 the proprietors of Barnum's Hotel seized the baggage of a lady, who was indebted to them $160, and soon after sold the trunks without opening them. The lady brought suit for the value of her wardrobe, and received a verdict for the full amount.

POISONOUS FLOUR.—Last year considerable excitement was occasioned in the State of New York by the fact that all who ate of a certain lot of flour ground in that section, were more or less poisoned. This was accounted for at the time on the hypothesis of a small quantity of lead having been ground up with the flour. In the American Entomologist for May, Dr. Walsh, suggested that the flour was made from a lot of buggy wheat. He says that the black Snout beetle—*Sitophilus granarius*—about one fifth of an inch long, which is commonly found in granaries, has been used successfully at the South as a substitute for the Spanish Blister beetle—*Cantharides*—which are known to be fatally poisonous when taken internally. He also quotes the opinion of a medical man that these grain weevil were about as poisonous as the *Cantharides*.

General Quincy A. Gilmore has been ordered to Savannah to superintend repairs upon Fort Pulaski. General Gilmore is the man who bombarded the fort, and almost destroyed it, on the 10th and 11th of April, 1862. The work was sixteen years in building; its walls contained over 13,000,000 bricks; and it cost about $1,000,000. The Savannah *News* thinks it will be useless to repair the fort. "The missiles from the rifled cannon of Gilmore crashed through its walls, although seven feet thick, with almost as much ease as a rifle bullet could be shot through butter, and the rifled gun of to-day is much more powerful than those whose penetrative power created so much astonishment in 1862."

INTEMPERANCE.—The use of opium in some shape is by no means an uncommon practice in this country, and more particularly in the New England States, where the habit in men and women is frequently indulged in. The Brunswick *Telegraph* says a resident of that town, who earns his living working by the day, has paid for morphine, for the use of his wife, nearly thirteen hundred dollars during the past fourteen years. She uses it constantly at the present time—one drachm lasting her five days. The woman, a good worker, declares that she cannot live without the stimulus, and her husband, upon one occasion, walked twenty-four miles to get her usual supply.

TIT FOR TAT.—A singular contest is in progress at Indianapolis, Indiana. The police of that city made a descent upon the liquor sellers for violation of the Sunday law, and obliged them to close their places of business on that day. The liquor sellers thereupon filed complaints against all the people in the city whom they could find to be engaged in work on Sunday, and compelled their arrest. The victims of this counter movement the editors, reporters and compositors employed on the daily journals, street car drivers, livery stable keepers and others. The result of the trial is awaited with no little curiosity.

New Advertisements.

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

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., June 9th, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing in the practice of law as WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, is dissolved. The business will be settled and hereafter conducted in the name of June 9, 1869—6tp. WILLIAM A WALLACE.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in possession of Jacob Allguire, in Kylertown, to wit: All the effects in a certain tailor shop in Kylertown consisting of clothing, shop furniture, watches, clock, &c., as the same have been purchased by me, and are subject to my order—having only been left in care of said Allguire June 9, '69—3t. JACOB MOCK.

REMOVAL—GUN SHOP. The undersigned begs leave to inform his old and new customers, and the public generally, that he has fitted up a new GUN SHOP, on the lot on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, Clearfield, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of Guns. Also, guns rebored and revarnished, and repaired neatly on short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. June 9, 1869. JOHN MOORE.

Town Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale her HOUSE AND LOT, situate on corner of Third and Locust streets. House is Plank, 47 feet front by about 20 deep, and is well calculated for a dwelling or boarding House. The property can be examined at any time. It will be held for private sale until TUESDAY, JUNE 29th, and if not disposed of by that time it will be offered at public sale, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. For terms apply on the premises. June 9, 1869. MRS. R. J. WALLACE.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Penn'a, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$90,660 42
Commercial paper,	$36,287 45	
Time Accommodation Loans	27,549 40	
Overdue Paper	3,312 42	
Indebtedness of Directors	23,511 15	
Over Drafts		1,779 25
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		1,500 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		7,858 47
Due from other Nat. Banks,		2,463 34
Due from other Banks and Bankers		3,567 88
Furniture and Fixtures		1,215 18
Current Expenses		400 43
Taxes Paid		713 14
Cash Items		1,044 33
Bills of other Nat. Banks		500 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)		435 77
Specie		26 00
Legal Tender Notes		15,097 00
Total		$227,261 21

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in,		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		7,000 00
Discount	$1,583 21	
Exchanges	134 95	
Interest	2,110 70	
Profit and Loss,	1,145 34	4,974 23
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	87,000 00	
Less amount on hand	218 00	
Amount Outstanding	86,782 00	86,782 00
Individual Deposits,		29,733 22
Due to Nat. Banks		1,388 01
Due other banks and Bankers,		1,333 75
Total Liabilities		$227,261 21

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract of the report sen to the Comptroller of the Currency. A. C. FINNEY, Cash'r

WOOL WANTED.—100,000 pounds wool wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by J. P. KRATZER.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Cherries, Currants, Raisins, just received at June 2, 1869. J. P. KRATZER'S.

FOR SALE—three building lots, 24 by 85 feet, near the railroad depot. Will be sold separate, or in a body. For further information apply to H. E. SNYDER, Clearfield, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Marble and Stone Yard.

T. LIDDELL & CO.,

Desire to inform their friends, and the public, that they have now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and are prepared to furnish to order

TOMBSTONES,
BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS,
MONUMENTS,
in Sandstone and Marble,
CURB and POSTS for Cemetery lots,
WINDOW SILLS AND CAPS,
ARCHITECTURAL AND LAWN ORNAMENTS, &c.

They would invite special attention to their Sandstone Monuments—which are built from original designs—and will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the country. If desired they can furnish Marble Window Sills and Caps at a slight advance on the price of Sandstone.

Yard on Reed street, near the Depot Clearfield, Penn'a. June 9, 1869

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the manufacture of lumber, &c., in Lawrence township, under the firm name of Thomas McPherson & Bros., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of May, 1869. The books and accounts are left with J. Linn McPherson, who is authorized to make all collections and settle all claims against the firm.

THOS. M'PHERSON,
J. LINN M'PHERSON,
W. R. M'PHERSON,
June 2-3t. JOHN H. M'PHERSON.

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 others in any 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 4th Monday of June, 1869.

The Trustee and Distribution account of John Rorabaugh, Trustee &c., of the real estate of Jonathan Pierce, late of Chest tp., Clearfield co., dec'd.

Final account of James B. Clark, Administrator of Patrick Quinn, late of Penn t'p, dec'd.

Final account of Thomas Brewer, Administrator of Daniel Crowell, late of Beccaria t'p, dec'd.

The Account of David Tyler, Trustee of the Estate of Gould Wilson, late of Huston t'p, dec'd.

June 2, 1869. A. W. LEE, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 21st DAY OF JUNE, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Woodward t'p, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 27 acres of land with frame house and barn erected thereon, adjoining the village of Madera, on Clearfield creek. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Alexander.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Fronting on the Snow Shoe Turnpike, on the East by lands of Jacob Yothers, on the South and West by lands of Frederick Schnarre, with a small house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Entry.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Bell t'p, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of C. Wetzel on the Northwest, by land of David Sunderland and Work on the South, by lands of Jas and Henry M'Gee, on the West, containing 140 acres, more or less, having about 60 acres cleared, with a small house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dixon Vertz.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Bell t'p, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by land of C. Wetzel on the Northwest, by lands of David Sunderlin and Work on the South, and by lands of Jas and Henry M'Gee on the West, containing 140 acres, more or less having about 60 acres cleared, with a small dwelling house and barn erected thereon; excepting and reserving all title to 10 acres along the river. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dixon Vertz.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post corner, thence by land of W. A. Wallace 50.7 degrees East 170 perches to a post, thence by land of G. L. Reed North 39.7 degrees West 100 perches to a post, thence by land of Frederick Rupert 50.7 degrees West 170 perches to a post, thence by land of G. L. Reed and John Mott South 39.7 degrees East 100 perches to place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 40 perches, with a small dwelling house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James O. Beaty.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner heretofore land of John Young, dec'd, thence by land of Horace Patchin, sold to Amos Fry, North 72 degrees West 89 perches to a post, thence by other land of Horace Patchin, North 18 degrees West 111 perches to the place of beginning, containing 58 acres and allowance, 6 acres cleared, and a small log house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Campbell.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory corner on old line of John Brenneman thence South 50 degrees West by Martin Withington tract to corner made by John McCord at 105 perches, thence by lands belonging to the estate of John McCully, dec'd, Northwest by line of McCord 170 perches, more or less, to a corner, thence by land sold to G. R. McCully 106 perches to a hemlock, down, thence by old line South 40 degrees East, to place of beginning, containing 112 acres and 30 perches, with a house and barn erected thereon; with a reservation of 84 acres and 120 perches sold to Samuel Straw, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph McCullough.

ALSO—by virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, the following real estate to wit:

All those two certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 427 acres and 30 perches and allowances, surveyed on warrant dated 21st January, 1794, granted to William Troutwine; also the other tract containing 427 acres and 30 perches and allowance, surveyed on warrant dated 21st January, A.D., 1794, granted to George Byers. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Roll C. Link.

Also—all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Osceola county of Clearfield and State aforesaid, on the North side of Curtin street and known and designated as lot No. 207 in the general plan of said Borough, being the same premises which the "Osceola Coal Company," by indenture bearing date the 2d day of April, A.D., 1866, duly executed and intended forthwith to be recorded according to law, granted and conveyed unto the said Wm. J. Smith in fee, excepting and reserving all the stone coal and mineral which may be beneath the surface of the soil of the above described lot or piece of ground, together with the right of free ingress, egress and regress to search for, dig and carry away the same. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. J. Smith.

ALSO—All those two certain tracts of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: One of them beginning at a post corner of land in name of Blair McClanahan thence along the same North 1 degree East 235 perches to white pine, thence North 89 degrees West 316 perches to old hickory, thence along the survey hereafter described South 1 degree West 235 perches to post, and thence by land in name John Price South 89 degrees East 316 perches to place of beginning containing 437 acres and 144 perches and allowance. The other tract beginning at the old hickory corner of the above described tract thence North 89 degrees West 149 perches to post, thence South 1 degree West 235 perches to a post, thence along lands in the name of John S. Warrick South 89 degrees East 145 perches to a post, thence along the first described tract North 1 degree East 235 perches to place of beginning containing 200 acres and allowance, it being part of a survey in the name of John Nicholson. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Miller.

June 2, '69. C. HOWE, Sheriff.

PLASTER.—Nova Scotia Land Plaster and Calcined Plaster, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with or in any way meddling with one BAY MARE now in possession of John Lowder, of Bradford tp., as the same belongs to me and has only been left with said Lowder on loan, and is subject to my order at any time. June 2, 1869—3tp. EDWARD DALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Hugh Riddle, late of Burnside t'p, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. May 12, '69—6tp. JOHN RORABAUGH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Barbara Chambers, late of Curwensville, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to DANIEL CHAMBERS, May 19, 1869—5t. Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain Promissory Note, given by the undersigned to Lemuel Laporte calling for two hundred and forty-one dollars, and dated February 15th, 1869. The said Laporte having represented as having lost said note, the amount thereof was was paid to him by check, and hence we will not pay the note unless compelled to do so by due process of law. F. B. & A. IRWIN. Bald Hills, May 31, 1869—J. 2-3t.

WANTED—AGENTS—for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State, by Theophilus Parsons, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A new book for everybody. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. Send for our liberal terms; also for our Patent Bible Prospectus. Sent Free. Je 2'69—3m.] PARMELEE & CO., Phil'a, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOND LOST. On the night of the 17th of May, the counting house of R. Robinson & Co., 255 Liberty street, Pittsburg, was broken into and robbed of money, Bonds, and other valuables, among which was a Bounty Bond, of Clearfield county, for $300—dated 20th March, 1865, payable 1st July, 1875, Number 163.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of said bond, as payment has been stopped. H. E. SWOOPE, May 26, '69.] Att'y for R. Robinson & Co.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in possession of Edward B. Blackwell, of Decatur township, Clearfield co., Pa., as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order at any time; viz: One Dark Bay Horse, one Dark Bay Stallion, two Sets Harness, one Wagon, one Black Mulley Cow, three Red Horned Cows. Osceola, m24 j2. G. S. PERRY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. JOHN RYAN, 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 15th day of June, 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. June 2, 1869, 2t.

CURWENSVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Curwensville, Pa. Having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Travelers will find the accommodations equal to those of any other house in this section. Charges moderate. Dec. 2, 1868—tf. JOHN J. REED, Prop'r.

J. S. COLE would inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES of the very best French Calf and Kip at the lowest prices for cash or approved country produce. He also makes all kinds of heavy boots. All work warranted, and perfect satisfaction given. Opposite Graucker's Hotel, Curwensville, Pa. July 29, 1868—1y.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. Curwensville, Pa. EXPRESS AND STAGE OFFICE. This well-known Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of travelers, and the public in general. Charges moderate. WM. M. JEFFRIES, August 14, 1867—tf. Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Block berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

S. J. HAYES, SURGEON DENTIST