

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 23, 1869.

The Negro—the Democracy.

The negro is a man of consequence, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. Upon him, apparently, hangs the life of the Democratic party. Without him it would have no breath left in it—it would die. As long as the "gentleman from Africa" can be kept prominently before the public in political contests, the Democracy may manage to eke out a miserable existence. It has been approaching the last stage of consumption for some time, and as soon as the 15th amendment shall have been adopted by three-fourths of the States, and the negro's political status fixed and determined beyond the possibility of change, at least for years to come, we shall expect to see the old, and now tottering party, that has so long kept up its vitality by feeding, as it were, upon the carcass of their sable brethren, go off "to the bad" at a galloping pace.

There is much truth in the remarks of Senator Morton, of Indiana, made during the discussion of the suffrage amendment. "The Democratic party," he said, "for more than twenty years has lived upon the negro question. It has been its daily food, and if the negro question shall now be withdrawn from politics the Democracy, as a party, will literally starve to death. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find them resisting this constitutional amendment, which will forever withdraw the subject from politics, and will strike down that prejudice to which the Democratic party has appealed for years. The Democratic party has not for years appealed to the reasons of the people, but it has appealed to their prejudices upon the subject of race. It has sought, and to some extent obtained, power upon that subject. It is still following the fortunes of slavery after slavery is dead."

Twenty-four States, including Indiana, have already ratified the amendment to which Mr. Morton referred. Twenty-eight is the number required to make it a part of the fundamental law of the land. Vermont and Rhode Island are sure to give their assent when their Legislatures meet next fall. The act for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, requires the ratification of the amendment as preliminary to their full restoration into the Union; and Georgia, when purged of its disqualified Legislative members, will be added to the list of ratifying States—making thirty, or two more than enough for the adoption of the amendment. Thus it is obvious if Mr. Morton's prognostications are correct, that the days of the Democracy, as a party are numbered—that they literally starved to death on the negro. Poor fellows! we really pity them, and hope that they may have the benefit of a decent interment next fall.

DON'T LIKE HANCOCK.—The Democratic movement in favor of Gen. Hancock for Governor is meeting with bitter opposition from the friends of Judge Packer, Gen. Cass, and others. They say that if Hancock accepts a gubernatorial nomination, he will do it solely as a stepping stone to Presidential honors, in case he succeeds in an election. That undoubtedly would be so if Hancock should be elected—but there is no danger of such a contingency. If the Democrats could not carry the State three years ago, and last year, with the aid of forged naturalization papers and the monstrous frauds in Philadelphia, Luzerne and other counties, they will not be able to succeed next fall, unless the new Registry Law no matter who is the candidate.

CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase is still suffering with the disease of Presidency on the brain. He is playing the game of Johnson, with more adroitness to be sure, but not likely to prove more effective. Poor Chase ought to know that his grand opportunity for a Presidential nomination passed away forever with the assembling of the last Democratic National Convention. He will nevermore be a prominent candidate with either of the two great parties. He has forfeited the respect and confidence of the Republican party, and as for the Democrats, they have too many candidates of their own without taking up with our cast-off politicians.

A SPECIE PAYING STATE.—The State of Missouri will hereafter pay the interest of its State debt in gold coin, and accepts the obligation to pay the principal also, when due, in real money. The State Treasurer asserts that, after the payment of all the interest accruing this year, and payable in July and January next, there will remain one million of dollars in the Treasury. The new Constitution of the State compels the assessment of a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar for the public debt. This tax will yield, for 1869, nearly two millions of dollars—enough, after paying all the interest in coin, to add half a million to the Sinking Fund.

FLORIDA RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT.—Information has been received at Washington that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by both Houses of the Florida Legislature on Tuesday last. The vote in the Assembly was 25 against 15, and in the Senate 13 against 8. This makes the twenty-fifth State that has ratified including Indiana.

The smallest real estate transaction on record, and one of the most extravagant, occurred lately in New York. A man paid \$100 for a lot, on Portland street, three inches wide and thirty long.

Judge Sharswood—The Registry Law.

Do men ever reflect upon the singular fact that every attempt to prevent fraudulent voting comes from a Republican Legislature, and must inevitably encounter opposition from the Democratic party? Why is this? That the worst class of our population votes with the Democrats we all know, but it is possible that there are not enough honest men in that party to break the monotonous continuity of opposition to such beneficent legislation? Or does membership in the Democratic party, and association with its members, necessarily denude or destroy all sense of shame, and all feeling of honesty? It seems almost impossible that such can be the effect of belonging to that party; and yet it is impossible to account for their wild fury over every attempt to secure a fair election on any other theory.

In 1867 the Republican Legislature passed a bill to prevent frauds on the ballot box. The Democracy at once made up a case to contest its "constitutionality," and a decision annulling the law was pronounced by a Supreme bench composed, in part, of men of such social respectability as Judge Thompson and Judge Sharswood. That two such men could be brought to hold an attempt to put down fraud—fraud of the most far-reaching and dangerous character—institutional, must bear out the hypothesis that villany and "Democracy" have become synonymous terms. At the session of the last Legislature another law was passed with the same object; and it was carefully framed to meet the objections of the Democratic Supreme Judges urged against its predecessor, but it cannot escape their partisan venom. Another case has been made up involving the constitutionality of the law of last winter, and it has been on trial before Judge Sharswood, sitting in Nisi Prius. The remembrance of this same Judge in the same court manufacturing a thousand voters a day by fraud, must clearly foreshadow the fate of the registry bill now before him.

If any doubts existed as to what Sharswood would do they are quickly dissipated on reading the report of this preceding had before his Honor. By an understanding of counsel the case was not to be brought up until the court sat in banc, so that the case might receive the consideration due to its importance from a full bench. In accordance with this tacit understanding the counsel for the defense were unprepared, and declined to participate formally in the trial—we beg pardon—the proceedings. At one stage of the case the arrangement was alluded to, and the Judge given politely to understand that the preparations for trial were incomplete, and the hint was thrown out with a professional delicacy that the present farce was incapable of anything more serious than forestalling the judgment of the court, and prejudicing the case from a professional standpoint.

These mild and delicate reminders of counsel seem to have disturbed the judge in an extraordinary degree, so much so indeed, that he forgot his politeness as well as his place. He retorted insolently that he would sit, and he would hear the case; he would do his "duty," and he would "accept the responsibility," and more swagger of some kind. From all which we can easily gather that Judge Sharswood has permitted this case to be stolen before a single judge, himself, the worst man in our knowledge to do justice where politics are involved, out of its regular course, against the arrangement of counsel, and before a tribunal bent on a settled course and a partisan decision before the trial commenced.

Let Mr. Justice Sharswood go on. The full bench will soon convene; and the high tone of that dangerous old traitor to his country may yet prove the power of the Legislature to impeach him, and bring on his head the merited disgrace of standing in answer as a culprit for some of the outrages he has been guilty of on the wooback.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.—Despite the popular belief to the contrary, such things as consciences have abiding places in not a few American hearts. Since 1861, the United States Treasury has received in moneys returned, through the agency of troubled consciences the sum of \$80,238,90, and the amount is increasing at the rate of \$3,000 per month. These statistics develop the fact that many men are dishonest when a chance to be so is put in their way, but are not so by nature. After the theft has been committed, or the wrong perpetrated, they have that within them which causes not to cry out till restitution be made, and the mind left easy.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Supreme Court has at last decided that negroes are eligible to office in that State. If this decision had been rendered a year ago, it would have been much better for Georgia. As the case stands she will be required to commence the process of reconstruction over again, and to take a little more trouble than before of complying with the terms of the law to which she is amenable.

A DISCOVERY.—A brother editor has discovered that his own and A. T. Stewart's income for 1868, together, amounts to \$3,019,213, and thinks of proposing to Stewart to divide even, or toss a copper for the whole; if he refuses, the editor will have to be content with the last three figures to represent his share.

DEATH OF MR. RAMOND.—Hon. Henry J. Ramond, editor of the Times, died at his residence in New York, on Thursday morning, June 18th, of apoplexy. His death has created a profound impression in all official and political circles throughout the country.

They all enjoyed the initiation ceremony into the mysteries of the "side degree."—Albany Tribune. Certainly, and, we opine, our neighbors will often think of that "sell" with an equal pleasing and side-splitting sensation.

Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Nisi Prius, has delivered an opinion declaring the new registry law of this State unconstitutional.

In a town up in New Hampshire, two men own a fish nursery which contains 48,000 fish one half trout and the other half salmon.

Importance of a Trade.

The first chapter of Horace Greeley's work on political economy is taken up with enforcing the doctrine that labor is necessary to the comfort and happiness of mankind. It would hardly seem incumbent on so able a writer to spend so much time on so clear a point. And yet the individual man is very apt to undervalue it, and, in order to avoid work, to work ten times as hard after all. Thus we have men living by their wits, and making a miserable living into the bargain; others habitually waiting for something to turn up, while their condition is steadily taking a downward turn; and others, still vindicating the soundness of the old maxim about those who are "jacks at all trades and good for nothing." The worst of it is, however, that a thriftless course in these sharp, competing times, is a vicious course. We are reminded of this serious fact by a statement lately made in the report of the Prison Association that, out of 13,496 prisoners in the penitentiaries of thirty States, in 1867, no less than 77 per cent.—more than three-fourths—had not learned a trade.

Such a fact speaks for itself. If idleness is bad company, if idleness tells directly upon the criminal lists of the country, then the want of steady employment and of regular business habits, such as are given by any good trade, are equally marked in their vicious tendency both upon individuals and society at large. It is not necessary that the old custom of prolonged apprenticeship should be revived, although it was a thousand times better than the helter-skelter manner in which boys are now apt to come up. But the sentiment should be impressed upon the community that every youth, of wealthy, as well as of poor parentage, should be trained for some regular business in life. Even if he leaves it when he comes to manhood, the sound habits of steady industry and the physical training he has acquired would always be useful; and then he will have the security of something reliable that he can fall back upon in seasons of adversity, from which no calling or condition in life can ever be exempt. By trade we do not mean the few mechanical employments which used to be recognized as such, but any of the immense number of legitimate pursuits into which modern society is divided. The historian Prescott, when he deliberately set apart the years for preparing himself to write history, was as truly learning a trade as any young man in a carpenter's shop. If more could be found to emulate his thoroughness, the world would be the better for it.

THE TRADE OF THE LAKES.—By statistics given in the Detroit Post, it appears that during the year 1868 there were 131 steamers, 172 propellers, 267 tugs, 1,642 sailing vessels, and fifty-seven barges plying on the lakes. The aggregate tonnage was 629,394, and the total value was \$23,053,000. Of this fleet rather more than a fifth in number of sail and in value, but less than a fifth of the tonnage was Canadian. In comparison with similar statistics for 1856, it appears that the trade has just about doubled in amount and value in the twelve years. It is not difficult to see, says the New York Bulletin, that it is capable of still further and almost indefinite expansion. The agricultural and mineral resources of the West, though already pouring out their wealth with such profusion, are yet comparatively undeveloped. Expeditions water transportation will always be cheaper than land freights. Canals, cut-offs, and other improvements will soon lessen the distance and the time required for bringing the products of the West to market, and it is not too much to expect that while the railroads will have all the business they can do, many times, the present lake tonnage will still find constant and profitable employment in the same occupation.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.—A plan of meeting the Indian difficulties is said to have been determined upon by the Indian Bureau. All of the tribes who will settle upon reservations will be aided and protected, while those who will not be left to military supervision. A majority of the tribes have already agreed to accept a settled manner of life. When they have been located and supplied they will be held responsible for murders, thefts and offenses in a collective capacity, as were the old Saxon hundreds. Their sense of responsibility will be quickened by withholding their annuities in cases of wrong doing until restitution is made and the offenders are punished. In Kansas all Indians will be classed as hostile who do not move on to the reservations. If this system can be carried out it will put an end to the Indian troubles by improving the condition of the Indians. Their protection from the white vagabonds is one of the conditions of the system, and the violation of these fellows has done more to cause trouble than all others combined. The beginnings that have been made in this policy have operated so happily that we are hopeful of all that remains.

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of St. John's Comandory No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, which took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, was a grand affair, in ceremony and show perhaps equal to the Boston Jubilee. A large number of Commanderies from all parts of the country were present, and Philadelphia put on her holiday clothes and looked gorgeous and pleasant. The origin of the Order of Knights Templar, says a contemporary, dates back to the time of the Crusades, when an organization of its founders was effected to keep open to Christian travelers the road leading from Joppa to Jerusalem. The cardinal virtues of the Knight Templar are the keeping of his obligations, the purity of his life in all his relations, and the redress of wrongs at all times and under all circumstances. Like the main body of the order, they are enjoined to practice all those acts of charity and benevolence for which the Masons are so justly celebrated.

It is said that the first crocodile seen in this country, was recently captured in Florida. He had probably just run over from Africa to visit his relatives, the alligators.

A Little of Everything.

The average of human life is 33 years. A race of sculp-tors—the Chip-aways. Going up—several new houses in town. Texas is enjoying roasting ears of corn. Florida has abundance of ripe peaches. Not a mis—a rich and handsome widow. The snow is still two feet deep in Maine. A lean-some place—a pavabrook's office. The best illustrated paper out—a bank note. Coming down—the price of butter and eggs. Sailor collars are the new fashion for ladies. The orange crop of Florida will be very large. Americans are crowding Jerusalem this season. There is but one licensed hotel in Tioga county. In Atlanta there is a woman who weighs 725 pounds.

To be posted—read the JOURNAL. Price \$2 in advance. Digusting meanness—to tan a dog's hide with his own bark. To be had—good cigars, at Scholpp's, opposite the Court House. Seasonable advice—take things cool—i. e. ice cream, for instance. Fact—those who sell the cheapest goods, advertise in the JOURNAL. The principal difference between a luxury and necessary is the price. If a red-breast comes into your fruit garden, does he come there a robbin? Done—all kinds of job-work at the JOURNAL office, on short notice and at low rates. The State Guard at Harrisburg has suspended publication, temporarily, it is claimed, by its conductors. Strange as it may seem, the ardent wish of most young ladies hereaway is to be buried—i. e. straw-barricaded.

The New Jersey railroad is transporting at present, two hundred and forty tons of straw berries per day. One of our contemporaries calls Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, an old woman. This is unjust to the old women. Two boys tell us an old well in the cellar of a new building in Philadelphia, on Monday, and one was drowned. The name of one creek on the Pacific Railroad is—"Man-wounded-in-the-face woman-killed-by-lightning-creek."

Stoned—part of Second street, by order of the Boro Dais. Pitch in, gens, there is plenty of room for more of the same sort. Some of our side walks were drunk one night last week, and cut up capers to the serious annoyance of some of the boys. O, the pesky benjamins! A firm of England cooks makers advertises that it has imported wheels from America, and is now prepared to build light carriages on our models. A Mormon missionary was nearly lynched in Norway, a few weeks ago, by the friends of young women whom he was teaching to Brigham Young's paradise. Winking at a pretty girl through goggles is like doing business without an advertisement in the newspaper. The venture is neither seen nor appreciated.

In order to be a successful politician in Mantua, it is said that a man must either have the poorest memory of any man living, or be one of the greatest liars of the age. Among the candidates spoken of for the next Governor of Vermont is General Peter T. Washburn, of Windsor county. Peter is a good name, and is the rock on which the Church was founded, so it is to be Peter. "Tin Bear," the most venerable of the Comanche chiefs, met "Big Horn" on buffalo meat all his life, and he never put his mind to eat corn meal. He is therefore teaching his people to eat up their hoos into arrow-heads.

The official dinner given on Monday evening, a week, by the Union League of Philadelphia, to ex-Governor Curtin, was the first entertainment of the kind ever given by that organization to a citizen of Pennsylvania. Though Governor Seymour, who recently died, came to his end by reason of "weakness and exhaustion," it was not our old friend Horatio, of New York. He is determined not to die until after another watermelon season. An exchange says: "Mrs. Livermore, when she became a mother, turned her face to the wall and wept because her first daughter was a girl." Why, bless the woman, could she possibly have thought her "first daughter" should be a boy? August Belmont and G. B. McClellan are among the attendants at the Peace Jubilee, at Boston. It is not exactly such a peace jubilee as they proposed to hold in the fall of 1864, while Tombs called the roll of his slaves at the foot of Banker Hill monument.

Senator Brownlow of Tennessee, has given in his adhesion to the policy of removing all political disabilities growing out of the rebellion. He has been doing so in this wise and necessary conclusion: "But he now accepts it with his natural vehemence." Napoleon is reported to be endeavoring to suppress a book on Mexico, which James is about to issue in Brussels, and which will contain all the secret dispatches sent by Napoleon to Maximilian, with other very important papers which L. N. prefers should never see the light. This is the way they do things up in Baccarat: A brigand of herculean strength was about to be hanged for murder. He burst the straps which bound him like fax, seized the executioner, and hung him before assistance could arrive. He was thereupon appointed to his victim's office. On the spot where Generals Grant and Pemberton arranged the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, there has been placed a ten inch columbiad with an appropriate inscription engraved upon it. The monument which was originally erected there had been seriously marred by relic seekers.

Pennsylvania has a criminal and pauper population of 21,004—nine-tenths from intemperance—maintained at a cost of \$2,259,910, or \$5.50 for each voter in the State. The State revenue for licenses is \$317,742.75, while the cost to the people for supporting intemperate criminals and paupers is as above stated. They tell a story about a man out west who had a hair-clip upon his head when he performed an operation on himself, by inserting a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered, and filled the place admirably. This was all well enough until compliance with the fashion, he undertook to raise a moustache, when one side grew hair and the other feathers. Golor M. Grain, of the Isle of Jura, kept 150 Chrismases in his house. Johannes de Temporibus died in 1091, aged 461 years. Thomas Parr died in 1633, aged 253. Henry Jenkins died in 1670, aged 169 years. Nuno de Cunha, of Bengal, died in 1666, aged 350. Thomas Carn, died in 1569, aged 767. Hundreds of such cases can be cited.

Kansas people are rapidly developing the resources of their State, and providing themselves with comforts. Good water is very rare there, and there is not much of it, hence resort is had to artesian wells, and quite a number have been sunk, and many more in contemplation. Fruit culture is attracting attention, and forty-acre nurseries are to be met with. A girl, keeper of a toll-gate in England, was asked by a well-voiced poet, who thought to chaff her, how much he had to pay? "That, sir," replied she, "depends upon whether you ride through the gate, or whether you get off your dandy horse and drag it through; because in that case every two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse or an ass pays three pence.

Serrano, Regent of Spain.

Marshall Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, recently chosen Regent of Spain by the Cortes, took the oath of office yesterday the 18th. The Marshal is well advanced in years, having been born about the beginning of the present century. He acquired a varied military experience in the war of independence, and gradually rose to the high rank in the army of Spain. In 1843, when he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero, he first took a prominent part in the political troubles of the country. After the restoration of the Queen mother to the throne, he entered into a coalition with others to overthrow Olozaga. Soon after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy General of Granada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell and Espartero Cabinet. In the rupture which followed between those two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—in the coup d'etat of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands, and in the same year was created Duke de la Torre. In 1857 he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of France. In 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel General of artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain General of Madrid. The prominent part which he has recently taken as one of the leading spirits of the revolution which expelled Isabella II. from the throne is still fresh in the minds of the people.

The Caspian sea is dotted with islands from which enormous quantities of naphtha are yearly taken. Early this month, owing to subterranean disturbances, the naphtha wells on these islands overflowed, and the inflammable substance spread over the entire surface of the lake. It accidentally took fire, and for forty-eight hours burned furiously over a surface of many thousands of square miles. The inhabitants of the surrounding country imagined that the end of the world was at hand. The fish in the lake were entirely destroyed, and for miles around vegetation was parched, and the country made like a desert. The same phenomena is recorded by Herodotus.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, which met at Scranton last week, was the largest assemblage of the order that has ever taken place in the State. The proceedings were of a very interesting character. The report of the several officers showing the progress of the Order throughout the State during the year were most cheering. S. B. Chase, the efficient presiding officer, was unanimously re-elected to that position. L. Ellen Wright of Lancaster, the Grand Secretary, was also re-elected. She has held the office for thirteen years.

The population of Canada appears to be decreasing. In the county of York, in which the important city of Toronto is situated the census returns show that there are now 43,000 souls fewer than there were in 1861. The people emigrate to the United States, because they can do better there than under the Colonial Government. The best remedy for the evil is to transfer the whole country to the United States, and then its inhabitants would not need to abandon their homes in order to enjoy the shelter of the Stars and Stripes.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued a call for all Irishmen in this State who favor universal suffrage and the liberation of Ireland, to appoint delegates from each Congressional district to the Irish Republican Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the 4th of July. The address says that Senator Sumner's position is sustained by a vast majority of the Irish citizens, who will ally themselves to the Republican party and carry his views into effect.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife Minerva on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting unless compelled to do so by due process of law. GEO. W. SMITH.

LINDSAY, STERRITT & EUWER, NEW WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE.

ATTENTION!—PRESERVE THE FRUIT TREES.

Curculio, wood-borer, and all other insects so destructive to fruit trees, successfully prevented from committing their ravages on orchards. The tender vine and ornamental tree alike preserved in root, body, branch, and bud from the attack of any kind of vermin or insect. By Fisher's new and useful process for preventing the borer or other insects from injuring fruit trees, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines. Patented September 12th, 1866.

Individual and township rights can be had upon application to D. BRESLER, Esq., at Keokuk, Clearfield county, Pa., who is agent for Clearfield county. (June 23, 1869—3m p.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, PA., AS SHOWN BY ITS BOOKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1869.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts (\$177,255.19), Overdrafts (\$3,490.00), U.S. Bonds deposited with U.S. Tr. (\$1,000.00), Other Stocks and Bonds (\$950.00), Due from Redeeming and Re-convertible Agents (\$24,539.57), Due from National Banks (\$4,854.38), Due from other Banks and Bankers (\$2,854.65), Banking House (\$2,390.00), Furniture and Fixtures (\$1,000.00), Current Expenses (\$753.88), Taxes Paid (\$1,356.60), Cash Items (including stamps) (\$4,282.02), Bills of other National Banks (\$2,305.00), Fractional currency (including nickels) (\$700.35), Special notes (\$121.07), Legal Tender Notes (\$19,125.00). Total: \$335,527.41.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Coal, Farm and Timber Lands

CERTAIN TRACTS OF LAND, late the estate of MATTHEW FOREY, deceased.

TRACT No. 1—Is situated in Bradford township, being the "Homestead" property, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of Wm. Forey's land, thence by land of said Wm. Forey and B. Lanterry, south 3 degrees west 125.810 perches to post, thence north 89 degrees east 65 perches to a post on public road, thence along said road, north 87 degrees east 13.910 perches to post, thence north 89 degrees east 99 perches to white pine stump, thence south 87 degrees east 14.140 perches to stones, thence by land of John Date north 3 degrees east 153 perches to stones, thence north 87 degrees west 78 perches to post, thence north 3 degrees east 64 1/2 perches to stones, thence north 87 degrees west 111.510 perches to post, thence south 3 degrees west 103 perches to stones, thence north 87 degrees west 50.310 perches to place of beginning.

TRACT No. 2—Is situated in Bradford township, beginning at stone corner of land of Elijah McDowell and John Dale, thence south 57 degrees east 120 perches to post, thence by land of Bomgardner, north 3 degrees east 108.210 perches to white oak sapling; thence by land of Benjamin Karp, north 37 degrees east 29.610 perches to post; thence north 3 degrees east 32 perches to post; thence north 87 degrees west 91 perches to post; thence north 87 degrees west 159.210 perches to place of beginning.

TRACT No. 3—Is situated in Bradford township, beginning at a post; thence by the Timothy Packer and Anny Levy survey, north 3 degrees east 150 perches to a post; thence west 159 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees west 60 perches to a post, corner of the land of said Forey, thence east 151 perches to the place of beginning.

TRACT No. 4—The undivided one-third part of three acres of land, lying on Madison creek. One of them known as the Groep property, warranted in the name of Robert H. McKean and having a large and productive orchard on the buildings erected thereon. One other thereof containing about 89 acres, and warranted in the name of the Groep. The other thereof containing about 50 acres, and warranted, not the name of Wm. H. Kepner.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Having located at Ocochee, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing in the practice of law as WALLACE, BIGLER & FELLINGUS, is dissolved. The business will be settled and hereafter conducted in the name of WILLIAM A. WALLACE. June 9, 1869—5m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, to-wit: possession of Jacob Alligaire, in Klyertown, Pa. All the effects in a certain retail shop in Klyertown, consisting of clothing, shoes, hats, watches, clock, etc., as the same have been purchased by me, and are subject to my order, having only been left in care of said Alligaire. June 9, 1869—3m.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile business in the Borough of Clearfield, was dissolved by mutual consent on June 14th, 1869. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of D. G. NITLING, who is authorized to settle the accounts of all parties as early as may be possible. J. S. SHOWER. D. G. NITLING. June 16, 1869.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Administrators of the estate of Barbara Oberlin, late of Curwensville, Pa., do hereby give notice that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of July, 1869. DANIEL CHAMBERS, Administrator.

REMOVED—GUN SHOP. The undersigned begs leave to inform his old and new customers, and the public, that he has fitted up a new GUN SHOP, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, Clearfield, Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of brass, iron, and steel work, and repairs, and related work on short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. JOHN MOORE, June 9, 1869.

WANTED—AGENTS—for Prof. Parsons' Laws of Business. With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State, by Thomas H. Parsons, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A new book for everybody. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, how to protect best interests in the land. Send for our liberal terms, also full and complete Catalogue. Sent Free. J. E. PARSONS, 120, Third St., Philadelphia.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOND LOST. On the night of the 15th day of May, the counting house of R. Robinson & Co., 253 Broadway street, Pittsburgh, was broken into and robbed of money, bonds, and other valuables, amounting to a heavy loss. The undersigned, on June 3rd, 1869, dated 10th March, 1865, payable till July, 1873, Number 183.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Penna. at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts (\$36,287.43), Commercial paper (\$2,549.40), The Accommodation Loans (\$2,549.40), Overdrafts (\$312.42), Furniture and Fixtures (\$2,315.00), U.S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer (\$1,770.25), U.S. Bonds and securities on hand (\$1,400.00), Due from Redeeming and Reconvertible Agents (\$7,858.47), Due from National Banks (\$4,854.38), Due from other Banks and Bankers (\$2,854.65), Furniture and Fixtures (\$1,215.18), Current Expenses (\$753.88), Taxes Paid (\$1,356.60), Cash Items (including stamps) (\$4,282.02), Bills of other Nat Banks (\$2,305.00), Fractional Currency (including nickels) (\$700.35), Special notes (\$121.07), Legal Tender Notes (\$19,125.00). Total: \$100,000.00.

DR. CLARK, PROFESSOR OF Anatomical Pathology, and Physician for the exclusive treatment of Chronic Diseases.

All Constitutions and Examinations of Patients made Free of Charge. Dr. Clark examines and explains your disease without asking any questions. He never asks you to do anything, and he never gives you any medicine. He never asks you to do anything, and he never gives you any medicine.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Having located at Ocochee, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing in the practice of law as WALLACE, BIGLER & FELLINGUS, is dissolved. The business will be settled and hereafter conducted in the name of WILLIAM A. WALLACE. June 9, 1869—5m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, to-wit: possession of Jacob Alligaire, in Klyertown, Pa. All the effects in a certain retail shop in Klyertown, consisting of clothing, shoes, hats, watches, clock, etc., as the same have been purchased by me, and are subject to my order, having only been left in care of said Alligaire. June 9, 1869—3m.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile business in the Borough of Clearfield, was dissolved by mutual consent on June 14th, 1869. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of D. G. NITLING, who is authorized to settle the accounts of all parties as early as may be possible. J. S. SHOWER. D. G. NITLING. June 16, 1869.

WANTED—10,000 pounds of WOOL at the "KEYSTONE" BROS., Clearfield, Pa. 1869.