The Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa., November 17, 1869.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 17, 1869.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday last, at 126.

United States bonds were quoted at 89¼, at Frankfort, on last Saturday.

A recent fire in the Dismal Swamp exploded hundreds of shells thrown into it during the war.

Charles J. Folger, State Senator of New York, has been appointed successor to Gen. Butterfield, as Assistant U. S. Treasurer in New York.

Prescott, Nevada, must be a cheap place to live. Flour is $36 in gold per barrel; butter $2 per pound; eggs $2 per dozen, and other necessaries in proportion.

At a meeting of the Cuban Junta in New York, on Friday last, a Spanish spy was discovered among the number present, and was taken down stairs on the toe of a boot. Served him right.

Haytien advices state that the city of Meragoate was captured by the rebels about the middle of last month, through the treachery of General St. John, who was afterwards tried and executed.

The final decision in the Yerger case will likely be delayed for some action by Congress, with a full consent of the Court, which, evidently, finds itself in a quandary, with an elephant on its hands.

The Fenians have aimed a heavy blow at England, which is likely to tell. The Amnesty Committee calls on Irishmen to reduce the English revenue by abstaining from the use of tobacco until the imprisoned Fenians are released. The committee evidently means business.

The Baltimore City Court has rendered a verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff, in the case of Beck vs. the Northern Central Railroad. The husband of the plaintiff was crushed to death between the cars of defendants in the fall of 1858. Defendants have moved for a new trial.

In the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Chief Justice Carter, on Wednesday last, rendered a decision that he would no longer allow criminals to be released, after their guilt had been established, merely because of a technical flaw in the indictment. This most salutary decision should become the law of the land.

The Democracy in Kansas appear to be retrograding very fast. Two years ago they had thirty members of the Legislature, while this year their strength will not exceed twelve in a body of one hundred and sixteen members. They carry but a portion of their ticket in the three Missouri river counties of Leavenworth, Atchison and Wyandotte.

The Secretary of the Avondale Relief Fund has at last made a statement. He has received $81,239 50, of which $10,723 80 has been paid to the widows and orphans; $57,850 65 has been invested partially in United States and Railroad bonds or deposited at five per cent. interest, and $12,665 05 remain in his hands to be invested soon in Railroad bonds.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic) is not an admirer of Judge Dent. It says the "Dent business begins to look as if it was a bad investment," and that in Mississippi there "is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the masses, which the best political management finds it hard to combat, much less to repress, that Dent-ism is mere genteel carpet-baggery."

In a late letter, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham "doubts whether a single accepted issue of the day will, at least in the present shape, constitute any part of the subjects of discussion in 1872. It seems evident, too, that the position of public men will be greatly changed." From which we infer that, in all probability, Val. may "change" into the Republican ranks—which we would greatly deplore.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses the opinion that as the Cincinnatians have excluded the Bible from the public schools, "the next thing they will do will be to abolish the dictionary, put out the gas lights, and move down to Louisville." Shouldn't wonder; as the Democratic portion of the Cincinnati School Board would find more congenial companions there, than any other place we could name.

Brick Pomeroy says: "The editor of the *Tribune* takes his defeat as a blind pig takes its milk, without a grunt or a squeal. We like Horace. God didn't make that noble head of his for nothing. The Democratic majority that rained down upon him in this city didn't start him a wink—no more than trickling molasses over a stove griddle or a warm rain would set in a tremor the statue of Washington at Union Square."

The *World* keenly criticises Gov. Hoffman for promising too much, and for displaying a degree of assurance too large for his abilities and for the situation. At the same time the Executive is cooly warned that he is to be held responsible, after his speech, for all the corruption of the next Legislature, which he espouses in advance, with more than a lover's confidence. The cat under all this meal is the determination of the Chase men to crowd Hoffman off the track in 1872.

A War of Fire in Cuba.

General Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic, has issued a decree urging the Cubans devoted to the cause of independence to the destruction of every sugar cane field on the island, and that "the ripening tobacco crop be also destroyed as far as may be, whether in the field or gathered for curing." The object is to reduce as far as possible the revenues of $37,000,000 which Spain derives from Cuban sugar, tobacco and other products, and from which she obtains her sinews of war. The emancipated blacks, who know every plantation, road and by-path on the island, are to be chiefly employed in this war of fire. "The more effectually," says Cespedes, "this work of destruction is accomplished the more swiftly will our holy cause be advanced and the goal of freedom reached." This has a startling sound; but such is war. It is precisely the course pursued by Sheridan, under the orders of Grant, in the Shenandoah Valley, and by Sherman on leaving Atlanta for his march to the sea. Cespedes also aims to strike the enemy in his most vulnerable point, and we may expect, therefore, that there will be such terrible illuminations over Cuba meantime that, with the meeting of Congress, the attention of the two Houses will be drawn by General Grant to the expediency of some decisive measures of intervention in behalf of peace.

Self Disfranchisement.

A numerous class of citizens exist in this country who habitually refrain from voting while they profess to be very tenacious of the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the laws under which they live, and who generally are the first to grumble at the results produced by their own apathy or neglect to exercise the elective franchise. The Newark *Advertiser*, on the eve of the New Jersey election, in alluding to this self-disfranchised class, said:

"If a large and respectable class of citizens were deprived by law or by violence of the right to vote to-morrow, they would go to work and spare no pains for the recovery of what they justly consider an inestimable privilege. Yet every year there is just such a class of citizens, men who disfranchise themselves, *abandon what they would fight for if it were not their own*, and so commit political suicide. They omit to vote and place themselves under the control of partisan masters."

Here is a little food for reflection, worthy the attention of all this class of Republicans in Clearfield county. Had our party friends exercised this most inestimable right of good citizens—the right of voting—the majority against us would have been several hundred less in this county. We hope all will remember this fact, and that in the future they will not absent themselves from the polls.

Ahead of Clearfield.

The following item appears in several of our exchange papers:

"The Erie County Commissioners, on the petition of the Return Judges, have allowed each member of the Election Boards three days' pay for holding the late election, instead of two as heretofore.

The Commissioners of Clearfield county allow but one day's pay to election officers. For the life of us, we never could see any good reason why election officers in this county should be compelled to perform twenty hours labor for one day's wages, while laborers have to perform but ten hours' work for the same pay. Other counties pay election Boards for two and three days' services, and why should those of Clearfield county not receive an equal amount for the same services? We commend this subject to the careful consideration of the county commissioners, and hope that their decision will be in favor of an increase of pay to election officers in the future. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Late Publications.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—The November number of this highly popular work, is before us. It contains several of the newest and best pieces of music. Lovers of music should by all means subscribe for it. Price $3 a year. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December, or holiday number, of this greatly admired magazine is out. It contains two steel plates—two Christmas plates—colored plate of a cushion in bead work—a large sheet of embroidery patterns—and many other attractive features. Price $3 a year. Address L. A. Godey, Phil'a.

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS, or forty years' recollections of P. T. Barnum. Written by himself. Illustrated: 784 pp. Hartford, Conn., J. B. Burr & Co. 1869.

From the well-known publishing house of J. B. Burr & Co. of Hartford, Conn., comes the above entitled work, fresh, piquant, and full of interest. "The Great Showman" having retired to private life in the shades of his cherished "Waldemere," (a picture of which accompanies his book,) has been induced to give the public his "experiences" during forty active years, in a large volume of 784 pages, adorned by over thirty excellent engravings. His public career of over "forty busy years" has been most eventful, and is recited to us herein in spirited narrative, beguiling the reader irresistably on to the end as surely as he opens the book. The work is not only exceedingly instructive in that interesting study, human nature, but abounds in numerous anecdotes well told. Whoever likes fun mingled with good sense, or would learn "men and things," thoroughly, and "how to get along in the world," and "make money," will be delighted with Barnum's "Struggles and Triumphs."

The book contains his celebrated lecture on "The Art of Money-Getting," which excited so much interest and comment in England and this country, a few years ago, and which is worth in itself many times the cost of the book. As a traveler Barnum exhibits as much genius as in any other character, and it is highly amusing to follow him on his journeys. The typography of the book is excellent, of clear, bold type, easily read, and does credit to the publishers.

"Struggles and Triumphs" is a peculiar book in every way, and is one of those works fortunately adapted to domestic reading, to be taken up, if one likes, "every now and then," and opened at any page, furnishing cheerful reading for the passing hour. However, whoever takes it up will be apt to be lured on to the end before he stops, so full of interest is it.

Deaths of Prominent Men.

One by one they are passing away. Last week we announced the decease of two eminent men—that of Rear Admiral Charles A. Stewart, and George Peabody, Esq.,—and now we record below the deaths of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Amos Kendall, and Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN E. WOOL.

This old veteran soldier died at his residence in Troy, New York, on Wednesday morning, November 10th, 1869, aged 86 years.

General Wool was born in Newburg, New York, in 1789. He was engaged in the study of law in Troy when the War of 1812 broke out, and he at once entered the army as captain of the Thirteenth Infantry. He was shot through both thighs in storming the hights of Queenstown, and afterwards distinguished himself at Plattsburg and Beekmantown. After the close of the war he was promoted, in 1821, as Inspector General of the army, in 1826 as brevet brigadier general. He was in constant military service, on various duties, and obtained his full brigadier rank in 1841.

At the commencement of the Mexican war he was detailed to raise volunteers at the West. In less than six weeks he dispatched 12,000 troops, armed and equipped, and afterwards took command of 3,000 troops, and made a march of nine hundred miles, from San Antonia de Bexar to Saltillo, without losing scarcely a man. He selected the field of Buena Vista, and commanded in that battle until General Taylor's arrival. General Taylor paid him a high compliment in his official dispatches for vigilence, activity, and gallantry. In January, 1854, General Wool received the compliment of a sword and a vote of thanks from Congress for his services in Mexico.

At the opening of the Rebellion, General Wool at once tendered his services to the Government, and was employed in organizing and forwarding the first regiments raised in New York. He re-inforced Col. Dimick at Fortress Monroe, on his own responsibility, and thereby saved that important post. In August, 1861, he was made commander of the Department of Virginia. It was during this command that President Lincoln made his celebrated visit to Fortress Monroe, which resulted in the capture of Norfolk by an expedition under General Wool, May 10, 1862. He was shortly afterwards transferred to the Middle Department with his headquarters at Baltimore. His commission as full Major General in the regular army dates May 16, 1862.

Since that time, General Wool has lived in retirement at Troy, and died full of years and honors. Stewart and Wool, two of the few survivors of the prominent sailors and soldiers of the war of 1812, have passed away together, both leaving behind them honorable records of gallant and patriotic services through long lives devoted to the cause of their common country.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

This well known and distinguished citizen, after a long and painful sickness, died at his residence in Washington city, on Thursday morning, November 11th, 1869, in the 68th year of his age.

Robert James Walker was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1801; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; studied law and commenced practice in Pittsburg in 1821. He became an active Democratic politician, and is credited with having been the first to propose General Jackson for the Presidency; the party nominating him at the Harrisburg Convention in 1824. In 1826 Mr. Walker removed to Natchez, Mississippi, where he became prominent as both lawyer and politician. In 1835 he was elected United States Senator and continued in that post until 1545, when President Polk appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and it became his duty, as it was his pleasure, to frame and advocate the low tariff of 1846, whereby the Democratic leaders ware to fulfill their campaign promises to the people of Pennsylvania that Polk was a better tariff man than Clay. Three native Pennsylvanians, John K. Kane, Robert J. Walker and George M. Dallas, were active in the work of thus deceiving the Pennsylvanians. But Mr. Walker was always consistently and openly in favor of free trade, which is more than can be said of the others. Through all the Democratic administrations, from Jackson's to Buchanan's, Mr. Walker sustained the great measures of the party, especially the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. But after President Polk's retirement, he devoted himself to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of the United States. When the Kansas troubles were at their hight, on the resignation of the territorial governorship by Geary, President Buchanan appointed Walker to succeed him. His short administration was a fair one, but he opposed the Lecompton Constitution, and because it was adopted by Congress, with the approval of the President, he resigned. This was his last service in public office. In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he took a decided position in favor of the Government, and his speeches at the monster Union meeting in New York and Brooklyn were among the most effective that were delivered. For his noble stand in that great crisis, the people of Pennsylvania will always remember him with respect and gratitude, while they can also make allowances for his candid and consistent difference in opinion from them on the subject of protection to American industry.

HON. AMOS KENDALL.

Another distinguished American of the Jacksonian era, Hon. Amos Kendall, died on Friday morning, November 12th, 1869, at his residence near Washington, D. C., aged 80 years and 3 months.

Mr. Kendall was born in Dunstable, Mass., August 16, 1789, and worked on his father's farm until 1807, when he entered Dartmouth College, and in 1811 graduated first in his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1814, and soon after emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he followed the occupation of a tutor, and as such was employed in Henry Clay's family. Subsequently he was made postmaster of Georgetown, in that State, and occupied his leisure moments in editing the *Argus of Western America*. When General Jackson was made President he appointed Mr. Kendall Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1835 he promoted him to the position of Postmaster General. His success in relieving this department of debt, simplifying its details, and working it in the interet. not only of the people, but the tax payers, forced President Van Buren to reappoint him. He held that office until 1840, and then resigned, but never afterward took office, although President Polk offered him a foreign mission. He has written a life of Jackson. As a public officer, honorable and charitable citizen, Mr. Kendall will long be remembered.

EX GOV. THOMAS G. PRATT.

Thomas G. Pratt, who filled the Gubernatorial chair of Maryland a few years ago, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Tuesday, November 9th, 1869. He was 65 years old. The deceased was elected Whig Governor of Maryland in 1844. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and served out a portion of a term in the United States Senate. Latterly he resumed the practice of law, and resided in Baltimore.

Presbyterian Re-Union.

Our readers will remember that an effort has been making, for several years past, for a re-union of the two branches of the Presbyterian church. That long desired event was consumated at Pittsburg on Friday last. The *Gazette* in referring to the event says:

"Yesterday our city was the theatre of one of the most important events of modern times—the re-union of two grand divisions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which, for almost a third of a century has been disunited, and were known during that period respectively as the Old School and the New School. Both in the interim had grown mightily in numbers, power and influence; both were pushing on their respective missions, and planting churches in the West, the South, and in foreign lands, as well as in the older parts of our country; both felt strong in the work they had to do, and not a sign of decreptitude in either. But as years rolled on good men in both felt themselves more and more drawn together, and that no good reason existed why they should move in separate orbits, or why they should not walk together in unity. They desired to come together again, and it has happened in this case as in all cases, that "where there is a will there is a way." Suffice it to say, that in the preliminary negotiations this attractive power of Christian love overcame all difficulties,—and there were many,—and now these two great organizations are one again, under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

"For two days the two Assemblies met in their respective places—the O. S. in the First Church on Wood street, and the N.S. in the Third Church on Sixth avenue, to arrange matters for the final union which had already been decreed by the Presbyteries. In the evenings the members mingled for prayer and social intercourse, but the formal union was fixed for Friday morning. Not a dissenting voice, nor an exception, nor a jar, nor a crook was heard from first to last.

"At 9 A. M. yesterday the two assemblies met as usual in their respective places. At ten the members of the New School left the Third Church in procession, and walked down Sixth avenue into Wood street, and as they arrived the members of the Old School body left their church in the same order, and in the street blended side by side and arm in arm with their brethern from the Third, and thus walked back, *via* Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, to the Third church, which had been kept clear until the united procession should arrive.

"To every mind capable of grasping the scene in all its far-reaching influences upon the church and the world, the spectacle was inexpressibly sublime—sublime in its simplicity, grand in the total absence of all pageantry. Those earnest men, with no outward trappings to distinguish them from other men, with hearts filled with joy and high resolve, representations of thousands of churches and hundreds of thousands of Christians, saw eye to eye and flowed together in the sight of our people with all the simplicity and humble bearing that distinguished the great Master of all when he walked amongst men.

"It is impossible to do justice to the fervid bursts of eloquence with which these united brethren greeted each other when they got together in the church. Everything was conducted with the most perfect order; and when Dr. Fowler, Moderator of the New School Assembly, rose and grasped the hand of Dr. Jacobus, Moderator of the Old School, and while the two men stood there with both hands grasped, and both manifestly under deep emotion, the vast assembly burst into the grand old doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' it seemed the very acme of the morally sublime."

Among the last acts of this body was the passage of a resolution, pledging the raising of five millions of dollars, as a special offering to the treasury of the Lord, to be expended in the several benevolent objects connected with the organization.

The Presbyterian church now occupies a better position than ever it did to exercise its influence in favor of true Evangelical Christianity; and this reunion will have the prestige of having set the example in the great movement towards Protestant unity, foreshadowed by a recent meeting in New York—an event most devoutly wished for by all sincere followers of the Savior of the world.

The progress of Minnesota in the production of wheat is among the agricultural marvels of the age. It is estimated that the surplus wheat of that State the present year will be fully 15,000,000 bushels, while but a little of the great grain plateau embraced within its limits has yet been brought under cultivation. One farmer, the past year, harvested 1,000 acres, with an average yield of forty bushels to the acre. This section, while much of it is too far north for growing corn, will evidently become the Odessa of America in the production of wheat.

A Little of Everything.

Spirit wrappers—bottles.

Feed stores—public offices.

Pail creatures—dairy maids.

Men of *taste*—liquor inspectors.

Mammoth eaves—huge failures.

Numerous—hard winter prophets.

Criminal acts—the labor of convicts.

A thorough washer woman—Sal Soda.

Rather Coelie—the Chinese question.

Mean temperature is best, and mean people the worst.

A boarder, who gets his lodging on credit, calls it bed-tick.

How much does a fool generally weigh? A simple-ton.

Reads—a sign over a Denver store: "PyNe KUt 2 bak Oh."

The *ties* that connect business men with the public—*advertise*.

Stockings are now darned by machinery, and they are darned nice.

Pepperish—Strong Pepper, the Postmaster of Pepperville, Nebraska.

The surest way to lose your health is to keep drinking other people's.

A medical question—is opening a dead letter a post mortem examination.

The cold spell has brought out a big representation of last winter's clothes.

In Italy they blow a horn before the cars start. In this country they take one.

Kisses and apples are very similar—they should never be tasted without pairing

Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Pratt of Maryland, died on November 9th, aged sixty-five years.

Sitka has already sixty bar rooms. It is a cold place and something warm is needed.

The King of Holland is so "hard up" that he has had to "spout" his picture gallery.

Poor whisky is called "fifteenth amendment" in the South, because it's hard to swallow.

On the increase—emigration from North Carolina and other Southern States, to the West.

A Democratic paper out West is called the *Wlof*. It is not found at the door of many poor men.

Reported—that the President, in his forthcoming message, will express sympathy for the Cubans.

Col Drake, the first man who "struck oil" in Titusville, recently died in a poor-house in Connecticut.

Seasonable luxuries—mush and milk, cider and apples, buckwheat cakes, sauer kraut, oysters and sich.

There will be six eclipses of the sun and moon next year, but none of them will be visible in the United States.

Three bodies, supposed to be of soldiers buried in 1815, or thereabouts, were exhumed a few days ago at Peoria, Illinois.

Nothing like perseverance Young man begin by turning a grind-stone, and you may in time become an organ grinder.

Four young ladies met in front of our office yesterday, and neither of them looked back to see how the others were dressed.

The cold nights have put a damper on gate and door step sparking. She now says, "Come in and shut the door," and he comes.

David Kendall, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of California, died a few days ago.

The Emperor of Russia is in such feeble health, owing to his dissolute life, that his physicians say his death may be looked for at an early day.

Oysters from Baltimore, eight days on the road, created a "decided sensation" in San Francisco the other day. We should think they would.

A Kentucky paper apologizes for its unusually poor appearance "on account of the abundance of whisky and the scarcity of printers in town."

Thomas Noble, a London clergyman, is but an inch taller than Tom Thumb. He more than makes up for his size by the length of his sermons.

Still continues—the mining difficulties, in the Hazleton and Lehigh regions. Over two months of idleness have already been suffered at most of the collieries.

Strange as it may seem to some, one of the strongest advocates for keeping the Bible in the common schools in Cincinnati is a Hebrew gentleman of education.

A miserable man in San Francisco, unable to get work, wrote a note stating that he was going to "make application for a place as fireman to the devil," and took arsenic.

Thanksgiving is likely to arrive in town before our expected turkeys. Turkeys are very slow birds, in these diggins. Can any one inform us of the whereabouts of our lot?

The past eight years exhibit the curious fact that the higher the rate of duty was raised the greater were the amounts of railroad iron imported. A little more duty, then.

Indications of further Spanish troubles are brought in the announcement that parties there differ on other points than the selection of a King It would be funny if they did not.

The Venango *Spectator*, noticing the defeat of Dr. Early for Assembly, in the Clearfield district, piously observes, "Those who seek Early in the next Legislature will not find him."

Over nine thousand men recently applied in one week to the New York Free Labor Bureau for employment. For these there were but four hundred and twenty-eight situations.

A man out West read that dry copperas put in a bed of ants would cause them to leave. He put some in his mother-in-law's bed to see if she wouldn't go. He says she was there at last accounts.

In many places in Indiana, the latter part of October, the corn, with blades as green as in August, was laden with snow, and the ripe peaches were picked from trees bent to the ground by snow and ice.

A fisherman of Monterean, France, lately caught a fish, within which was found a breastpin, ornamented with thirty precious stones, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires, the whole valued by Paris jewelers at $300,000.

The Dauphin county Bible Society held a meeting on Tuesday night of last week, and discussed the question, "Shall the combined forces of Romanism and Infidelity break up our noble system of a general Education?"

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports another colossal fortune to a citizen of that place, a descendant of the great Hyde family of England, but says it is a matter of grave doubt whether the young man will next season build a new house with any of the money.

The two hundred and fifty medical students in Philadelphia, taunt, hiss and jeer at the twenty-five young ladies from the Women's Medical College who attend the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital. And there isn't one gentleman among the two hundred and fifty to protest against it.

A sentimental versifier, who could not restrain himself, gives vent to his grief in the following "bust" of poetry:

The summer are over the winter are coming,
No more in the clover the bees is a humming,
The daisies is thinning, the buttercups also,
The leaves beginning likewise for to fall so;
The gales of November blows chill on the panel,
And folks as is sober is putting on flannel;
The storms that is blowing, the coming and drumming,
Says summer are going, and winter are coming

News Epitome.

Scientific men attribute the late severe summer and autumn weather, the storms, floods and earthquakes that have prevailed in various places, to the influence of the sun, which, they assert, is in a highly agitated state. It is also asserted by them that the body of magnetic light now shooting from the sun in every direction will, by the begining of next year, will have extended far enough to exercise material influence upon the earth, and then it is said we may expect that phenomena will be observable such as have not yet come under the notice of the human race.

The State Department has received an official communication from Mr. Burlingame that the Chinese Government has fully sustained the Burlingame mission in all its official actions, and intercourse with the United States thus far, and that the reports to the effect that the "Celestials" would refuse to ratify and confirm any of the treaties that the Burlingame mission has or may enter into with this or the European Governments, are entirely without foundation.

The new President of the Cuban Junta in this country, Senor Aldama, is the wealthiest Cuban on the island. His real estate, consisting of sugar and tobacco plantations, grazing lands, and fruit orchards, is valued at ten millions of money, and his other possessions at five millions. His purse has been opened constantly since his arrival in the United States. He furnished $125,000 for a single expedition, and in all upward of a million dollars.

A few days since Captain Joseph W. Coppage, while plowing in a field near Naples, Illinois, turned up a pot of gold coin. He stopped his team, examined the glittering metal closely, counted it, and found it amounted to $4,000. However, a doubt depressed his soul. He feared the metal might have been deposited there by counterfeiters, and might prove worthless. He took it to Winchester, and sold it to one of the banks for $5,000 in greenbacks.

A mining story of unusually magnificent dimensions comes from Davenport, Iowa. It is said that several citizens of that place have bought six thousand acres of land in the Boulder Valley, Colorado, wherein they claim is a richer vein of bituminous coal than that of Pennsylvania. The tract is near the line of railroad to run between Denver and Cheyenne, and only about twenty miles from the former city.

Pere Hyacinthe proposes to harmonize the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches and to bring all the communicants thereof into one common body, acknowledging "one God, one faith and one baptism." Governor Hoffman, having material to work with, proposes "to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest." The *Tribune* suggests that Hoffman has taken the heavier contract.

General Cespedes, with that high-minded earnestness which characterized him when he burned his large Bapano property, now promises to give to each family of which father or son have fallen for Cuban freedom thirty-three acres of land, till his estate is exhausted. As Cespedes was an extensive land owner, the gift must be very considerable, and its example of great effect.

It is reported that Father Hyacinthe, before leaving for Europe, will issue a pastoral letter to the Catholics of America, calling upon them to form a nucleus, around which all liberal-minded members of the church can rally, without forsaking the sacred principles of the Catholic religion. He looks upon America to day as the cradle of religious independence.

The Lancaster *Examiner* estimates the colored vote of Lancaster county at about 1,000, based upon the census of 1860, when the colored population was 3,490, and the Lancaster *Enquirer* calls upon the Democratic politicians to make their peace with the new citizens, or they will be defeated in the only districts in which they have a majority.

With careful picking and saving it is likely that the Southern cotton crop this year will reach the hadsome figure of three million bales. This, at the moderate average of twenty-five cents a pound is equal to three hundred millions of dollars—a splendid exemplification of practical Southern reconstruction, on a cash basis.

An able engineer estimates the loss in horses, extra wear of vehicles, and extra horse shoeing in the cities of the United States, occasioned by black stone and cobble stone pavements as follows: On horses, $15,000,000; on vehicles, $20,000,000; and on horse shoeing, $21,000,000, making a total of $56,000,000.

A New York paper states that since the close of the war the Brooklyn Navy Yard has not been so excited or busy as it is now. Three thousand mechanics and laborers are at present at work refitting and overhauling everything except the Java, the Colorado, and the Kalamazoo. What does it mean?

It is generally predicted that we will have a long and severe winter. Both East and West the weather is unusually cold for this time of the year. In Maine and Vermont the snow is two feet deep, and it has fallen very heavily as far South even as Virginia.

By the death of Admiral Stewart, Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick is the oldest officer in either the army or navy, having entered the service in 1806. The oldest commission in the army is that of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who entered the army in 1808.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will stand forty-four Republicans to forty-one Democrats. There were a large number of able men chosen, and the Constitution will probably be characterized by a reformatory spirit.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale one of Seavy & Co's COMBINATION FURNACES—nearly new.
Nov. 10, 1869. ED. W. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE—at the "Keystone Store," two SINGER SEWING MACHINES. Cheap for cash. Call and see them.
Nov. 10, 1869. D. G NIVLING.

Caution.—All persons are hereby cautioned against giving David Wright goods or other articles, on my account, without an order from me. ALEX. IRWIN.
Bald Hills, Nov. 10, 1869.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or interspersed with other matter, will be charged double usual rates. No exceptions.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testatary on the estate of William Holden, late of Pike township, deceased, 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 JOHNSON HOLDEN, Executor.
Nov. 17, 1869–6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Spackman, late of Girard township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to THOS. H MURRAY, Administrator.
Nov. 22, 1869–6t.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S, *School for Girls*, Clearfield, Pa.
The next Term of twenty-two weeks will commence on Monday, November 22, 1869.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per half term, (of 11 weeks)	$5 00
History, Local and Descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic,	6 00
Algebra and the Sciences,	8 00
Instruction in Instrumental Music,	15 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
Wax Work,	5 00

For full particulars send for Circular.
Clearfield, August 25, 1869–1y.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Second Session of the present Scholastic year of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 22d day of September, 1869.

Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session.

The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.)	$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History	$6.00
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography.	$9.00
Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches	$12 00
Music, Piano, (30 lessons.)	$10.00

No deduction will be made for absence.
For further particulars inquire of
REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.
July 31, 1867. Principal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, 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 THURSDAY, the 9th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M. the following described property to wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Ploom township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on the South side of the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike road, on Pearson's line, thence north eighty-five and a half degrees east along said Turnpike sixty one perches to a stone, thence still by said Turnpike road north eighty-seven degrees east forty and one half perches to a stone thence south one hundred and ten perches to a post, thence south eighty seven degrees west forty and one half perches to a hemlock, thence south eighty five and one half degrees west sixty one perches to a hemlock, thence by Pearson line north one hundred and ten perches to the place of beginning, containing 65 acres 142 perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. Also—one other piece of land beginning at a hemlock corner of number 5681, thence by line of number 3299 east one hundred and one and a half perches to a post, thence by the south side of the Waterfore Turnpike and the first above described piece of land south eighty-seven degrees west forty and five-tenths perches, thence south eighty-five and one half degrees west sixty-one perches to a stone, thence by number 5681 (Joseph Pearson) north seventy and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, 104 perches and allowance of six per cent., the above tracts being the same premises conveyed by James Bloom to Gainer P. Bloom in one deed. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Gainer P. Bloom. WM. TUCKER,
Nov. 17, 1869 Deputy Sheriff

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a set of Harness for Two Horses, Four Sheep and Three Hogs, now in possession of Andrew Holt, of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me and are only left with said Holt on loan, subject to my order.
Nov. 10, '69–3tp. TERAH BAKER.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK SALES.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN
are constantly replenishing their stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. School books and Stationery, including the Osgood and National series of readers. Also—Tobacco and Cigars, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Call and see.
Clearfield, Nov 10, 1869

"AROUND THE WORLD"
THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
Is now publishing a series of Letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan, China, India, Egypt, &c.; together with various other correspondence, all the News, Religious and Secular, and a great variety of the best Reading. Original and selected. Now is the time to secure the oldest and BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER. We make the following liberal offers for new subscribers. We will send the New York Observer for one year to

One new subscriber and one old, for	$5.00
Two new subscribers, for	5.50
Two new subscribers and one old, for	7.00
Three new subscribers, for	7.00
Three new subscribers and one old, for	9.50
Four new subscribers, for	9.00
Four new subscribers and one old, for	11.50
Five new subscribers, for	11.00
Five new subscribers and one old, for	13.50
Six new subscribers, for	12.00

And to any larger number at the same rate.
Sample copies free Terms, $3.50 per annum in advance. Send by check, draft, post office order or registered letter Address
SYDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
Nov 10,'69–3t.] 37 Park Row, New York

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Thompson, Sr., late of Lawrence township, deceased, 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 SIMON THOMPSON,
Oct. 13, 1869–6tp. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Whiteside, late of Guelich tp. 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 G. W. M'CULLY,
October 7, 1869–6t pd. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to make distribution of monies in the hands of John Fulford, Administrator *de bonis non*, &c., of James Morrison, late of Jordan township, dec'd, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto will discharge the duties of his appointment at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in Clearfield, on THURSDAY, THE 2d DAY OF DECEMBER next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. D. W. M'CURDY, Auditor
Nov. 3,'69–3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wright, late of Bradford township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to ALEX. IRWIN,
Oct. 20, 1869–6t. Administrator.