

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MAR. 23, 1870.

In Iowa City the Republicans made a clean sweep at the city election last week, giving the sham Democracy a most terrible whaling.

United States troops have been sent to Murfreesboro—the Stone River battle ground—to protect the public peace and preserve order. The old flag's back in Tennessee.

The New York journals admit that high rents and other expenses are driving their business men to Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The leading item of the "other expenses" we take to be a Democratic city government.

What has become of the old Democratic cry of "Gold for the bondholder, and rags for the plowman?" We haven't seen it in circulation for a number of months. What is it that has drawn the venom for that noble Democratic formula?

The Philadelphia Press says: They have Copperheads in Spain, too, seems General Prim having just escaped the fury of an anti-conscription mob in Madrid. For the honor of the Old World we are glad to know that the Spanish anti-draft patriots were less successful than their confreres in New York in 1863. No orphan asylums were burned, and no Spanish colonels murdered and dragged through the streets.

If Chinamen did not discover the new San Diego gold mines, toward which all California is now rushing, it is certain they were found there in sufficient numbers to excite the jealousy of the miserable American miners, who are reported to have signalized their advent into the rich holes and placers by an indiscriminate murder of the Celestials. Mining humanity, it would seem, then, is about as atrocious as mining justice.

General Butler, says an exchange, has promised a West Point appointment to a colored boy. Prosser, of Tennessee, follows suit, and McCormick, of Arizona, announces his intention of appointing an Indian. There is fame in store now for the Congressman who shall offer his cadetship to a woman. Let us have "sweet girl graduates with golden hair" for the brevet second lieutenants of the future, and the delegate from Wyoming might with great good grace inaugurate this reform.

Rebel sentiments have not died out in Georgia by any means. Democratic papers of that State say boldly that if their party obtains possession of the Legislature of that State the Fifteenth Amendment will be "inoperative, and Northern men will be driven from the State, as is illustrated by the recent outrage at Atlanta. Uncle Sam keeps his eye on these semi-refractory Democratic Rebel children. They had better behave themselves, or they'll get a good spanking one of these days.

Commissioner Delano's efforts to secure a faithful collection of the taxes have already been productive of important results. The receipts upon nearly all articles are larger than they were last year, and there has been a total gain to the revenue of over \$19,000,000. The Commissioner is now determined to organize an assessment of the income tax which shall secure its payment by all who are justly liable to its operation, and prevent the escape of many large capitalists who have hitherto succeeded in dodging their responsibility.

The force of publishing speeches in the Globe, which were not delivered, continues, in spite of the lesson taught by the Mungen speech on Sumner. Several speeches that were not delivered on the Army Reduction bill are to appear in the Globe as if spoken in the House. Such proceedings would be funny if the public had not to pay for the fun. The speeches for Boncompagni are printed at the national expense instead of at the member or his constituents, and as far as real publication goes the speeches might as well be consigned in manuscript to the bottom of a trunk as printed in the Congressional type squibber.

The payment of six thousand dollars, equivalent to a year's salary as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, has been voted by the House to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Van Trump, of Ohio, again objected, and Mr. Mungen, of the same State, made frivolous remarks condemnatory of the allusion in the resolution to "the distinguished services" of the dead Secretary. But the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Mr. Munren will be fortunate if the caricaturists overlook his undoubted claims to figure in the very next illustrations of the fall of the dead lion and the preternaturally agile ass.

Having no longer the right to "wallow a nigger," Kentucky clings tenaciously to the sacred privilege of flogging white men; for it seems that only in this exhilarating manner can the exuberant spirits of the chivalry find vent. There is something peculiarly grateful to the Kentucky ear in the screams of the wretched victim as he writhes under the torture of the lash; and shall they be deprived of their innocent pastime and delightful amusement at the bidding of a sickly sentimentality? No much! So the Senate of the State on Friday a week rejected a bill which had passed the House for the abolition of stripes as a punishment, and the great Democratic heart of Kentucky continues to beat in unison with the spirit of a barbarism.

**Nipped in the Bud.**  
The Senate of the United States, says an exchange ought to exhibit more wisdom than the House, and in some instances it does so. For example, a week or so ago, the house actually passed a measure which would have diminished our Internal Revenue by one-half during the rest of Grant's administration. We really think the House passed this measure unconscious of what they were doing or of what the full consequences would be. If not, this honor! body must have been brought to pass it. The measure we refer to was the bill allowing whisky to be kept in bond for the next three years. For the granting of this innocent looking privilege, the whisky men advanced such plausible reasons that nobody in the House seemed to see any great objection to it, nor, to tell the truth, did the public press raise much outcry against it. Its practical effect, however, would have been to keep, in bond, nearly all the whisky that is manufactured in the country, for three years to come; during which time there would consequently be precious little whisky tax collected, and by the end of which time, the whisky men hope they could get the tax reduced. At a rough estimate, if this bill had become a law, the revenues of the Government would have been diminished by three years to come, have been diminished by sixty or seventy million dollars per annum, and there would have been an increase instead of a decrease in the National Debt during that period. The Senate, however, saw this snake in the grass and summarily scotched him, by voting down the House bill and by so doing earned the gratitude of the people. We are not ready for such a sweeping tax reduction just yet, and such reduction as we want we will not take from whisky first,—by a good deal.

**MORE ANNEXATION.**—The Pittsburg Dispatch says: It never rains but it pours. The person who some months ago first conceived the idea of annexing Canada to the United States, may congratulate himself on having given birth to one of the strongest manias that has been seen in modern times. For now the annexation fever is at its height. After Canada, Rupert's Land, St. Domingo, Nova Scotia, and the Fejee Islands, there comes finally poor benighted Liberia from Africa's golden sands, praying to be incorporated into the political fabric of the Great Republic, which has done so much for the future of the colored race. American methods and ideas seem already to have taken root there. Leading citizens have been holding meetings to discuss the subject of annexation, and an appeal is already reported to be on its way to Washington stating that the only proper allegiance of Liberia is with the United States, and praying that the stray flag may be thrown around their benighted race. But the Liberian brethren will have to wait. They have our sympathy and our best hopes for their moral and intellectual growth; we can even send them missionaries and books, and school teachers, but when it comes to annexation, our Government must proceed cautiously. At present our annexation committee has the greater part of the western continent under consideration. When they get through with that it will be time to talk about Africa.

**A GOOD MOVEMENT.**—Senator Wilson has prepared a bill designed to promote the civilization of the Indians and to prepare them for the rights and duties of citizenship. The bill contemplates the creation of a board of inspectors for the protection of Indians in unity with the United States. They are to be five in number, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the former to be the President. This board is to have the full and exclusive management of the entire Indian business. At one time an absolute and responsible military administration of Indian affairs was probable, but the Piegau massacre changed the pre-determination in this direction. The effort now is to be rid of the plundering of civilians and possible cold blooded murders by the military.

**A NEW RAILROAD TO CLEARFIELD.**—The bill incorporating the Clearfield and Buffalo, N. Y. railroad, passed the House last week. The general impression prevails that the terminus of this road is at the Borough of Clearfield. The bill, as introduced, requires the Clearfield and Buffalo road to be constructed and opened for public use, within three years, to a "point on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad extension in Clearfield county, or other point in said county." Unless the bill, before its final passage, was so amended as to make the terminus at Clearfield, we fear it will be a long time ere it will be built to this place. Mr. Wallace should see to this at once.

**NATIONAL BANKS.—LOOK OUT!**—We learn from a special despatch to the Pittsburg Gazette, dated Washington, March 18th, 1870, that "U. S. District Attorney Swoopes, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been instructed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, at the instance of Comptroller Hulbert, to proceed against National Banks, that have taken more than six per cent interest, for a forfeiture of their charters." The National Banks in this "neck of the woods," we presume, will escape this edict of Comptroller Hulbert, but others may not be so fortunate.

**A FINANCIAL QUESTION.**—Butler is constantly reminding that the South have no love for him. A late incident illustrative of the depth of enmity that the unconscionable resort to will suffice. A new Confederate note was lately sent to Butler, endorsed on the back, "Pass the bearer at Hell's Gate," and signed "Abraham Lincoln," and counter-signed "B. F. Butler." The recipient of this delicate favor examined it, and remarked that the man who sent it had some common sense, at least, for he knew that such currency would not pass even in hell without good endorsers. John Morrissey's chair is said to be one of the most conspicuous in Congress, because John is never in it.

**Just So!—An Exchange says:** wonders will never cease. The Wyoming jury, where of the better half were ladies, after four days of deliberation upon a simple case of homicide, have actually returned a verdict to the astonished Court. To be sure, it was only reached by the process of exhaustion; but the alleged impossibility of feminine agreement being achieved, what does it matter that the ladies of the jury were very much fatigued, and doubtless retired to their homes thoroughly disgusted with the exercise of at least one of the rights they had wrested from tyrannical man. We hope their hardships will not be fatal to the great cause, but that the noisy few will persevere until they are convinced, like their sisters of Wyoming, by actual experience, that our rights include duties, the performing of which is not the sort of sport they had imagined. What happy fellows those husbands in Wyoming must be now that their wives have actually been "exhausted" by one of the most trivial of the labors and responsibilities they so much coveted.

**THE PROPOSED NEW LIQUOR LAW.**—The House has passed a bill submitting to cities, boroughs, and townships at the October election, the question whether the Court shall grant hotel and restaurant licenses in said cities, boroughs and townships. If a majority of the voters shall vote in favor of license the Court will then, under the discretion now vested in them, grant licenses. If however, a majority shall vote against license, then the Court shall have no power to grant licenses in any district so voting. The bill passed the House by the very decided vote of 59 yeas to 32 nays. The impression prevails that it will pass the Senate and receive the signature of the Governor. We should have preferred to see the bill to begin with, confined to cities and counties—the people, in that way, accustomed to passing on the question, and at some future time extended to smaller divisions. We fear that there will be a rebound and our temperance friends, in the end, will lose all.

**BOHNER AND BODENBERG.**—The Huntington Republican says that the bodies of Bohner and Bodenberg were taken out to the place selected for their burial on Wednesday evening, that Bodenberg's body was buried but Bohner was propped up in his coffin, a plug of tobacco placed in his mouth, while funds in human form held a drunken ory around his corpse. The Globe says the bodies got drunk and left their work unfinished the burial being completed in the morning. This is a terrible commentary on the moral influence of the death penalty. A public execution—like that at Huntington—can never produce any good result, and it would have been better for the sake of morality that the condemned men had been allowed to go free, rather than that Huntington should have been disgraced by such exhibitions of brutality as was seen there on the day of execution.

**DECREASING.**—The decrease in the ratio of beef cattle to population in this country during the last ten years is said to be 20 per cent. In 1850, with a population of 31,417,331, we had 25,640,337 neat cattle in the country, while now, with a population of more than 40,000,000, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, we have only 21,633,069, showing a net decrease since 1850 of more than 4,000,000 animals. In Texas alone since 1856 the decrease in cattle has been 414,137, the number in the State at this time being only 2,697,338, to 3,111,475 in 1856. The cause of this is said to be the great increase in dairy farming, the milk cows in 1850 being 34 per cent.; but even the ratio of milk cows to population has greatly decreased in ten years, and the number of sheep is said to be less by one-half that ten years ago.

**JUSTICE IN NEW YORK.**—The New York Sun says: Three months ago Harmon A. Block, a poor German emigrant, was robbed of \$307 by the Hon. John Leary, a gentleman commanding some political influence. Mr. Leary was arrested, and immediately released on bail. The poor German was thrown into the dismal House of Detention, and there he has remained ever since. The case on Wednesday last was called for trial in the Court of General Sessions. But the trial was postponed. Mr. Leary walked off with his political friends, and the poor German was remanded to prison. Meanwhile his wife and children are starving in Hamburg. Is there any city but New York in the United States where a robber is released and his victim sent to prison? But it must be remembered that New York is ruled by the Democracy.

**HOMESTEADS IN VIRGINIA.**—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill in relation to homesteads in that State. Under its provisions a householder can only dispose himself of the homestead right by solemn relinquishment in the form of a deed, duly recorded in the clerk's office. The Fredericksburg Herald says: "It is estimated there are one hundred thousand persons in the State who will be entitled to the privileges of the act—that is, that number possessed now of homesteads of the value of two thousand dollars or more. If this number shall claim the exemption, then the State will have property of the value of \$200,000,000 withdrawn from the channels of commerce and not subject to the laws of trade."

Canada, it is said, is keeping open house in Washington, and has a strong lobby in attendance, in the hope of renewing the reciprocity treaty. Considerable sums of money, it is alleged, have already been expended in this way; but so far as can be seen these persuasive influences have as yet had but little effect toward accomplishing the object the lobby have in view. Reciprocity is as far as ever from a resurrection. In Delaware the Democracy are in great trouble concerning the new American citizens. They say they "will not ask a negro to vote their ticket, but if a negro asks for one of their tickets they will not rudely refuse to give it to him." Very kind and obliging, are they not?

**A Little of Everything.**  
Near at hand—fitting time.  
Unredeemable bonds—Vagabonds.  
Printers ink is black, but it sheds light.  
A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.  
Gold closed at 112 in New York on Saturday.  
Will be in order—trout fishing, after April 1st.  
Improving—business with those who advertise.  
At St. Polten, Germany, a man has just died at the age of 125.  
Scarce—butter and eggs. Both command a good price just now.  
A soap maker has just given each member of Congress a bar of soap.  
Galveston disputes with New York the proud title of paradise of murderers.  
Always in order—the doing of job-work at the Journal office. Now is the time.  
Resumed specie payment—in a small way—some of the business men in this place.  
A western mechanic has applied for a patent on the improvement of an opportunity.  
Will be sent soon—bills for subscription, etc. to the JOURNAL. Look out for them.  
Immense coal fields are said to have been discovered in the Great Wind River Valley.  
Somebody has conferred upon Sunset Cox the title of K. C. B. (Knight of the Carpet Bag).  
The whaler Truelove, of England, is one hundred and six years old. "True love can never die."  
Simpson Osborne, in Greene county, Indiana, lost five children in forty-eight hours from spotted fever.  
An exchange wants the Government to issue stamps for kerosene, inscribed, "Prepare to meet thy God."  
A majority of the shares of the old Thomaston, Maine, Bank, are owned by women, and they ran the successful ticket.  
An Indianapolis, Indiana, school boy has been punished by being compelled to write the word "cow" five hundred times.  
There are at the present time 246 lodges of the Knights of Pythias in this State. Of this number 50 are located in Philadelphia.  
A New Jersey grocer, when complained to about selling bad eggs, says: "At this time of the year the hens are sick, and often lay bad eggs."  
A little boy went home the other day singing, "Shoo, shoo, don't bodder me." His mother let her shoe fly at him, which "boddered" him some.  
A negro explains the apathy in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by the fact that "Butler's big dar since Jackson's big gone."  
A Lancaster county school teacher has been indignantly dismissed for kissing the "big" girls. He said it was the most efficacious punishment he could devise.  
One of the colored pages of the South Carolina Legislature saved all his earnings that he might acquire an education at Howard University, Washington.  
A Philadelphia justice has decided that when a man mistakes his hat for a spittoon or attempts to write with a cork screw he may be called under the influence of spirits ferments.  
W. H. Traubel, a Philadelphia lithographer, has been arrested, charged with engraving counterfeit bank notes. Forty thousand dollars worth of plates and stamps were captured.  
A Pennsylvania man named Stagers is mad because some fellows who were under the influence of staggering whisky staggered into his shop and took unwarrantable liberties with Stagers.

Brighton Young is making arrangements to set out two hundred thousand fruit trees at Salt Lake. These are fruits of Brigham to which no one will object, provided they be not Dead Sea apples.  
The New York Evening Post asks the editor of a protectionist paper to investigate and see if the bleak March winds furnish raw material for consumption, and if so, what protection he proposes.  
The New Englanders have a new dish presented to them under the title of "Baked Shad and Shoo Fly." The "shoo fly" part of it consists of small strips of potato, cut thin and fried hard and crisp.  
A letter recently passed through the Derby (Vermont) office bearing the following superscription: "This is for the man who has the Thurogood bread Dearrum cattle I am not certain of the rite initials of his name."  
The Sioux City Times says a young lady in that vicinity, only fifteen years old, was married less than a year ago, and is now the mother of three plump, healthy infants, all girls. That will do, go it while you're young!

The income tax act expired on the 31st of December, and unless revived in some shape by a new act, there will be no more income tax after that for 1869 shall have been collected. A proposition passed the House some time since to assess a tax for 1870, but it was killed in the Senate.  
The Supreme Court has rendered a decision which interests the surviving soldiers (and their heirs) who responded to the first call for troops in 1861. Such of them as were honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of enlistment are entitled to a bounty of \$100 each.  
The Ku-Klux are again rampant in Tennessee, Southern Kentucky and Virginia. Some editor recommends vigorous hanging for these recalcitrants. "Hanging is too good for them." Put them to work where they will for one five honest. That would hurt them much more and terrify those who may be similarly disposed.  
The Spanish authorities in Cuba still continue to report victories over the insurgents. Thus Gen. Jordan is said to have defeated near Remedios, with a loss of twenty-seven men killed and a "superior force" of insurgents is reported to have been repulsed with loss from Fort Chare. It is also reported that only eleven remain of the Guines insurgents.  
Gen. Sheridan says that the Santee Indians sing wail hymns at their camp. Imagine, a white man, full of fire and driving a white cow, stalks through the stomach of a pale-faced prisoner, and then, after building a fire upon his camp, walks around singing, "I want to be an angel!" These simple children of the forest all have immortal longings, as well as a weakness for hymns.

The new law in reference to change of allegiance has been approved by the Federal Council of the North German Confederation, and is now to be presented to the Reichstag. Foreigners of full age can obtain letters of naturalization; a minor must obtain the consent of his father or guardian. The provisions in reference to a transfer of allegiance are more liberal than they have heretofore been.  
Some years ago a Milwaukee gentleman was robbed of a \$100 bag. The thief has now set it back, with the information that it has "laid on his stomach ever since." His reason for taking it was simple: "I tuk it for I wanted money." His reason for not selling it is rather more complicated: "Every time I went to sell the thing something told me not to, and I didn't." His answer to the security is unconditional: "Here it is for I can't keep it no longer."  
E. M. Yergler, the Mississippi rebel who murdered Colonel Crane, of the army, at Jackson, Mississippi, was tried several months ago by a court martial and several days ago turned over to the civil authorities, has escaped from jail. An application for a habeas corpus for his release on bail was to have been tried on Saturday, but was postponed for a month; and now the murderer is at large by his own act. Gov. Alcorn has offered a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for his capture.

**The Press asks:** "Can we resume specie payments? If so, is it politic to force such resumption by legislation? These are questions which positive and instant resumptionists have not yet answered satisfactorily. There are few who do not favor resumption. It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but the decline in gold for the last few weeks has brought more than ever into prominence the possibility and policy of natural resumption. Let gold seek the currency level, and then, whether we have coin or not, we shall have resumed. The metal circulation will then become auxiliary to the currency circulation, and the \$700,000,000 now extant, which is declared to be insufficient for business purposes, will be augmented to \$900,000,000—a sufficiency for all business purposes. Force gold at a premium into circulation and you but force a like amount of greenbacks out. This will deplete the currency, and result in ruin.

The New York Sun says the following compliment to Senator Scott of our State: "Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, imported into the recent debate in the Senate on the Funding bill something extremely rare and much wanted in that body, namely, genuine financial ability and a thorough knowledge of his subject. It is refreshing to listen to a man who brings to the discussion of the topic he treats, knowledge and information which spring from an intimate acquaintance with it, both practical and theoretical. It is comforting to know also that we still have material in the country out of which to make first-class finance ministers, if we but knew where to look for it."

**FOLLY REWARDED.**—The mad votaries of fashion sometimes pay dearly for their folly. Here, for instance, was a woman up in Lancaster, who read in the papers that it was fashionable to powder the hair for parties; so she loaded up her chignon and her side-puffs with a half pound of gunpowder. She looked well, that woman did; but during the evening she happened to bend over a drop-light, and there was just one energetic and vigorous "siz!" Perhaps that woman isn't disgusted and mortified, and sick of style and Paris modes; and perhaps she isn't anxious to purchase a symmetrical wig and to construct a pair of artificial eyebrows!

A bill is pending in the State Senate, introduced by Mr. Findlay, of Somerset, obliging railroad companies to open their ticket offices one hour before the departure of each train. Under present arrangements, ticket offices, in many cases, are not opened until within a few minutes of the train time and passengers are put to great inconvenience. The offices are surrounded with impatient crowds and "confusion worse confounded" reigns. Even the ticket agents are annoyed by the hurry and flurry, and often make mistakes in consequence. Mr. Findlay's bill is designed to prevent this.

ALTHOUGH it has been twenty years since Professor Webster was hung for the murder of Dr. Parkman, the fact has never been published that just before the execution the jailer was offered one thousand dollars, cash in hand, for the head of the dead man. The then jailer (who is now connected with the clerical department of the Massachusetts State constabulary) spurned the offer. A certain doctor attached to a New York city medical institution wanted the head.

Two of the three leading Catholic powers of Europe—France and Spain—commit themselves in opposition to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The third, Austria, scarcely renders even a lukewarm support to the pretensions of Rome. As for Italy, its King has always stoutly opposed the assumptions of the Vatican. The situation of the Church will become a critical one, if this issue shall be forced upon and through the Council.

The Republican party of Maryland, in view of the Fifteenth Amendment, are becoming very active in organizing and preparing for the next political contest. The colored voters, of whom there are forty thousand in the State, are likewise moving in solid phalanx. Not less than twenty thousand white people will likely join the Republicans, believing their the strongest side, viz., hitherto voted with the Democrats.

**THE INTELLIGENCE FROM MADRID** is important. For the first time we have intimations that a sentiment is rising in Spain in favor of abandoning the Island of Cuba to the United States. A fierce controversy is in progress over the best means of disposing of the question, but the proposition to give up the island, which is advocated boldly by some of the journals, is opposed by a majority of the press as cowardly and unpatriotic.

Rigid enforcement of the revenue laws, and honest accounting for the revenues, raise the receipts for the month of March above the average. The sharks that fattened on the Johnson Administration, depleted the treasury, robbed the people, and corrupted society, have died the death they deserved, and given place to men who have some respect for common honesty.

The Paris Opinions Nationale, of the 18th, has a remarkable editorial. It demands the withdrawal of the troops from Rome, the renunciation of the concordat, and suppression of the budget for public worship, and declares that should these measures be carried out, nothing will be left in Rome but imbecility and fraud.

So many Democrats have been calling upon Senator Revels, to ask favors, that the distinguished African has been obliged to instruct the doorknockers not to deliver the cards of any visitors to him during the sessions of the Senate, as he does not wish to be disturbed in the consideration of public business. Bally for Revels.

The Legislature of Maryland inclines to provide by law for the registration of the colored voters of that State, under the fifteenth article. They wisely think that since this extension of the franchise cannot be prevented, it will be better to recognize it under the laws, and through the proper officers of the State itself.

New Advertisements.

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

**DISSOLUTION.**—The partnership heretofore existing between E. B. Patton, John A. Irvin and Jos. K. Irvin, in the Planning Mill business, under the name of E. B. Patton & Co. is this day (March 16, 1870) dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of Jos. K. Irvin for the present. Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle.  
E. B. PATTON,  
JOHN A. IRVIN,  
JOS. K. IRVIN.  
Carronsville,  
March 23, 1870.

**WATERMEN, ATTENTION.**—The undersigned having erected a new and commodious house on the river bank at Shook Point, opposite the Moshannon, and having removed those large rocks so that rafts may land with ease, would call the attention of Watermen to the advantages of this place for tying up after a day's run from above. The table will be spread with a beautiful hand, and the war well supplied with choice liquors.  
W. M. SOHNARS.

**DISSOLUTION.**—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Riddle and Henry Grazier, in the Hotel business, under the name of Riddle & Grazier, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said firm are to be received by the said Wm. Riddle, and all demands against said firm are to be presented to him for payment.  
W. M. RIDDLE,  
HENRY G. GRAZIER.

**DISSOLUTION.**—Notice is hereby given to the public that the partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Merrell & Wm. Bigler, known as the firm of Merrell & Bigler, dealers in Hardware, manufacturers of Tinware, &c., at the City of Clearfield, Pa., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of both parties and that the business will hereafter be carried on, in all its parts as heretofore, by J. M. Merrell & Wm. Bigler, at the office of the old firm.  
J. M. MERRELL,  
W. M. BIGLER.

**TO WATERMEN.**—The undersigned has opened a house of entertainment, for watermen, at the Big Basin, to which they direct the attention of watermen. The rocks have been blown out of the basin, so that there is a good landing on both sides of the river. Fare good, and charges moderate.  
Feb. 24, 1870  
HOOVER & FRAZER.

**TO WATERMEN.**—The undersigned would inform the people of Clearfield county, that he will again this spring, open a boarding house at Patton's Dead Water, for the accommodation of raftmen. He solicits a call from his old friends and customers, and all others. Come one, come all.  
March 9, 1870—  
W. M. JOHNSON.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.**—Letters Testaments of Administration on the estate of Thomas Liddell, late of Clearfield, Pa., 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 to present them, properly authenticated for settlement to  
March 9, 1870. S. P. LIDDELL, Administratrix.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**—The undersigned will sell, at Private Sale, his house and lot, situated on Locust Street, between 3rd and 4th Streets in the Borough of Clearfield. The property is in good repair, and is a very desirable location for a residence. It will be sold at bargain. Terms easy.  
March 2, 1870—  
CHARLES LARRIMER.

**EXECUTORS NOTICE.**—Letters Testaments of Administration on the estate of George Philip, 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  
March 2, 1870—  
JAMES W. HILL, Executor.

**SAMUEL I. SNYDER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, CLEARFIELD, PA.**  
All work warranted to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Watch-glasses and Keys always on hand. Rooms on Second Street, opposite the Court House.  
March 2, 1870—

**DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.**  
D. R. M. HILLS desires to inform his patients and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry, D. S. SHAW, D. D. S., who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attainments of his Professional skill.  
All work done in the office will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.  
An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patrons with confidence.  
Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming.  
Clearfield, June 3, 1868—

**HOMER INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.  
The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hestwick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line.  
Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented.  
I have now on hand a stock of extra french cow skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will sell at the lowest prices.  
DANIEL CONNELLY,  
June 13th, 1866.

**NEW STORE AND SAW MILL, AT BALD HILLS, Clearfield county.**  
The undersigned, having opened a large and well selected stock of goods at Bald Hills, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, and a general assortment of notions, etc.  
They sell the best quality of Flour, and a variety of Feed.  
All goods sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.  
Having also erected a Steam Saw Mill, they are prepared to saw all kinds of lumber to order. Orders solicited, and punctually filled.  
Nov. 20, 1867.  
F. B. & A. IRWIN.

**SOMETHING NEW IN ANSONVILLE, Clearfield county, Penn'a.**  
The undersigned having erected, during the past summer, a large and commodious store room, is now engaged in filling it up with a new and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices as low as the times. His assortment of clothing is unusual in its extent, and is offered to customers at from \$10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt, and groceries, of every kind, a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies' Dress Goods, furs, and other fancy goods, together with an endless assortment of notions too tedious to enumerate, always on hand, and sold very cheap. Prints at 10 cents a yard, and other goods in proportion. Now is the time to buy.  
Country produce of every kind, at the highest market prices, will be taken in exchange for goods; and when Greenbacks will not be refused for any article in store. Examine my stock before you buy elsewhere.  
October 30, 1867.  
H. SWAN.

**FRUITS.—Canned Strawberries, LIMA BEANS, Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Apperagus, Prunes, Cherries, Succotash and Apples, Preserved Fruit, Cranberry Sauce, a heavy stock of Raisins, Mirabelle, Ketchup, Mustard, &c., at C. KRATZER'S, Opposite Jail.**

**DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Cherries, Raisins, Currants, &c., at C. KRATZER'S, Opposite the Jail.**

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the popularity and credit which Loans have maintained in the market both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and advantageously form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and South, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the best producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion, viz., in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its entire line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests both general and local which demand the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial railroad enterprise now in progress in this country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of a numerous and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and an operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is now completed and in operation from Spring to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles and there remain but 200 miles, now partially constructed to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 300 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will, on the Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad system of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations in the country; and the business of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with a view to the selection of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer, and may be held in that form; or the Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company. The interest will be paid to Bearer, or to the order of the registered owner, and cancelled. The Bond made a permanent Registered Bond, transferable only on the Books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as: 1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached." 3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached." and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have Thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. Principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New York.

The interest is payable in