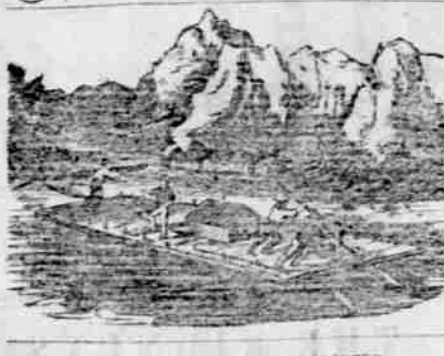


The Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 20, 1870.
REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
Hon. G. W. SCOFFIELD, of Warren Co.,
(subject to the decision of District Conference.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
FOR CLERK.
John Swan, Sr., of Jordan township.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
James Glenn, of Ferguson township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Daniel W. McMurphy, of Clearfield.
FOR JUDICIAL CLERK.
Robert Mitchell, of Clearfield.
FOR AUDITOR.
James Hughes, of Morris township.
FOR CHIEF CLERK.
George L. Way, of Carversville.

The bill, restoring Georgia into the Union, was passed on Friday last.

The new French ambassador, M. Prevost Paradol, arrived in Washington on Thursday last.

Congress passed a bill, last week, fixing the pension of Mrs. Lincoln at three thousand dollars a year.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, died in Washington on Thursday last, after an illness of several weeks.

Golloy, a Kentucky Democrat of cadetship memory, is again a candidate for Congress. He should meet the fate of Wittmore.

Hon. Joe Lane is a candidate for Senator from Oregon. Since he ran for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge he has not until now appeared in politics.

The Pope is about to realize the fulfilment of his fond dream. The dogma of infallibility passed the Ecumenical Council on Wednesday last, by a vote of 450 to 88.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Democracy, the lowest element of our society, is now again against any class equally low and degraded. Its last crusade will be as bootless as its first."

The conference committees having failed to agree to the \$4,000,000 appropriation, to carry the Indian treaties into effect, the House voted to place \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the President for that purpose.

It is said that ex-President Johnson is engaged in writing "a constitutional vindication of his policy." Andy's "policy" is to make "breaches," but he never was successful at the business except when he worked at the tailoring.

In 1862, in Illinois, a proposition to prohibit negro suffrage, in that State, was carried by 175,000 majority. The vote, recently, against the negro suffrage clause in their new constitution was less than 25,000. Verily, the "car of progress" moves onward, in spite of Democratic opposition.

The temperance people of Massachusetts are preparing to enter the field of politics next fall. A very poor "policy" — as poor as Andy Johnson's — we opine. If moral suasion fails to prevent men from drinking poison, the arena of politics will certainly not prove more successful.

The leading organ of Democracy of Kentucky feels bound to say that it is not in favor of proscribing Democrats who adhered to the Union during the war. This is a new and advanced position for the Democracy, not only of Kentucky, but of the nation. Next the entire party will "adhere" to the negro and solicit their votes.

An unusually large number of the youths appointed to cadetships at West Point this year failed to pass examination. Only one of the appointees from this State was successful. Olin A. Boyle, son of Major John A. Boyle, of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn. Young Boyle is said to be a printer.

The tax-tariff act reduces internal taxation and the duties on imports to the extent of about \$85,000,000, yet the passage of the measure was almost unanimously opposed by the Democratic Representatives, notwithstanding all the noise they have been making during the session about the burdens of taxation. This act needs no comment. The people will rightly interpret it next fall.

An exchange says: "The case of Paul Schoppa, the Carlisle murderer, again excites public attention. His friends have tried so hard to save his life that it would seem a great pity after all his exertions that the miserable man should have to lay down his life on the gallows. The Governor can well afford to use clemency in the case. The prisoner must have undergone terrible torture during the long year which his life has been hanging on a thread, and that seems to be punishment enough for him if he is guilty, and there are many who yet believe him innocent of the dark crime of which he was convicted and sentenced to die. In leaning to the side of Mercy, Gov. Geary will win the approval of all the charitable people of the State and Justice will not suffer."

The Census—Democracy.

The Democratic papers are very furious in their denunciations of the new naturalization act, lately passed by Congress. The old arguments, that it discourages immigration, makes voting difficult, etc., are elaborated to a prodigious degree. The new law differs from the original Senate bill, in that it permits the local and State courts to issue naturalization papers, but the United States Courts are authorized to appoint special agents to supervise all votes cast, and to examine the naturalization papers. This act is to apply to all cities having twenty thousand inhabitants and upward. This is the bill the Democracy denounces as unconstitutional and outrageous—the arbitrary device of radical despotism. The election laws, however, amply provide for the guarding of the polls against fraudulent votes, and for the overhauling of the books and the votes of the United States officials, and we presume that in our coming November election these officials will be amply provided to overlook and inspect the work at all the election districts in the cities to which it will apply. An amusing evidence serving to show where the shoe pinches the toes of these peevish journalists, is found in the census reports. If the figures are correct there will be a woeful cutting down of Democratic majorities next fall. The following is given as the population of certain wards in New York city, and shows the vote polled in May—the election over which the Democrats were so jubilant:

Ward	Population	May
Fifth ward, Fourth district	2,390	2,988
Ninth ward, Tenth district	2,700	4,028
Fifteenth ward, Fifth district	1,570	2,272
Seventh ward, Third district	2,172	6,349
Seventh ward, Fourth district	3,800	6,995
Seventeenth ward, Nineteenth dist.	2,800	2,100
Twenty-first ward, Seventh district	750	7,300
Tenth ward, Sixth district	580	4,991
Fifth ward, Ninth district	927	2,612
Eighteenth ward, Sixth district	2,900	4,231
Totals	22,490	47,615

Here we have a vote more than twice as large as the entire population of the districts, including men, women and children, citizens and aliens. Look at this monstrous record, and tell us whether fraud was not committed on the ballot box? And tell us further, when we know that similar frauds were committed by the Democracy of Philadelphia and other large cities, whether it was not time to "amend the naturalization laws?"

It is very probable, that between the new census and the new naturalization law, there will be immense wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Democracy next fall.

A Serious Riot.

On Tuesday, July 12th, while the Orangemen were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, at Elm Park, New York, an attack was made upon them by about 300 Irish laborers, which resulted in a serious riot, and the death of five persons, and the wounding of about one hundred others. This riot embodies a host of historical antecedents. As far back as the ninth century there was founded in the South of France a principality of Orange, which in 1570 fell by inheritance into the possession of a Dutch Prince—the Prince of Nassau—the ancestor of that William of Orange, who in the revolution of 1688, was called to the throne of England. His predecessor and competitor James II., found a loyal support in Ireland, and so came to pass that a hundred and sixty-eight years ago, July 1, 1690, and old style, (July 2, new style), the great battle of the Boyne was fought, which decided not only the fate of the House of Stuart in England, but also that of the Catholic religion, James being a Catholic and William a Protestant. The remarkable thing is, that the ill feeling of those days should have survived so long into modern times, and that just as a hundred and eighty years ago, Catholic Irishmen fought Protestant Irishmen at Brayme Water, on Tuesday, on the anniversary of the battle, the descendants of those two factions should be thirsting for each other's blood in an American city, three thousand miles away from the field of the original conflict. It is not about time that this wicked animosity was smothered to its end, and the quarrels of past centuries left to sleep in oblivion?

Death of Admiral Dahlgren.

Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, died in Washington City, on Tuesday, July 12th. In the sudden and unexpected death of Admiral Dahlgren the country has lost one of its ablest naval officers. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in this State in 1810. His chief reputation is in connection with the improvements made in ordnance, he having, in 1847, invented the Dahlgren shell gun, then regarded the most powerful weapon of its kind. Before and during his command at the Washington Navy yard, he experimented in ordnance, and is credited with many useful discoveries in the art of gunnery. He was in command at the Navy yard during a part of the rebellion, leaving that position to succeed Commodore Foote in command of the fleet operating in Charleston harbor. He not only gave his own services to the country during the war, but three sons also; one of whom (Ulric) became distinguished in the cavalry service, losing his life in the raid toward Richmond. The body was treated by the rebels with great indignity, but was eventually recovered. While, with the exception of the impromptu and unorthodox, his career was not particularly brilliant, yet he has contributed an honorable and useful life to the service of his country.

China, with a generosity which defies credit to its civilization, has appropriated six thousand dollars for Mr. Burlingame's funeral expenses and fifteen thousand dollars for the benefit of his widow. The Chinese government, in its appreciation of the services of Mr. Burlingame and its substantial remembrance of Mrs. Burlingame, is evidently as advanced as the United States.

PHILADELPHIA has gone to the markets of Europe for a loan of \$11,000,000, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings, to commence in 1880, the price of issue being 92 1/2 per cent. The loan is stated to be for the construction of railroads, and it is secured on the customs dues of the Republic, producing annually about \$800,000.

A newspaper correspondent says: "Never before in the history of Iowa have I seen so much land devoted to grain as at present, and never before at this season has the prospect for a full and successful yield of corn, wheat and other grains been so promising as at present. The cry of famine and short crops is all humbug."

Was Between France and Prussia.

Last week we announced a probable rupture between France and Prussia. Now comes the intelligence of the commencement of hostilities—an engagement having taken place at Forliach, on the Rhine. The Prussian loss is given at 5,000 and the French at 2,000, but needs confirmation. The Pittsburgh Dispatch after announcing the beginning of hostilities continues:

It was regarded as entirely probable, from the first explosion of ill feeling over the candidature of Prince Leopold, that war between these two powers would ensue. But it is not necessary to look for the cause in recent events—these have been merely the pretext. The trouble lies far deeper. In one sense France and Prussia have been at war since the Napoleons and the Hohenzollerns, handed down from the First Napoleon and Frederick William. In the war of the great Napoleon, Prussia was at one time despoiled of half her territory, which was conferred to France by the treaty of Tilsit. This act of spoliation embittered the royal family of Prussia exceedingly, especially Queen Louise, who from that time incessantly plotted against France, and was an important agent in bringing about the Continental alliance. It is said that she was with the column of Blucher, at the battle of Waterloo, and inspired the Prussian troops with her intense hatred against Napoleon. The treaty of Paris more than restored to Prussia her original territory. That portion lying on the French side of the Rhine has been a source of trouble and controversy ever since. In the war of the Revolution, Prussia was in war with it not for the fact that the Prussian army was mobilized and in the flash of victory, and therefore in better condition for a final strength than it might be at some subsequent time. But the bitter feeling between the two families was clearly apparent at this juncture.

The political cause for the war, is the large accession of territory and population to Prussia as the result of the campaign of 1866 against Austria. This did much toward consolidating all the German principalities into the Prussian monarchy, if it did not entirely combine them as a part of the Prussian nation. This, for all practical purposes, gave Prussia one of the largest populations of Europe, and elevated her to a first class position among the powers of Europe. Added to this, Prussia has pursued a carefully guarded policy, and since 1866, has really contested with France the political dominancy of Europe. It has been evident for some time that she was drawing other great powers into a close friendly alliance, but for what purpose could only be conjectured. But the close alliance with Spain, by the elevation of a Prussian Prince to the throne, could not be misunderstood. Taken in connection with other intrigues, of which the French Emperor could not be ignorant, it was a threat against France. It meant the extension of the power and influence of Prussia, as a part of her preparation for the inevitable collision with France. In getting hold of Prim, and inducing him to accept Prince Leopold, Bismarck gained a victory over Napoleon. But the alliance with Spain deprives Prussia of the advantage of a diplomatic success, unless as a result Spain should join Prussia with her. It is then a contest for influence and power. It transfers the decision from the realms of intrigue and diplomacy to the field of arms, and the victor there will gain tremendously over his opponent.

The appeal to the fortunes of arms involves far reaching consequences to both parties at the outset. Prussia, if she gains the day, will be the dominant power in Europe, and unless Russia should dispute the claims, if she falls she will shunt her Rhine provinces, and reduce in point of political influence to a second rate power. The prestige of Prussia will be entirely lost, and on the other hand, France, if successful, will gain largely in territory and population, will recover her waning political prestige, will recover her position as a first class power, and will have her power and influence again extended. But the contest is not a mere matter of territorial gain, but a contest for influence and power. Much too prominent is the rivalry of the two powers, and the rivalry of the two powers, and the rivalry of the two powers, and the rivalry of the two powers.

The Russian army is soon to be reformed, and for that purpose has been reformed thirty-four times in various parts of the empire. At Warsaw alone over 80,000 men will be in camp.

A man is new in the York county jail who was committed over nine years ago for contempt of court. During all this time he has refused to answer a simple question put to him by the judge.

In the Zaner's Ohio public schools there are forty-six superintendents, principals and teachers, and a total number forty-two are ladies and four gentlemen. How will this do for women's rights?

Rather a respectable place of resort—a certain snout on the river bank. The persons who almost nightly converge there, we presume would hardly wish their doings to be made public. Eh?

An Irish girl who plumed herself on being employed in a "gentle family," was asked a definition of the term. "Where they have two or three kinds of wine and the gentlemen swear," was the reply.

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An editor who has been spending a fortnight in the White Mountains, says he has enjoyed himself very much, having fallen into six rivers and nearly a dozen ponds, and had his feet and neck, and broken three ribs the first nine days.

The bones of twelve hundred Chinese have reached San Francisco on their way back to China for internment. They were picked up along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and are all that remains of twelve hundred Chinese laborers.

An Alexandria (Va.) man the other day saw a little negro girl on the opposite side of the street, exclaiming, "Well, I'll kill a nigger," and picking up a stone threw it with fatal aim, striking one of the children who died in two hours.

The census takers in different parts of the country are collecting some very curious information. They find that the highest age attained by unmarried women is twenty-six years. It is well to have the point at which they cease growing older definitely fixed.

Hon. Hiram Appleton, of Myrtle, Conn., recently forwarded a letter to a neighboring town, requesting the postmaster to "deliver it to any respectable attorney." After ten days it was returned with the significant endorsement, "None here." Happy days.

Ling Wan is the name of a Chinese doctor who advertises in the New York Tribune to cure every disease by three hundred remarkable Chinese medicines. Now that the supply of quacks from Arabia (?) threatens to give out, China is ready to send us her quacks.

A New Jersey paper says: "Captain Henry N. Marsh, of New Brunswick has a pair of spectacles said to have belonged to George Washington." Well, we have a pair which not only never "saw" him, but which never saw Washington at all, and we would not trade with the Captain.

The City Council of Richmond, Virginia, has caught the spirit of enterprise, which has been so long a stranger to the South, and has voted \$200,000 for the improvement of the James river until it shall have a capacity to bring to the seaboard whatever tonnage the railroads of the South bring to Richmond.

Some graceless chap stole a fifty dollar Bible from a family in Cleveland, Ohio. It is to be hoped that the thief stole it for the purpose of studying its contents and following its teachings. When the object has been attained, the owner, for on the leaf is the donor's name and date of presentation, and the blank leaves contain a family record.

A Little of Everything.

A Michigan bear died in the act of pulling on a tight boot.
42,900 hogheads is the estimated crop of Kentucky tobacco.
There are five American convicts in German penal colonies.
Fifty-one Mormons have repented and are going back to England.
27 pound trout are among the attractions at Lake Winnetkago.

Nine cents per pound for choice cuts is the price of beef in Rushville, Illinois.
A two-dollar bill, on which is written an advertisement for a wife, is in circulation.
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Senator states that Senator Sprague means to employ Chinese labor in his cotton mills.

Strawberries in California are said to be so large that they plug them to see if they are ripe.
A Chicago youth has committed his father to the care of Refugees unmanageable and vicious.

Ennyo, a Japanese youth, stands at the head of the list of scholars of the Worcester, Mass., schools.
It cost England \$2,100,000 to maintain Gibraltar during 1868-69, and \$2,870,000 was expended in Malta.

An investigator has just discovered that rheumatic tincture is almost invariably purchased on joint account.
A Nevada judge, the other day, fined himself five dollars for being late—probably for the benefit of the court.

A New York lady received among her wedding presents, three sewing machines, six large family Bibles and two ice pitchers.
The Eighth Internal Revenue District, which is made up of a portion of the city of New York, paid last year \$2,447,311 of income tax.

A correspondent wants to know what has become of all these shopkeepers who sometime ago were anxious to give their customers silver change.
Happy the man who free from care, fudich his wife content to wear the dress she last season bought and this year troubles him for naught.

A man in Albany bought an acre of land three years ago for \$100, and during the present season has netted \$3,700 for the strawberries raised on it.
It is estimated that there were 90,000 Chinese in this country on the first of January, 1870; 15,000 of whom are already cast of the Rocky Mountains.

It is generally conceded by both Democratic and Republican journals, that Illinois has now the best Constitution of any of the States of the Union.
The most eminent physicians in Paris declare that all the children of Prince Napoleon, being subjected to a high degree, are bound to die at an early day.

The widow of a workman who was killed in the Civil army while testing arms ordered by the Colt, has been pensioned for life by the Russian government.
A man living in Boston Highlands, by suspending a small silver bell to the neck of his cat, prevents, by the sound that household pest from destroying the birds in his garden.

The Indiana Republicans are now closing up their accounts. It is reported that the Democracy saddled upon the State while they had possession of its government.
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COMMUNICATION.

A Word to the "Bloods."

Mr. Editor:—In the "Lycogen Standard," of July 6th, there appears a short communication under the signature of "Bloods," in which reference is made to the recent exclusion from this place of Williamsport. I confess, Mr. Editor, for my part I feel to see the "Blood," except such as would naturally flow from the writer's untimely murder of the "King's English." But I will divide him by four, and see if it will bring the answer to Williamsport.

The writer says: "An article, evidently written by a member of the Clearfield Executive Board, reflected discredit upon the hospitality of the citizens of Williamsport."
This is a misrepresentation. We never accused them with such a thing as "hospitality." No hospitality being shown, no credit was due; and, consequently, we could not "reflect discredit." No; we make no complaint of want of hospitality, but we think we have just cause for complaining in the manner in which they "entertained" us with their counter-jumping and log-pod aristocracy, at the "hop" on the evening of the 24th. If the good people of Williamsport did not see fit to extend to us (the ex-cursionists) the usual civilities, they should at least have declined to afflict us with their super-aristocracy.

The writer says: "The hop was gotten up expressly for the Clearfield party."
This we deny in toto. If it was "gotten up" expressly for the Clearfield party," why was it whispered about that that was the party which was to be "entertained," and why did one couple refuse to go on the floor because of a set of seats from Clearfield? As far as regards our entertainability to participate in their dances, we question the gentlemen's vanity; for we saw no men or women there, and we saw no one else, and when a set started off with a coffin, which, by some means, contorted into a "haw-mill jig," or some other queer manœuvre, we don't consider ourselves as well pleased as "francy" dancing, yet we never pass in front of our partners, which we regard not only a violation of the rules of etiquette, but contrary to the properly executed evolutions of a figure.

The writer says: "I have understood that, in consequence of having a few rails over the road, they had all their expenses paid at every town except Williamsport."
This statement is partly correct. The generous and hospitable citizens of a neighborhood, on our route, did provide a free dinner, contrary to our expectations. For this they have our thanks; but we were fully prepared for the trip—having enough of money along to defray all expenses, without even counting the fifty thousand dollars of Williamsport protested paper that we carried with us, and upon which we did not receive one cent.

The writer says: "It is not strange that the proprietors did not give them the tables and all for the sake of a reputation in Clearfield."
Establishes Fallacy! That's where the writer is wrong. You had better say tables! We called for everything on the bill of fare, and got but little—the most prominent features being a goblet of water, an empty plate, and a greasy napkin. O yes; the reputation of the house was always good, and we had no complaint to make, and it is a good place for ex-cursionists—especially in Lent. But, not say more Herdlic House for
JOSEPH
Clearfield, July 18, 1870.

Reable intelligence from the Winnepesaukee country, indicates that all danger of war has been averted. Riel having accepted the proposition of the Dominion Government, contained in the Manitoba treaty. The Riel government will retire in favor of the new authorities sent out by the Canadians. It is presumed that entire amnesty is granted Riel and his followers. This proves an agreeable arrangement all around. It would have cost the Canadians heavily to subdue the Winnepesaukee country and people, while it would have involved considerable loss of life to both parties. All this is happily averted, and the Red River country will be annexed to the United States at the time when Canada is taken in.

ITALY is taking measures for the abolition of the custom of selling and leasing children. To the general favor with which this movement toward freedom must be regarded, will be added special satisfaction when it is known that a large number of the sold and leased children are employed as organ grinders; that they are regularly educated in a cruel calling—erud to performers and cruel to involuntary audiences; and that they are then exported to this country, and others with which Victor Emanuel's government is at peace, to prey upon the pockets, and what is worse, the ears, of friendly people. The liberal Italian policy just initiated will be hailed with joy if it help to put an end to the abominable musician's nuisance.

A TRUE SNAKE STORY.—The Somerset Herald says: "While the driver of the stage coach, one day of week before last, was on the way from Cumberland to Somerset, he passed on the road side a large black snake measuring from eight to ten feet, and while endeavoring to kill it the snake ran before him, up the side of the stage into the boot. The passengers in the back were greatly frightened, and all jumped out declaring that they would go no further unless the snake was killed. With a great deal of labor the baggage was all taken out, when the snake was found in one corner of the boot and at once dispatched."

The principal product of Styria is iron. A tradition of long standing among the natives relates that when the barbarians from the regions north of the Danube drove the Romans from Styria, the Genius of the Mountains appeared to the conquerors and said: "Take your choice: will you have gold mines for a year, silver for twenty years, or iron for ever?" The wise ancestors of the Styrians, who had just begun to appreciate the relative value of the precious metals at once resolved to accept iron forever.

A Des Moines dispatch says: "The harvest is now fastly being in Iowa. In South and Iowa the work is general, and Northern Iowa is well at it. The best of the reports come in from the new crop. The quality of the grain is excellent, better than we have had for three or four years. The yield, too, will be much larger than we expected. Corn is doing finely and will be heavier than ever before."

Louisville thinks the census men will put her down at 200,000, and possibly may go a few thousand better.
Each European emigrant, it is estimated brings \$150 dollars into the country.

The average wages paid for farm labor in New England in 1869 was \$155 per year with board; Middle States, \$1 20; Western States, \$1 50; Southern States, 88 cents; Pacific States, \$2 18 (gold); Territories, \$2 65 (gold). Without board, New England, \$1 94; Middle, \$1 63; Western, \$2 06; Southern, \$1 25; Pacific, \$2 90 (gold); Territories, \$3 42 (gold).

Both political parties of Cambria county have gone to Potts, nominating General James Potts, of Johnstown, Democrat, for Assembly, on the platform of removing the court house from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

The Democracy of Delaware fight under no other name than that of the "White Man's party." The thousands of colored voters in Delaware will bury the "White Man's party" next week.

It is said, that Rebel General R. E. Lee is about to make a tour of the Northern States. We opine, it will prove more satisfactory to him, than his "tour" into Pennsylvania in July 1864.

Adjournment—Congress adjourned on Friday last, and will not meet again until December next, unless in case of emergency.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAMSPORT
DICKINSON SEMINARY,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Rev. W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD, D. D., President, with a full and experienced corps of teachers. Charges moderate. Situation delightful. The course of study is being constantly improved. The next term begins August 25, 1870. For further information address the President, or send for a catalogue. (July 20, 70-71)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., Pa.: W. W. Shaw and Ed. Shaw, Administrators of the Estate of J. L. Hill and Abraham Gore, vs. DAN. W. MURPHY, July 20, 1870.

WILLIAM W. READ, Treasurer, in account with the funds of said district for the year ending June 1, A. D. 1870.
To balance due last year, \$2,951 73
To whole amt of duplicate for 1870, 2,193 50
To State Appropriation, 288 80
To unexpended bal. of Co. Treasurer, 95 25
To cash of J. L. Road in school house, 95 25
By orders redeemed, \$2,012 42
By exonerations, 65 09
By balance on hand, 65 09
By Treasurer's per centage, 40 93
By bal. due dist. uncollected, 1,652 81
Total, \$4,806 93 \$4,806 93
Attest: L. C. BAYLOR, Sec'y. July 20, 70

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ 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 MONDAY the 15th day of AUGUST, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property to-wit: A certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of J. M. Taylor, on the east by land of J. M. Taylor and Philip, and Sophia Philips, by John S. M. Taylor, on the south by the Waterford and Susquehanna Turnpike and Henry Woodman, on the west by land of Alexander Elliott, on the North by land of Jacob Peck, on the East by a road leading from Henry Woodman's to Michael Keener's, and containing about 23 1/2 acres, and 32 1/2 acres, as recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 299. Also, all debt's interest in the white pine tract on the north by Peter Adams, on the east by John Ashenbaker, South by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and West by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and John, containing about 84 acres, and recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 229. The timber to be removed, and sold as per Docket, page 251, &c. Also, all the interest of said debt's in the lease of the following piece of land situate in Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the south by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the east by the land of J. M. Taylor, and on the west by the land of J. M. Taylor, containing about 23 1/2 acres, and 32 1/2 acres, as recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 299. Also, all debt's interest in the white pine tract on the north by Peter Adams, on the east by John Ashenbaker, South by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and West by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and John, containing about 84 acres, and recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 229. The timber to be removed, and sold as per Docket, page 251, &c. Also, all the interest of said debt's in the lease of the following piece of land situate in Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the south by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the east by the land of J. M. Taylor, and on the west by the land of J. M. Taylor, containing about 23 1/2 acres, and 32 1/2 acres, as recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 299. Also, all debt's interest in the white pine tract on the north by Peter Adams, on the east by John Ashenbaker, South by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and West by land of Elijah Ashenbaker and John, containing about 84 acres, and recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 229. The timber to be removed, and sold as per Docket, page 251, &c. Also, all the interest of said debt's in the lease of the following piece of land situate in Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the south by the land of J. M. Taylor, on the east by the land of J. M. Taylor, and on the west by the land of J. M. Taylor, containing about 23 1/2 acres, and 32 1/2 acres, as recorded in Miscellaneous Docket, page 299. Also, all debt's interest in the white pine tract on the north by Peter Adams, on the east