

Raftsmen's Journal.



J. B. HOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 8, 1871.

Three of the Benninghoff bond robbers are now doing duty in the penitentiary.

The State Treasurer, Gen. Irwin, on Feb. 1st, paid the semi-annual interest on the Pennsylvania State debt, amounting to nearly a million dollars.

The Huntsville (Texas) Republican takes strong ground against general amnesty, and urges that such a measure is fraught with great danger. Will the advocates of general amnesty heed the warning?

The bill before the Ohio Legislature, making the reading of the Bible in the public schools unlawful, failed to pass the House by a vote of 75 to 14. Pretty well done, for a Democratic majority.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—At the special election in the Seventeenth Legislative District, on Wednesday last, Mr. E. Howard Griffith, Republican, was elected in the place of Mr. Campbell, deceased. The district was Democratic last fall.

The Saint Anthony, Minn., Democrat, nominates Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President, and thinks they can be elected. We think the Democrat is simply mistaken about being "elected."

Ex-Gov. Ashley, of Montana, is of the opinion that if Judge Chase's health is good enough, nothing can prevent his election to the Presidency next year, without much regard to the party that takes him up. Is Mr. Ashley's opinion better than that of anybody else?

When the Delaware Democrats serenaded Eli Saulsbury, their new Senator, he invited them to an entertainment conducted on strict temperance principles. What a great disappointment that would be to those who have been accustomed to imbibe freely, at the expense of Eli's brother, after an election.

Secretary Boutwell's debt statement for January is a splendid financial exhibit. The decrease last month amounted to \$4,040,986.75, and the decrease since March 1, 1870, \$110,301,670. The Democracy don't like this Republican "policy" of reducing the national debt. It knocks their electioneering "thunder" all lopped.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Senate providing "that a person convicted of a felonious homicide, who has entered the plea of insanity, shall be placed in an insane asylum for one year, and then if the facts warrant it, can have a new trial." The Indiana insane asylum must be a large building if it is expected to carry out that law.

The St. Louis Republican says: "General Blair, of Missouri, and General Logan, of Illinois, each commanded a corps of Grant's army at Vicksburg. Both had been members of Congress. Logan went into the war a Democrat, and is now a Republican Senator. Blair went in a Republican, and is now a Democratic Senator." The Republican party didn't lose anything in that trade.

The Republicans of Connecticut have declared that Congress should "refuse all appropriations, direct or indirect, which may be solicited in aid of private schemes and enterprises." Republicans everywhere—except they happen to be in Congress—have made this same declaration over and over again. Congressmen who disregard the wishes of the people on this question had better consider their terms of office as limited.

A NEW "POISONING" AGENT.—The Democracy, it seems, have discovered a new poison. They now term education "poisoning the minds of the young," as will be seen from the following extract from the Democratic party organ at Washington, with reference to some proceedings of Congress:

"Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, then advocated the great scheme for national education which is to be substituted for the Freedmen's and other bureaus, by furnishing a mammoth machine to poison the minds of the rising generation. This is one of the most insidious and dangerous of plans for perpetrating radical rule yet conceived by the inventive genius of New England, and is therefore, one that ought to be most firmly resisted."

Education "poisoning the minds of the young!" A brilliant idea, indeed. But, no doubt, a system of liberal education will have the effect to deplete the Democratic majorities in the strong holds of that party, and hence their opposition to a system of national education.

A WONDERFUL MAN.—The Pittsburgh Gazette relates the case of a wonderful man in Kentucky: "His farm was assessed at \$20 per acre, and he positively refused to stand the indignity, asserting that it was worth fully \$200 per acre. Reason had no the slightest effect upon him, but a compromise was finally made and the farm assessed at \$40 per acre. He had no idea of allowing his farm to be valued that low." We have no such "wonderful men" in Clearfield county. Here they always "con promise" on the smallest assessment possible.

The attention of our readers is directed to the cards of James Conner, wholesale grocer. Mr. Conner is the largest dealer in Pittsburgh, and dealers will find it to their interest to give him a call.

We are indebted to the "Juncata Lecture Committee," Tyrone, for a complimentary ticket to John G. Saxo's lecture, on February 23, 1871.

The Lyndall-Dechert Case Again.

The minority report of Mr. Wallace's "special" committee, Graham and Kerr, Republicans—in the contested election case of Lyndall vs. Dechert, clearly and successfully disproves the majority report in some of the most material points, and establishes beyond controversy that Mr. Buckalew, the presumed author of the majority report, made a grave mistake when he alleged that if the specifications of the petition were defective and quashed, presuming all others to be correct, Mr. Lyndall would have no case to contest. The minority report goes beyond contradiction, from Mr. Buckalew's own stand-point, that Mr. Lyndall was clearly elected by over two hundred majority, and that the majority inflicted a grievous wrong when they decided not to investigate the allegations of fraud. In fact; the minority report so conclusively exposed the fallacies and wrongs of the Buckalew report, that that gentleman deemed it necessary to submit a "supplementary" report—an unheard of proceeding in legislative bodies. In reference to this pettifogging effort, on the part of the majority of the committee, the Pittsburgh Gazette remarks:

"Mr. Buckalew, we see, has felt himself forced to put in a voluminous answer to the report of the minority of the Special Committee in the Dechert-Lyndall case. This is the highest possible compliment to the minority report. It shows that that report was, in itself, a complete answer to the original report of the majority of the Committee, and that the Democratic majority in the Senate did not dare to let the majority and minority reports go out together. The latter so thoroughly exposed the former that to send the two out in one document was to send the antidote with the lance."

It was, therefore, found necessary to answer the answer—to put in some pettifogging plans and before the case generally, lest these Democrats of the State should conclude that the law was unenforceable against them.

The Special Committee, as appointed by Speaker Wallace, consisted of five Democrats and two Republicans. The Republican members were purposely left off. The object clearly was to get up a majority report written by lawyers, which the lay members of the Committee could not answer.

And yet the report of the minority, framed by a layman and reported by laymen, is completely upset the legal case of the majority, and presented the law so clearly, that the majority were plainly put in the wrong, and the whole burden of judicial decisions in the Senate was thrown to be openly and palpably against them.

So the Democratic lawyers of the Senate have been compelled to answer this triumphant vindication of the minority. The answer, it is true, is lame and inconclusive, and fails to reach a single one of the points made by the minority in their report; yet not to answer it, even lamely and inconclusively, would have been equal to letting judgment go by default.

In presenting this second report from the majority to the Senate, however, the majority have been guilty of another breach of Parliamentary law. When a Special Committee is appointed on a special subject, and the majority and minority make reports on it, the jurisdiction of that Committee ends. The majority have no right to make a second report. Such a thing never happened before, in any legislative body. The first report of the majority and the adoption by the Senate of the resolution reported by that majority, discharged the Committee. It had no right to meet again, and this second report, in answer to the minority, was a usurpation of power and in utter defiance of all legislative practice.

But then this whole case is a series of usurpations. The reference of this contested election to the special committee was a usurpation; the votes of Mr. Dechert, in favor of ordering the committee and adopting their report were usurpations; the actions of the committee in excluding the petition of the contestant was a usurpation; the ruling of the Speaker, in allowing Mr. Dechert to vote in his own case was a usurpation; the action of the Senate, when an appeal was taken from that ruling, in laying that appeal on the table, was a usurpation, there being no rule of the Senate permitting a motion to lay on the table, the uniform practice of the Senate being to refer to records on such a motion; and now we have the crowning usurpation of a report from the majority in answer to the minority, after the Committee was discharged. The last act is, of a piece with the rest.

The law of the case, however, remains with the minority. The report of the minority is unanswered and unanswerable. Mr. Buckalew may petition and beg the case, but he cannot change the judicial decisions cited triumphantly by the minority, which show that the well-settled law of the State was against Mr. Dechert and against the action of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

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Little of Everything.

Rather paradoxical—the idea of Hungary supplying the Russian armies with food. Hankin, the murderer, was executed at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, February 1st.

Supping advertising in all times, is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. In these days of dirty, greasy, torn "stamp" the term "silly lures" is not a misnomer.

A Richmond woman asks for a divorce, saying she has not seen her husband since he murdered her father.

Five New York clubs have broken up recently and domestic happiness there is consequently on the increase.

Jubilating—the Germans, in various parts of this country, over the success of their armistice and the prospects of peace.

"Can a big man drink harder than a little one?" is the question that is agitating the brain of Brainerd, of the Tyrone Herald.

The Pennsylvania Sanitarium, for the cure of febrile affections, claims to have cured forty per cent of the cases treated there.

The Pope has his private library and his important papers and documents packed ready for removal from the Vatican. Where?

"I am going to the post-office. Bob; shall I inquire for you?" "Well, yes, if you have a mind to, but I don't think you will find me there."

A bill has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature, and became a law, to provide for the appointment of guardians for habitual drunkards.

A very particular order in Huntington sent his man to the paper with the addition "No cardedness." He said he despised abbreviations.

Wants the roof taken off the bridge at Tyrone—Brainerd, of the Herald shouldn't do that. Billy, you might need it for shelter, some wet night.

In Newark, N. J., the other evening, a public party was given and "resident Southerners" were invited. That's a mild way of saying colored people.

It is stated there are now five thousand children in Philadelphia seeking admission into the public schools, and unable to get in because there is no room.

Issued a patent, to Amos Kennard, of this place, for an improvement in Cant Hooks. This is the second patent issued to citizens of Clearfield within a month.

Nine-tenths of the people of Illinois are said to be in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to have a distinct recognition of the Supreme Being.

The helms of Newport and Saratoga are outdone by the wife of Mehmet Ali, who required five hundred camels to transport her baggage when she went a visiting.

When loaves are the latest invention in the confectionery line. They are intended for the use of young ladies who are annoyed by gentlemen addicted to long calls.

The Pull Mall Gazette thinks it might be well to perform the funeral ceremony over the passengers in railway stations in England, before they risk themselves in the cars.

Few people will be surprised to learn that the late census is unsatisfactory to the people. As a showing of the wealth of the country it is simply ridiculous. So says an exchange.

It is proposed that all the lawyers of the country contribute five dollars a head for the relief of the daughters of Judge Tenney, who are poor, and obliged to work for a living.

New Hampshire up country farmers when they went down to the city, "used to take home bits of coal in their pockets to show the children what curious stuff they burnt down in Boston."

A notable fact in the female rights movement is that the agitators are either hopelessly unmarried, or else cursed with husbands who have not the brains or the energy to support them.

Michigan has a large direct trade with Liverpool and a large part of the American fruit that goes to England is transported to the Mediterranean in exchange for other fruit.

J. Horner writes: "I want a receipt for ground-judging." "By all means," replies an exchange. "Nothing extra. Send the ground-pudding here, and we'll return you a receipt for it by bearer."

"Pat, who is this Nilson we hear so much spunk about in the newspapers?" "Don't you know, Mike? Why, it's that old red devil Nilson, that fit the battle of the Nile, divide sure."

A hothead, who had been working at Lyons, Iowa, for eight years on a salary of fifteen dollars per month and fees, died the other day, when it appeared that he had laid up about five thousand dollars.

Decided by a Brooklyn court that Life Insurance companies must pay policies on deaths from intemperance, notwithstanding the deceased was intemperate as of temperate habits. That would do.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says that absurd as the high hat is, it keeps the head more comfortable, it maintains a more equal temperature, and feels better than any other form of head covering.

A new English gun is about to be tested at Woolwich arsenal which throws a seven hundred pound shell. It is said to be more powerful at one thousand yards than the famous Krupp gun is at the muzzle.

The California papers praise John Grummet, a veteran hunter, who went out the other morning at sunrise and in half an hour had shot four huge grizzly bears with his Spencer rifle, in one two-three-four order.

A beggar who asked for a coat at a clergyman's house in Meriden, Conn., handed back one slightly worn, which was offered him, saying, "Madam, I want a coat that I should not be ashamed to wear in the day-time."

British Columbia will be admitted to the Dominion of Canada on the first of July—Newfoundland day. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will then be the only possessions north of the United States not in the Confederacy.

Paris and the Germans.

The surrender of Paris and the signing of an armistice, has stopped all military operations in France and virtually ended the war. As stated last week, the entire French garrison of Paris, nearly half a million of men, were disarmed, except the National Guard, and the whole to remain in the city as prisoners of war, instead of being sent to camps in Germany, thus avoiding much suffering from exposure—a very magnanimous act on the part of the victors. On Sunday week the German troops occupied the forts around Paris, in accordance with the armistice, thus continuing the investment of the city intact.

Although communication with the city is restricted, its revictualing is permitted, thus putting an end to the sufferings resulting from a scarcity of food and fuel. The Gardes Mobiles are not permitted to return home at present, as previously stated, but will remain at the capital as prisoners of war. No German troops occupy the city, as stipulated in the armistice—the National Guard, composed of citizens of the capital, being deemed competent to maintain order.

A Constituent Assembly is to convene at Bordeaux on the 15th, which, it is confidently hoped, will ratify the action of the Paris authorities, and that a permanent peace will speedily follow.

Bourbaki's shattered army crossed into Switzerland before the news of the surrender of Paris reached it, while, at the same time, the armies of Faidherbe and Chanzy met with disastrous defeat.

Despatches from various parts of France concur in expressing a determination of the people to continue the war unless the Germans greatly modify their terms.

Another call has been made for three hundred thousand men, in Germany, to march on short notice, if needed in France.

Notes from Harrisburg.

In the judicial contested election case, from Philadelphia, Judge Lynd has been awarded his seat; Mr. Price (Democrat) not appearing before the Legislative committee to substantiate his claim.

It seems there is considerable division of sentiment among the temperance men of this State as to the legislation needed to meet the demands of the times. Several propositions are before the Legislature, all of which have a bearing on the question, but they widely differ as to the means to gain the same end, which will likely defeat them all. In our opinion, moral suasion is the only proper and effectual way to deal with the subject.

Senator Dechert's bill for cumulative voting for school directors seems to have gone quite easily through, the effort to have certain counties exempted from its operation not proving successful.

Col. Geo. F. McFarland, having resigned his position as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, the Governor nominated to the Senate Prof. J. P. Wickersham, the present efficient Superintendent of Common Schools, as his successor. Some doubts are expressed as to the policy of both offices being filled by the same gentleman.

A bill is before the Senate providing for the transfer of the Soldiers' Orphans to the care of the common school department. This is an important measure, and should receive the closest scrutiny before its consummation. The department once abolished can never be re-established.

The House passed a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish a statement of the amount paid for public printing and binding during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870. Some rich developments are anticipated from this action on the part of the House.

Washington City Gossip.

The dodge of the anti-appellants in questioning the right of the Senate to originate a bill to repeal the income tax, may prevent the consummation of that measure during the present session of Congress.

The special message of the President, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the great Indian Council at Okmulgee, contains recommendations which should be promptly accepted by Congress. The Indians have expressed a desire, and have formed a compact among themselves, for the establishment of a Territorial Government, and the adoption of our system of laws and courts. The President recommends that Congress take such action as shall enable them to organize the government promptly, and in accordance with their own ideas. With the exception of the judiciary, he recommends that appointments of territorial officers be confined to Indians. We hope a trial may now be given to the Indians, such as will test their capacity for self-government. It may serve to solve the perplexing Indian question.

The national banks are to be regulated in reference to the rates of interest they shall be permitted to charge. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, fixing the rate at the legal rate in the State in which they are located, and seven per cent. where no legal rate is established.

On Wednesday, February 1st, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, was admitted to a seat in the United States Senate from that State. Mr. Hill was one of the numerous claimants to the Senatorship from Georgia, and was elected by a Democratic Legislature. He was born in South Carolina, and is a lawyer by profession. He was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses from Georgia, and withdrew in 1861 and returned to Georgia. He did not take an active part in the rebellion, and is conservative in his tendencies. In 1866 Andrew Johnson appointed him collector of the port of Savannah.

The House Committee of Ways and Means postponed a vote on the subject of the Income tax, because of the absence of one of its members, whose vote is necessary to make a majority in favor of repeal. Mr. Allison heretofore has expressed his willingness to have this tax repealed, but Secretary Boutwell has interviewed him, and changed his opinion so that he will now vote against the repeal. When Mr. McCarty returns a vote will be taken and a bill reported. Why this fight over relieving the people of this tax? There seems almost a mania on the

part of some members of Congress to quarrel with public opinion in this respect. The fact that General Pleasanton and Secretary Boutwell have taken opposite sides on this question with reference to the profits derived by continuing the tax, ought to be sufficient of itself to repeal the law. Onerous and iniquitous it ought not to be allowed to remain on our statute books, one moment after a doubt arises over it being advantageous to the government.

The contingent expenses of Congress, so far as the House is concerned, deserve some comment. It required \$1,500 to bury a Congressman, \$870 to arrest Patrick Woods, hauling documents to and from the House cost the neat little sum of \$7,500, and contested elections cost \$51,500. These are a very few of the items, but few as they are in number, they are sufficiently suggestive in point of fact.

Land grabbing schemes in the Senate are comparatively a failure. The Committee on Public Lands, has cognizance of all such bills, and treats them with very little favor or respect. The general impression is that the Committee room is the grave of all such bills, and no one hears of them after the door is once closed on them. Should any be reported in the House hereafter, like action should be taken on them. There has been such a general expression of opinion against these schemes, that those who persist in favoring them this session, will, in all human probability, be deprived of the possibility of doing so hereafter.

In the House, the Senate bill, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by participants in the late rebellion not disqualified from holding office under the Fourteenth amendment, was discussed. This bill, as Mr. Butler explained when he reported it to the House, abolishes what is usually called the iron-clad oath, and prescribes the milder form required, under the act of July 11, 1868, to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities have been removed. A long and animated debate took place. The bill was supported by Mr. Upson and Mr. Bingham, and strenuously opposed by Mr. Long, colored member from Georgia, and Mr. Maynard, and finally passed, 118 to 89.

Local Correspondence.

BURNSIDE, Jan. 30th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—After a long silence, caused by the scarcity of news, I again present to the columns of the JOURNAL a few items, which I hope will be of interest to your intelligent readers, and more especially to "Prof. Offhand," correspondent of the Republican, but more noted for his great perseverance, and for the tenacity with which he clings to any undertaking; which many of his achievements testify.

One of the same is stated in the following. It is said that in his youthful days he held in his loving embrace, for a whole night, a circular box, called a Churn. Wasn't that tenacity? He is also noted for his brilliant business qualifications, which are indeed of the highest order. I would recommend him to the public as a very suitable man to act as chairman of the standing committee; for I know that he could do the sitting.

Next to the Bible, he idolizes the Clearfield Republican, and in its columns appeared a mixture of doggerel and prose, to which the Prof. signed his name; his labor was, no doubt, an arduous one, judging from the number of quotations which he had huddled together. But was it fair? Should he not also have assigned to the authors of those beautiful, but desecrated quotations, the honors of composing them?

Some writer has beautifully said: "He who lives for himself, lives for a very mean fellow;" but "Prof. Offhand" and his descendants will not be guilty of this crime; for the Prof. lives to regulate the affairs of the village, while some of his descendants live to pluck the evergreen out of the cemetery, when placed there by the bereaved friends; the other members are busy doing the "Temperance cause," this they do in a very peculiar way, namely, by rubbing the catwhisker on their necks—not the outside, either.

Lucky Old Ben is in town, to day, for he was seen sitting on a stump, in Bennett's meadow, with pencil and paper in hand, noting the particulars of a fight between Jonnie Crackinhard and Sammy Tough-enough; the particulars of which will doubtless be published soon. Our informant also stated that he thought that hair dye would take an upward turn, judging from the appearance of Ben's moustache.

The earth has again been mantled in a beautiful robe of white, and the fascinating music of the bells, silver bells, floats on every "gale that sweeps from the north." With the snow came an entertainment in the shape of a grand ball, given by A. H. Schaffer, proprietor of the "Burnside House." There were about twenty-six couples in attendance, and had there been more conveyances conceivable, there would have been a much larger attendance. Why don't some men engage in the lively business here? This is just what our town needs.

The lumbermen are busy improving the snow, and the banks of the Susquehanna are rapidly being crowded with the (not very valuable) stuff. If they don't soon stop there will be a larger run than there has been last spring.

A sad accident occurred, one day last week, to a man named Josiah Hileman. He was engaged in making timber for J. A. McFee, and while felling a tree, the unfortunate man was caught by the butt-end of the tree, which crushed one of his legs in a horrible manner. Physicians were immediately summoned, and upon examination, they found that amputation was the only means of saving his life; they therefore performed the amputation, and we understand that Mr. Hileman is in a fair way to recover, though he will be a cripple for life. Too much care cannot be taken while felling trees.

RESTAURANT.—The well-known "Goodman Saloon," one square east of the "Nagle House," on Front St., Marietta, Pa., has been leased by the undersigned, where he will keep a first-class RESTAURANT AND CAFE. Raftsmen will find it a convenient place to get refreshments when in Marietta. The most fashionable at all times attended. G. W. HECKROTHER, Marietta, Feb. 2, 1871.

New Advertisements.

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

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, and Geo. P. HOWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for the JOURNAL in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

LEONARD HOUSE.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, CLEARFIELD, PENNA., Feb. 8, 71. D. JOHNSON & SON, Props.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against buying or meddling in any way with the following personal property, now in the possession of Daniel Koser, of Lawrence township, viz: Two horses and harness, ten head of cattle, twelve sheep, one wagon, one sled, two stoves, and three beds, as the same belongs to us. Feb. 5, 71. J. C. & F. C. WISLIFY.

NEW FIRM!

The firm of C. Kratzer in the Dry Goods and Provision business will be known hereafter under the name of KRATZER & LYTLE. Thanking the public for past favors they hope for a continuance of the same. Clearfield, Feb. 8, 1871.

NEW GOODS!

FISH AND SALT.

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 355 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

LAKE FISH—7,500 half barrels Lake Herring, 5,218 quarter barrels do, 1,000 half barrels No. 1 White Fish, 300 half barrels No. 1 Pickled. For sale by James Connor, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. BROOMS—900 dozen Brooms, assorted in size and for sale by Jas. Connor, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street. Feb. 5, 71. J. C.

SELLING OFF

AT COST!

Intending to quit the mercantile business, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF GOODS AT AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH.

J. B. GRAHAM & SONS.

Feb. 8, 1870. J. B. GRAHAM & SONS.

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 13th day of FEBRUARY, 1871, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Ferguson, in the county of Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Red Oak stand, a corner of other land of the said A. G. Jamison and Geo. Gregory, thence by the said Jamison south 54 degrees west 201 1/2 perches to a post corner of Robert C. Hamby, thence by the said R. C. Hamby North 54 degrees east nine perches to a post at Campbell's Run, thence North 40 degrees west 200 perches to a water beach, thence South 80 degrees East by land of Frampton McCracken 74 perches to a pine stump, thence North 20 degrees West eighty five perches to a post on the South bank of Clearfield Creek, thence down the said Creek North 73 degrees East by land of Martin Mott 120 perches to a water beach on the North bank of said Creek, thence by land of J. C. Ferguson South 40 degrees East 214 perches to a White Pine, thence South sixteen degrees East, five perches to the place of beginning; containing 300 acres more or less.

Sealed, taken in execution, and to be sold to the highest bidder, on and at R. H. Jamison's Office, on Tuesday, March 14th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. J. J. PIE, Sheriff.

Triennial Assessment Appeals.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Clearfield County will meet the taxpayers at the following named places, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals on the Triennial Assessment of 1871. The hours of hearing will be at each place, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. Kirtzhaus, at the public house of Joseph Gilliland, at Salt Lick, on Wednesday, February 8th, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Covington, at the public house of John Mulsow, on Thursday, February 9th. Grand, at the public house of John Schuler, on Friday, February 10th. Goshen, at Shawville School House, on Saturday, February 11th. Harrisburg, at the public house of Thomas Henderson, on Monday, February 13th. Morris, at the public house of Sebastian Eisenhauer, in Kirtzhaus, on Tuesday, February 14th. Decatur, at Centre School House, on Wednesday, February 15th. Gettysburg, at the public house of Milo Hoyt, on Thursday, February 16th. Boggs, at the public house of Ed. Albert, on Friday, February 17th. Bradford, at the School House near Samuel Corder, on Saturday, February 18th. Woodstock, at the house of Thomas Henderson, on Tuesday, February 21st. Gettysburg, at the public School House in James Wilson, on Wednesday, February 22nd. Boonville, at the public house of Wm. Riddle, in Glen Hope, on Thursday, February 23rd. Jordan, at the public School House in Ansonville, on Friday, February 24th. Chest, at the public School House near Wagner's, on Saturday, February 25th. New Washington, at the public house of Thos. McElroy, on Monday, February 27th. Paradise, at Young's School House, on Tuesday, February 28th. Bell, at the Election House, on Wednesday, March 1st. Lembo, City, at the public School House, on Thursday, March 2d. Ferguson, at the Election House, on Friday, March 3d. Knox, at the Turkey Hill School House, on Saturday, March 4th. Union, at the one house of D. E. Brubaker, on Monday, March 6th. Brady, at the public house of Wm. Schwamm, on Wednesday, March 8th. Bloom, at the house of A. S. Holden, on Thursday, March 9th. Penn, at the public house of Flyn & Lemon, on Friday, March 10th. Clearfield and Pike, at the Election House in Curwensville, on Saturday, March 11th. Clearfield and Lawrence, at the Commissioners' Office, on Tuesday, March 14th.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Assessors of the several boroughs and townships that they be present with the Board, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. A general appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office on the 10th, 16th and 17th days of March, after which no appeals will be received. The undersigned,